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THE JOURNAL  
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**Archaeological Association**

ESTABLISHED 1843,

FOR THE

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INTO THE ARTS AND MONUMENTS OF THE  
EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES.

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1856.

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MDCCLVI.

T. RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET.



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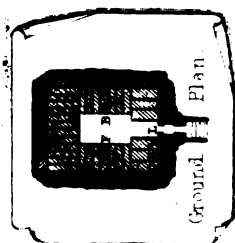
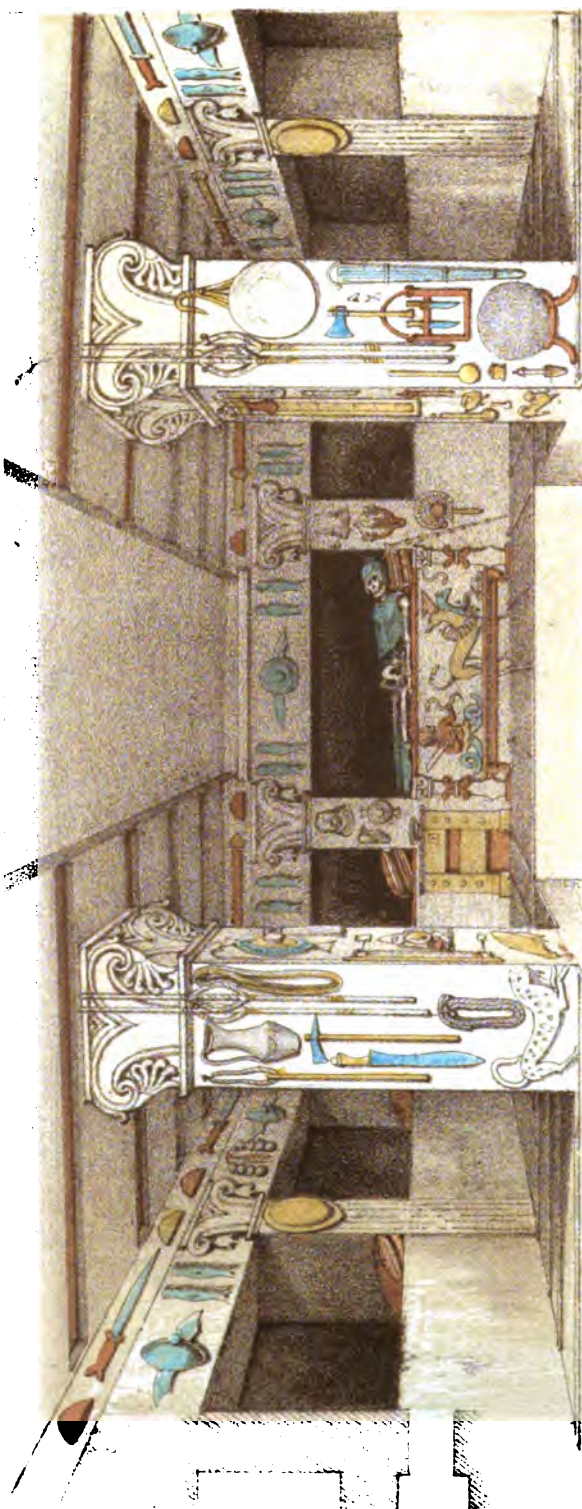
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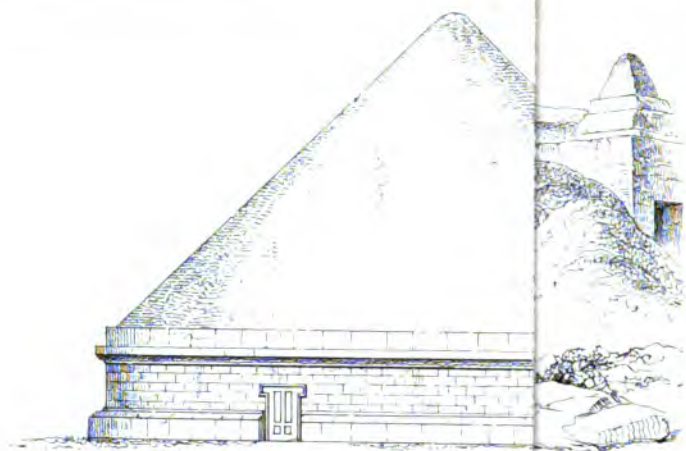


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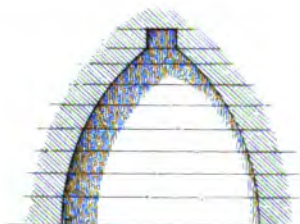


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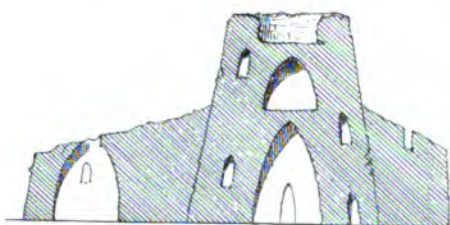
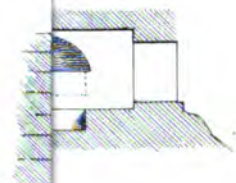


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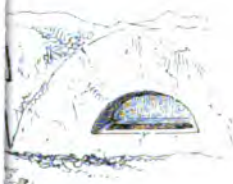


Fig. 5.



Fig. 12.

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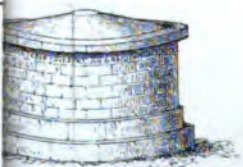


Fig. 14.



Fig. 1.



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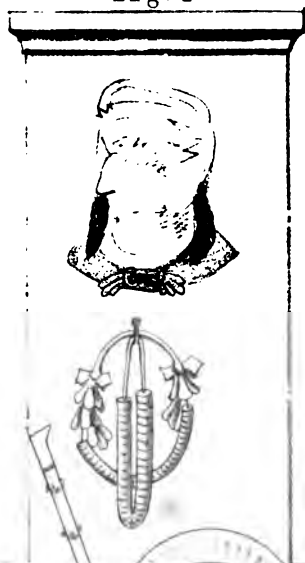


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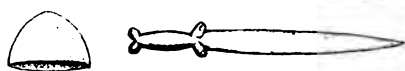


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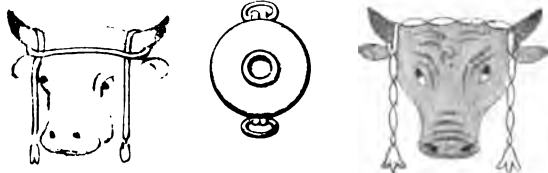


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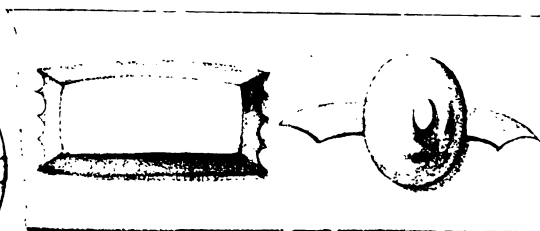
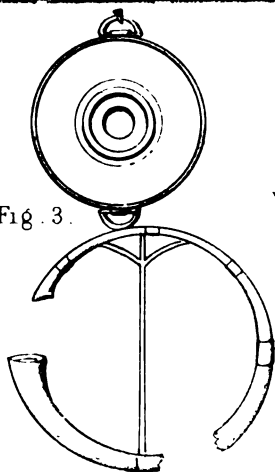


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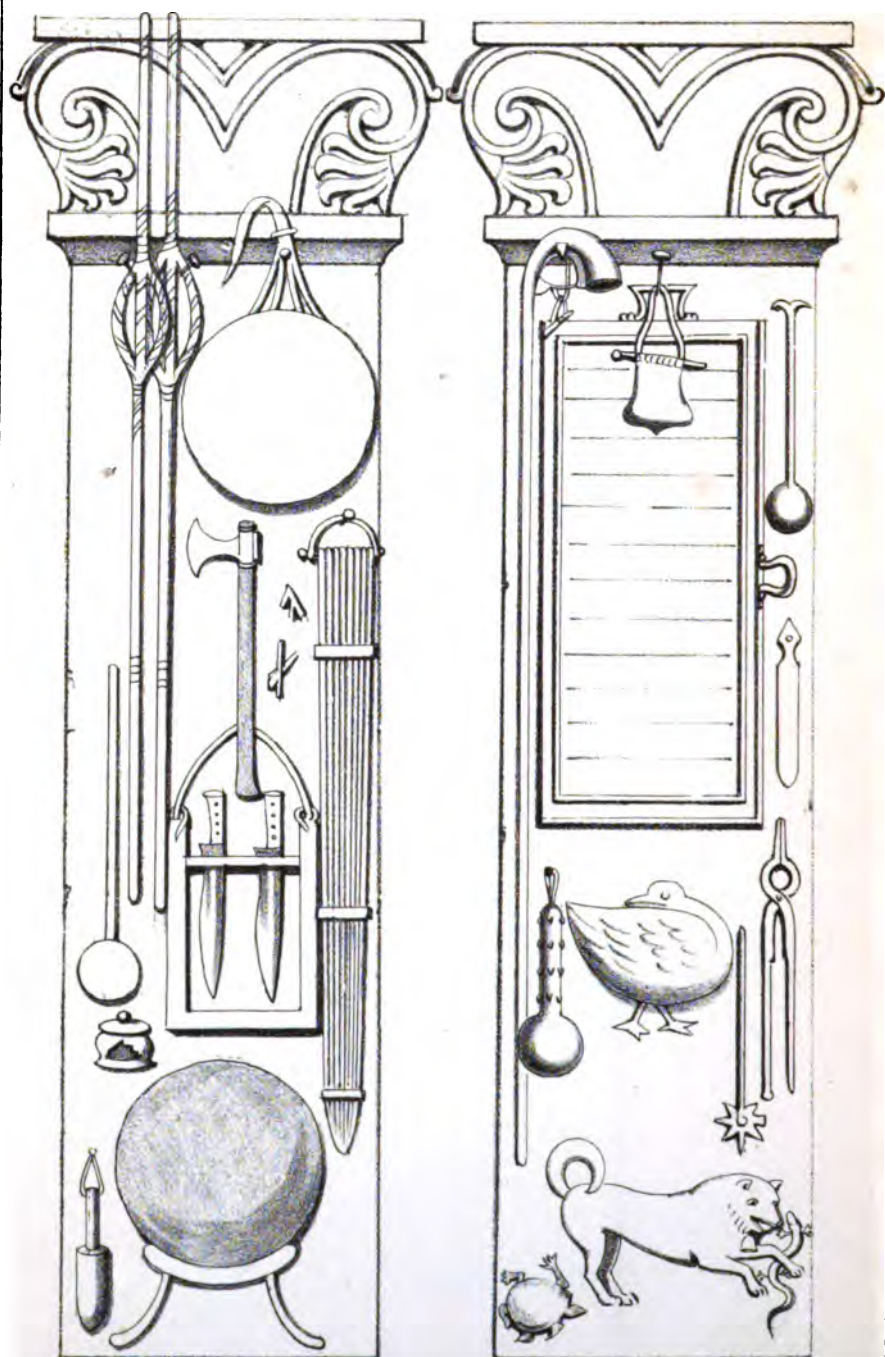


Details of Instruments &c. in a Tomb at Cervetri



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Details of Instruments &amp;c in a Tomb at Cervetri.

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Fig. 1.

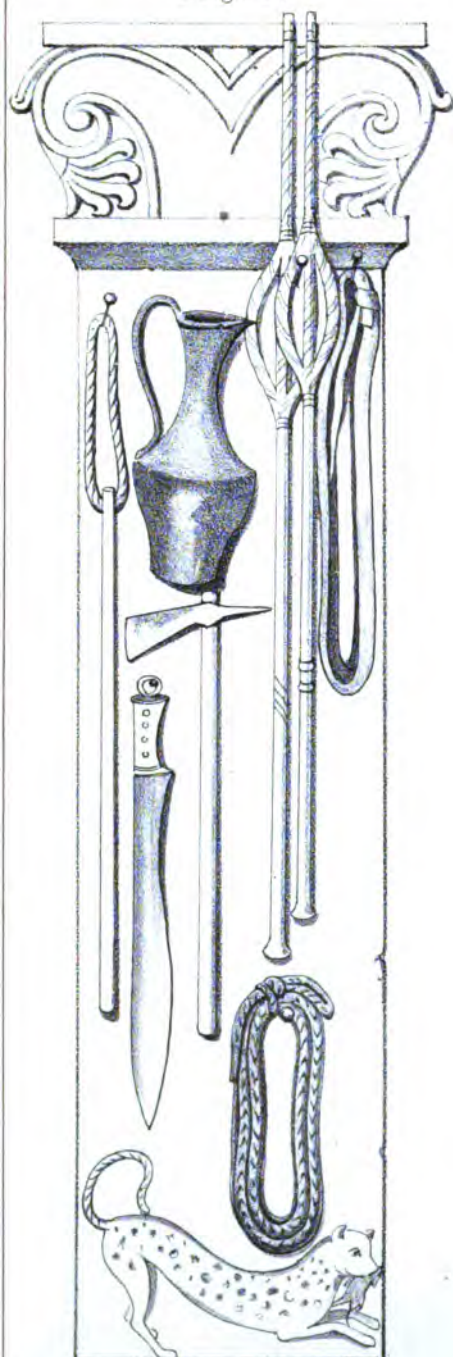
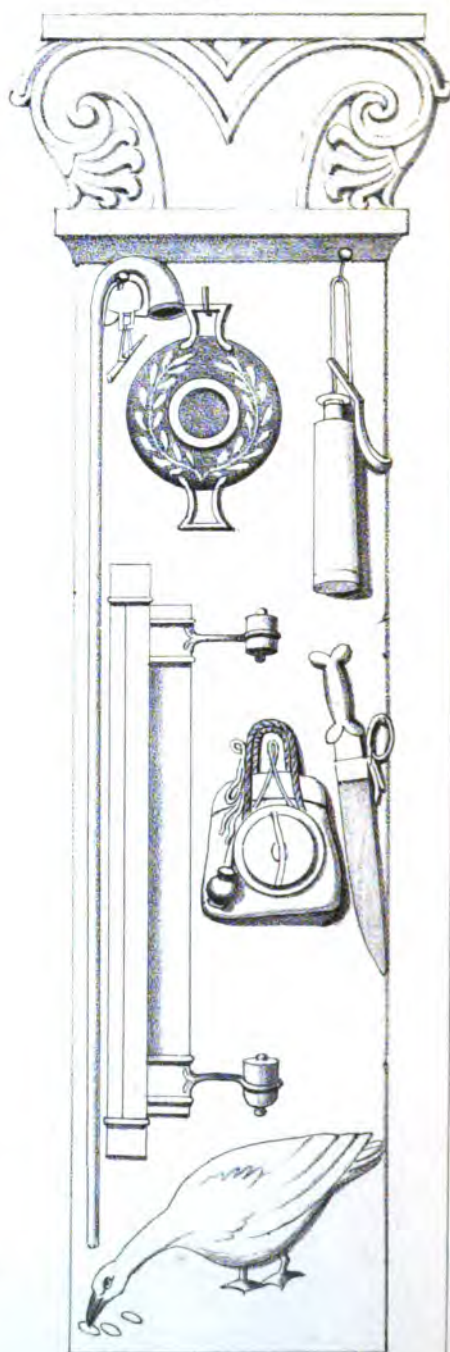


Fig. 2.



Details of Instruments &amp;c. in a Tomb at Cervetri.

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Fig. 5.

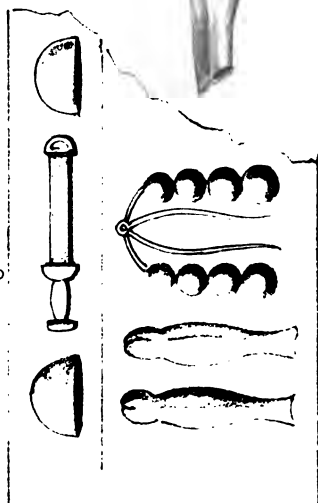


Fig. 1.



Fig. 4.

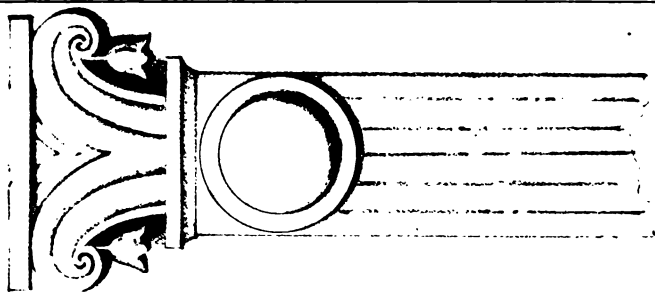


Fig. 6.



Fig. 3.



Details of Instruments &c. in a Tomb at Cervetri.

# THE JOURNAL

OF THE

## British Archaeological Association.

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MARCH 1856.

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### AN ETRUSCAN TOMB AT CERVETRI, THE ANCIENT CÆRE.

BY SIR GARDNER WILKINSON, F.R.S., D.C.L., VICE-PRESIDENT.

SINCE the valuable researches of Mr. Dennis, to whose industry and observation we have been indebted for a full account of all that was most important in the "cities and cemeteries of Etruria", other discoveries have been added to the list of those already made, by the exertions of the Marchese Campana, to whom the antiquarian world is so much indebted, and whose admirable collection of ancient works of art is so well known. Of these discoveries, one at Cervetri, or Cære, is especially deserving of notice, from the unusual character of its ornaments, and the novel mode of displaying the objects deposited by the Etruscans in their tombs.

It is well known that a common custom of this people was to suspend against the walls various objects which had belonged to the deceased, or which were provided by the kind feelings of his family, in addition to those placed on the ground, or about the body itself; and arms, implements, and vases, were fixed to the walls by nails, which, having become corroded by time, have allowed whatever they once supported to fall down and be broken to pieces on the stone floor below. But in the present tomb, which it is my intention to describe, and of the interior of which a general view is shown in plate 1, we are enabled to see those objects in their original position, in consequence of fac-

similes being made of them, in bas-relief, on the rock itself in which the sepulchre is hewn; and, being all painted, they explain to the spectator the appearance they presented in olden time, and the mode of placing them against the walls. We have, therefore, one of these tombs in its original condition, as seen by the Etruscans themselves,—excepting, of course, those relics which, being on the floor, or on the stone couches, were movable, and have been taken to the Campana collection. For in an Etruscan tomb, besides arms, armour, and vases, many other things were deposited; as jewellery and objects of value and beauty, toilette boxes and perfumes, richly wrought metal cups, and various utensils belonging to the house, with whatever they prized most during their lifetime; and some times even a favourite horse, or a dog, was buried with its master.<sup>1</sup>

The custom of painting their large tombs was general in Etruria, some of which are wonderfully well preserved; and many of the coloured mouldings on the walls, ceilings, and columns, as well as on the ash-chests, afford valuable information respecting the mode of colouring architectural details. As in all early styles, the primaries, blue, red, and yellow, predominate, together with black and white; the secondary colours being fewer and less dominant, and green being sparingly used in order to light up its companions, but not in masses, which are the sign of an artificial and perverted taste.

Etruscan tombs vary in their forms, size, and plans, and belong to different periods; but though the cemetery was near, and within sight of, the city, the dead were not buried within its walls, either in the oldest or more recent ages. Some are constructed entirely of stone; some have a superstructure of masonry, covering the excavated part underground, and consist of a circular stone basement built over chambers hewn in the rock, with a tumulus of earth above it (see pl. 2, fig. 1). Many are simple graves within a niche (fig. 5) in the rock (fig. 4); others are small chambers, generally in the face of a low cliff, having a plain or slightly ornamented doorway (fig. 6); sometimes with a stone *cippus* above, answering to the Greek *stela* (fig. 2a); and at Castel d'Asso,

<sup>1</sup> The Pagan Arabs of the Hedjáz killed a camel, and deposited it in the tomb, thinking it would be restored to life with its owner.

Norchia, and some other places, the rock-hewn façades, ornamented with peculiar mouldings, are surmounted by a pyramidal apex of masonry (fig. 2), which resembles the tombs represented in Egyptian paintings (fig. 3). Some are furnished with a portico in front, having columns or square pillars supporting an entablature, or even a triangular pediment, as at Norchia, all cut in the rock; and some are small passages, with niches for ash-chests or urns; or with a bench or a sarcophagus on one or both sides, and occasionally in the centre also (figs. 4, 6), for receiving a body. Others are a simple quadrangular chamber, with a low dais on both sides, on which are placed ash-chests and large and small vases; and some, as at Volterra, consist of a single circular chamber, having a square pillar in the centre to support the roof, with numerous recesses for the reception of forty or more ash-chests, in three rows, one over the other, extending all round, except where the single door serves as the entrance: the whole, as usual, excavated in the rock, below the level of the ground.

Others, when constructed of stone, consist of one or several chambers, like the Grotto Segardi at Camuscia, below Cortona, which has several chambers roofed with stones of no great size, overlapping each other so as to form an irregular vault (fig. 7), which is covered by a long and lofty tumulus of earth. Another, called the "Tunnel of Pythagoras", at Cortona, is a single chamber, arched with stones of great size, placed longways, and reaching the whole length of the roof they form, and supported at either end on a semicircular block or tympanum; and though this has been ascribed to the Pelasgi, the inscription shows it to be Etruscan, even if copied from a Pelasgic model. Those, too, with roofs formed by overlapping stones are not exclusively Pelasgic, being found in other countries as well as in Italy and Greece, and even in central America, as at Palenqui in Mexico.

There is the same variety in the decoration of the walls, as in the plans, of Etruscan tombs. At Corneto they have numerous paintings representing various games, chariot, horse, and foot races, boar-hunts, banquets, dancing, and other amusements; and some most curious funereal subjects; one of which, in the tomb of the Pumpus, or Pompey, family (the Grotta del Tifone), is a procession of the dead,



of very elegant design. These tombs have also a profusion of ornaments, among which are richly coloured mouldings, dolphins, festoons, sphinxes, griffins,<sup>1</sup> leopards, and many fancy patterns. In other places they are less decorated, while many are quite destitute of ornament; and if some of the same subjects are found at Chiusi, Veii, Cære, and other places, the paintings are less numerous and less varied than at Corneto. Here and at Perugia some are remarkable for their sarcophagi; particularly the beautiful one, at Perugia, of the Volumnii family, though it is of a late time, as are many other painted tombs of the Perugian cemetery. Those at Volterra, instead of highly ornamented walls, have numerous ash-chests, which are interesting from the variety of their bas-reliefs, either relating to the customs of the Etruscans, or giving illustrations of the most noted Homeric tales, and showing how the ancients themselves imagined and represented them.<sup>2</sup>

The tombs of poorer people were often simple trenches covered with tiles and earth, or mere holes, into which one body was put over the other, with layers of earth, until, being full, it was closed by a flat stone.

The generality of the tombs at Cervetri are hewn in the rock, and a descent leads to the underground chambers by a flight of steps between two walls of the natural stone. But there are a few remarkable exceptions to them, as in that called (from its two discoverers) the Regulini-Galassi tomb, which is roofed with blocks of hewn stone formed into a vault by cutting away the ends that overlapped each other: instances of which are met with in several places in Greece (fig. 8). Similar imitation vaults are found also at Thebes, in Egypt, built by kings of the eighteenth dynasty, in the fifteenth century B.C. (fig. 9).<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Γρύψ (γρυψες), the griffin, is the same name as kherûb or krûb, כְּרֻב, which has been converted into cherub; but whatever the cherubim of Ezekiel (x, 14) may have been, those of Exod. xxv, 20, and 1 Kings vi, were nearer the winged human figure. The name is applied to any winged creature of compound form.

<sup>2</sup> For these and other Etruscan subjects I must refer to Inghirami, and to Lanzi, Gori, Micali, Gerhard's *Mirrors*, Canina's *Etruria Maritima*, and Veli, Byers, *Ann. et Bull. Inst. Rom.*; Mrs. Hamilton Gray, Dennis, etc.

<sup>3</sup> It may be merely a hasty conclusion which has led some to conclude, from these false or imitation arches, that the arch was unknown in Egypt; but, when several brick arches of an older date have been found at Thebes, there is no question about the age of the arch; and it requires a particular condition of mind to conclude that an arch is not an arch unless it is built of stone. As well might it be maintained that it must be of a particular *kind* of stone.

The tombs at Cervetri are mostly on the hill adjoining that on which the city stood ; but some few, as that of Regulini-Galassi, are in the low ground to the south-west, beneath the outer end of the projecting hill of the old city ; for it had the usual position chosen for Etruscan towns, which was the extremity of an eminence bathed by two streams, one on its right, the other on its left, that met beneath, or at a short distance from its point. Its modern name, Cervetri, is derived from "Cære vetus", or "vetere", being on the site of the *old* town : the present village of Ceri, about three miles off, having been founded by the few remaining inhabitants who migrated to that spot in the thirteenth century ; and the error of supposing this last to occupy the position of the old city is proved by a bull of Gregory IX, which mentions it as *Cere nova*, and the other as *Cære vetus*,—now changed by the Italians into Cervetri.

The spot which may be said to be the Necropolis of Cære lies on another hill, to the north of the old city, the two being separated by a small stream. It is now called "La Banditaccia" (being land set apart, and belonging to the "comune") ; and there the numerous tombs consist wholly of a circular basement of masonry supporting a tumulus of earth, under which are the sepulchral chambers hewn in the rock. Their usual plan is an entrance passage, approached by a flight of steps, and a central hall, sometimes with chambers at its upper end, or on both sides, or, at all events, with recesses or horizontal niches in its walls. Occasionally another chamber is added on each side of the entrance passage ; but as these have been so fully and well described by Canina and Dennis, I shall confine myself to the one already alluded to, which is in the same hill of the Banditaccia.

Descending by a flight of steps, and passing through the entrance passage, you arrive at a rectangular hall with a depressed area in the centre, and two square pillars supporting the flat roof,—the whole cut in the rock. Around this hall are the usual horizontal niches, having a long level bench for receiving the bodies, with masses of stone hewn into the shape of pillows, and painted to resemble them, for supporting their heads. Here each warrior lay extended on his back, clad in a complete suit of bronze

armour, consisting of cuirass and backpiece, helmet and greaves; which, when found, seemed as if intended more forcibly to proclaim the change from life to death, in the contrast of the ample space within the hollow armour and the shrunken dimensions of the skeleton occupying so small a portion of it.

The principal objects represented in this tomb, of which a ground plan is given on plate 1, are on the two pillars, or square columns, that support the roof, which, like the pilasters between the recesses, where the bodies were deposited, have capitals with a volute ornament of debased style. Some of these pilasters (m and n) have only a shield attached to them at the upper part of their fluted shafts; another has a bag and two vases; the opposite one a bust, a string of beads, a fan, and a wand or walking stick; and another, a large bronze dish and a trumpet. On the architrave above them are swords, placed between a red and a yellow cap; and on the flat portion of the wall, that extends above the recesses between each capital, is a bronze helmet with a pair of greaves on either side. That over the entrance (L) has, instead of the armour, a flat metal dish, with an ox's head on each side bound with fillets, as if connected with sacrifice.

The central pillar (A) to the right on entering, has, on the front facing the door, an instrument very like a Chinese gong, two long twisted rods, which, but for their being carried upright in a procession at Norchia and in another at Corneto, might appear to be made of rope, or leather, but which have hitherto defied all explanation; an axe and two knives for sacrifice, a fibula, metal spits, such as Rhodopis dedicated to the deity at Delphi (Herod. ii, 135), which have been found in the tombs, bound together as here represented; a circular object on a stand, very like a Chinese mirror; a pestle or a mallet, and some smaller objects; and on the side towards the centre (B), and facing the opposite pillar, are a lituus, a tablet, a ladle, a tally, pincers, a goose, and a dog, with a lizard, and a tortoise.

The other pillar (at E) has a vase, two of the mysterious rods, a club, an axe, a knife, a coil of rope, and a cat with a mouse; and on the centre face (F) are a lituus, a painted vase, a dagger, a hand-bag encased in netting, and some

other objects, with a goose feeding below. At the extreme end of the hall (at G) is a representation of Mantus the ruler of Hades (who approaches in his attributes very near to "Charun"), accompanied by an unusually lean looking Cerberus. Both his form and the dog remind us of Scylla. He is seated on a couch, and has a man's body terminating in two serpents. The whole is of very debased style, and still more so the upright jambs which enclose this part, which partake of the character of pilasters and the legs of a couch. On one side (H) is a closet with a keyhole, and on the other (I), the fan and wand already mentioned. But it is not by any description that an idea can be given of the appearance of these various objects; and I have been contented to notice them thus briefly, as a reference to the plates alone can explain their position, and the character of the tomb.

Three eras have been assigned to Cære, or, as it was originally called, Agylla:—the first, after it was taken by the Pelasgi from the Siculi; or, as others say, founded by the Pelasgi;—the second, when it changed its original name to that of Cære, which is ascribed, without any show of reason, to the period when the Lydians arrived under their very apocryphal chief Tyrrhenus. The account given of it by Strabo (v, p. 152) is, that when one of the Lydian besiegers inquired its name, the complimentary salutation, *χαῖρε*, returned to the stranger, was accepted as a good omen, and adopted afterwards as the name of the city; and on this improbable story it has been conjectured that the language of the old Agyllans was analogous to Greek.

It was during this period (B.C. 536) that the Carthaginians and Etruscans united their fleets to check the piracies of the Phocæans settled in Corsica; when, after a "Cadmæan victory", the people of Cære having stoned to death the prisoners they had taken, and being afflicted by a plague, sent to consult the oracle of Delphi, and in accordance with its commands celebrated grand funeral rites to their memory, and instituted gymnastic games and horse races, which continued to the days of Herodotus (i, 166-167). Another event also happened towards the close of this period, which was the attack on Pyrgi and the naval station of Cære, by Dionysius of Syracuse, who plundered its rich

temple of Ilithyia, and defeated the Cærites who had gone down to its defence (B.C. 384).

The third æra was when its name became known in connexion with Roman history.

The first event of importance was its giving an asylum to the Vestal virgins, and all that belonged to the temples of Rome, at the period of the invasion by the Gauls; in return for which the Cærites received the rights of public hospitality, and all the privileges of Roman citizens, except the suffrage. This was the origin of the word *Cærimonia* (ceremony); and, by a singular perversion of its original meaning, the *Cæra Cæritis* came to be the mark of a citizen *deprived* of the right of voting; though Strabo ascribes it to the fact of the Cærites having been deprived of their privileges in consequence of having, at a later time, assisted the enemies of Rome (B.C. 53). Cære soon afterwards ceased to be independent; and though we hear of its supplying Scipio's fleet with provisions, it was in Strabo's time a ruined city, known only for the hot baths in its neighbourhood, which were frequented by the Romans. It appears, however, to have revived to a certain degree under the Empire, when it was a *municipium*; and from the many marble statues of that time found there, we may conclude it received some peculiar imperial patronage.

The history of the Etruscans is obscure, and their origin uncertain; but there is reason to consider them one of the aboriginal races, like the Siceli or Siculi, and older than those early inhabitants of Italy whose languages belong to the same Sanscritic family as the Latin and the Greek. There is evidently no truth in the story of their having come from Lydia; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the migration of Lydians (B.C. 1344) mentioned by Herodotus (i, 94) may have led to the belief in the earlier colonization of Etruria from Asia Minor. This supposed original settlement is noticed by Virgil (*Æn.* viii, 478), and was thought by some to have been contemporary with the foundation of Agylla or Cære.

Dionysius of Halicarnassus (i, 30) is decidedly of opinion that "the Tyrrhenians were not a Lydian colony", and he thinks the Pelasgi and Tyrrhenians a different people,—which, until the union of those wanderers, the Pelasgi, with them, they doubtless were. They differ, he says, "in

language; nor do they possess any trace of a common origin with the Lydians. They neither have the same gods, nor the same laws and customs; in these respects they differ more from the Lydians than from the Pelasgi; and it seems more probable that the Tyrrheni were original inhabitants of Italy, since they are a very early nation, and resemble no other either in language or habits."

It is true that all the territory proved to be really Etruscan was on the west side of Italy, which would seem to argue a settlement from the sea; and their not extending east and north of the Apennines has been thought to confirm it, and to prove that they did not come into Etruria from a more northerly part of Italy. But, while their early settlements in Rhætia and at Mantua<sup>1</sup> are questionable, it is by no means certain that they landed from the sea on their first entry into the country; and whatever may have been the original race, the Etruscans, as we know them, may be considered a mixed race, partly composed of early inhabitants, or so called Aborigines, and partly of wandering tribes, or Pelasgi, who peopled many parts of Italy and Greece, and who introduced the same kind of element into early Etruscan as into archaic Greek art. And this will account for some of the earliest designs or ornamental patterns, in both countries, being very similar. The still more marked resemblance in later times is of course explained by the constant intercourse that took place between the Etruscans and the Greek colonies in Italy; by the Etruscans, a wealthy commercial people, employing so many Greeks; and by their receiving numerous settlers from Corinth and other places. But this was mostly at a period long subsequent to the foundation of Rome.

The Pelasgi having been united with the Etruscans, or Tyrrheni, led to the notion of their being the same race; and the names Pelasgi and Tyrrheni are often, though improperly, used as synonymous terms. The Etruscans styled themselves "Rasena"; and it does seem that their Greek name, Tyrrheni, or, more properly, Tyrseni, was

<sup>1</sup> Virg., *Æn.* x, 199-203; Plin. iii, 19. The story, perhaps, originated in the resemblance of Mantua and the name of the god "Mantus", of the Etruscans; which, in the neighbourhood of Egypt, would have been found in that of the "Mandu" of the Egyptian pantheon. The office of Mantus being in the lower regions, certainly recalls the Egyptian name of Hades,—Amenti, and the Rhadamanthus of the Greeks.

composed of their own "Rasena" and the Pelasgic prefix, "Ter",<sup>1</sup> making Ter-rasena, or Tyrseni. Etruscus is from the same word, the termination *cus* being equivalent to *ena*, and leaving the simple name Ter-ras, or Etrus, for that of the people or the country. Tuscus again is thought to be the same as Turinus.

The oldest races of Italy are supposed to have been Celtic.<sup>2</sup> They frequently changed their places of abode, dispossessing others, and being dispossessed in turn by stronger tribes; and various irruptions took place from without, both before and after the Italian races, whose languages or monuments remain, obtained permanent possessions in the country. Among these, a very marked one was the irruption of the Pelasgi, wanderers of several cognate races, who also settled at different periods in Asia Minor and Greece, and who might, therefore, be related to some of the early inhabitants of that part of Asia, as well as to the Greeks. Under the same name of Pelasgi were comprehended other later settlers, who had become so far advanced in civilized habits as to be skilled in building, and who raised the oldest walls in Greece, as of Tiryns and other places; and it was this credit that caused them to be employed, at a later time, to assist in fortifying the Acropolis of Athens. The Hellenes of Greece, a subsequent immigration of a cognate race, afterwards dispossessed the earlier Pelasgic settlers, and, by a greater tendency towards the habits of social life, established more regular communities, and partly absorbed the Pelasgi who

<sup>1</sup> The prefix *ter* is very remarkable from its occurring in so many words. It is in Tarchon or Tarchnas (Tarquin) and Tarquinii, in Turnus, Turini, or Tyr-rheni, Tarpeia, Terminus, Saturnus, Vulturnus, Velaterræ (Volterra), Terina, Trachina (Terracina), Thrinacia (Θρινακία of Homer, changed into Trinacria by the Greeks, to suit the form of Sicily), and in many Greek towns of Italy, as Tarentum, Thurii, and others, as might be expected from a similar union of Pelasgic and Hellenic dialects. It is, therefore, found in the old Pelasgic Tiryns. Some think to trace it in Tarragona and Tarshish, and even in Thrace, Dardania, and Troy; and the tradition, of the Trojans, united with the Aborigines, having been the founders of certain cities in Italy, is supposed to point to the union of the Pelasgi of Asia Minor and the Rasena or primitive Etruscans. The Latin "turris" and "terra" (Sanskrit, "dhara", Gaelic, "tir"), "tor" (hill), "tre" (town), and other words, may or may not be related to it; but we can scarcely include Tyre, since this was really "Tzur", or "Sur", whence the general name of the country, Syria.

<sup>2</sup> The name of the Morgetes of Sicily looks very Celtic, from *mor* (sea); but this word is common to other non-Celtic tongues, as Slavonic, etc., and is the Latin *mare*.

remained in Arcadia and other districts, and partly expelled them from the country.

Among the Italian races, the Umbri and Oscans have languages cognate with Greek, and Latin, and others of the Sanscritic family; and it has been thought that they followed rather than preceded the Pelasgic irruption. Some consider the Umbri to be a Pelasgic race, but others suppose them to have been settled in Italy long before Pelasgic times, and to be coeval with the Siculi, who, as Dionysius says, were the first possessors of the site of Rome. And if, as has been conjectured, Rome was afterwards occupied by the Etruscans, its previous existence will account for their adopting, on this occasion, a position so unlike that of an Etruscan city. But though Rome may for a time have belonged to the Etruscans, until they were driven out by that mixed population of Oscans, Pelasgi, and others, who originated the Roman nation, it stood beyond the limits of Etruria, and the Etruscans had no settlements south of the Tiber; which, as Strabo says, was the boundary between them and the Umbrians before Roman times. (Strabo, v, p. 149.) And if Fidenæ was an exception, being on the south side of the river, it too bears evidence of having been an old town *occupied*, but not first *selected* by them for the site of one of their cities. Nor did this contest for the possession of Rome cease after the so-called "building of the city"; and the history of the Tarquins appears to be connected with its recapture by the Etruscans.

Among the early inhabitants of Italy are the Siculi or Siceli, who are supposed to have been the same as the Elymi and Ausonians. They were dispossessed by the Onotrii, and by the Oscans or Opici; or, as Dionysius says, by "the Pelasgi and Aborigines, and went away to Sicily, till then inhabited by the Sicani, an Iberian race"; and the expulsion of the Ligyes<sup>1</sup> and Ausonians by the Pelasgi and Umbrians, and by the Iapyges, is only another account of the same event. Indeed, most of these names, as Umbria, Iapygia, Ausonia, Ænotria, Italia (which is the same as Sicelia<sup>2</sup>), and others, are merely Greek appellations, and

<sup>1</sup> A Celtic race, thought to be so called from the Oscan word *lixa* (water), because they lived on the sea coast. See *Archiv. Stor. Ital.*, vol. unic., p. 30.

<sup>2</sup> Niebuhr has shown that Italus is also the same as Vitulus, with the digamma F or V. The bull was the old symbol of Italy.



not the real names of countries; and Opiscus, Opicus, or Oscus, is the same as *αυτοχθων*, "indigenous", from "ops", i.e. "terra"; as *Hesperia* was given to all Italy, from being in the *west*. It was the same as Europa, the Erebus, or Gharb, i.e., "west" of the Phœnicians; whose voyages "in quest of *Europa*" were discoveries in the *west*. Nor are these singular instances of people or countries obtaining names not really belonging to, and quite unknown to, them, as we see in more recent times, in those of the Saracens and Moors, the Normans or Northmen, the Barabras of Nubia, the Hungarians, and many others. The term "aboriginal race" was, of course, used with great latitude, and relatively: an intruding tribe expelling one that had long been settled in a country being very naturally considered a new people, and the expelled race an aboriginal one (as we apply the term "native" at the present day), though this second so-called aboriginal tribe may have been also, in olden times, an intruder. This was the case with the Oscans and Umbrians, who were "Aborigines" only as compared to the later invaders, the Pelasgi.

When we come to examine the accounts given of these different races, many will be found to be the same under different names, and several of the aboriginal populations of Italy were confounded with the Pelasgi. This has been the case with the Siculi, who were reputed to be Pelasgi; and Cære was thought by the Athenians "to have been conquered by the Etruscans, from the Pelasgi and Tyrrheni"; though Cære was really a city of the Siculi, and the Etruscans and Tyrrheni were the same people. Strabo (v, p. 153) in like manner says Cære, or Agylla, was reputed to have been a Pelasgic city taken by the Tyrrheni; and yet Dionysius shows it existed before it was occupied by the Pelasgi, having belonged to the Siculi; and Virgil makes it an Etruscan city in the time of Mezentius (*Æn.* viii, 478). This and similar misapplications of the name "Pelasgi" were owing to its being really, as Baron Behr has suggested, a general appellation of certain wandering tribes, and not of any particular people; and many who changed their abode, whether long or recently settled in the country, were included among the Pelasgi.

The same was the opinion of Dionysius, though he applies it to the Tyrrheni,—a name often used for Pelasgi even in

Greece ; and much confusion might be avoided by substituting, on every occasion, the indefinite term "wanderers" for "Pelasgi". Of these foreign settlers, one tribe, the *Ænотrii*, are reputed to have come to Italy from Arcadia ; and these *Ænотrii*-Pelasgi drove out the Ausonians, who had previously dispossessed some of the earlier inhabitants. The Latins, part of the same *Ænотrian* stock, completed their destruction, or absorbed them, as in the case of the Sabines, who were, like the Samnites and Volsci (or Olsi) an *Oscan* race (Liv. x, 20). Again, the Umbrians have been by some called Pelasgi (Plin. iii, 5, 8) ; and this indefinite term being applied to many people of Italy, because they drove out the early tribes and settled in their districts, accounts for the statement of Dionysius (i, 26), that Cortona, or Croton was an Umbrian city, retained by the Pelasgi to a late period. He admits that "several people were included under one general designation : the Umbrians, Ausones, and Latins, being all called by the Greeks, Tyrrheni" ; and this last name, as I have already observed, was often applied in Greece to the Pelasgi. But if it was incorrect to give the name Tyrrheni to the Pelasgi of Italy, it was still more inapplicable in Greece, and tantamount to calling the Saxons of Germany "English", or the Normans of France "Sicilians". Equally erroneous was it to call the Pelasgi Aborigines of Italy ; and the only mode of accounting for this is by supposing it then to apply to the Etruscans, with whom the Pelasgi, through their union with them, had become confounded. The name Tyrrhene-Pelasgi was of a comparatively later date, founded on the union of the two races already noticed.

But not only have dates been misplaced, but subsequent migrations of the Pelasgi in Greece have been mistaken for older ones ; and though the migrations there are more intelligible, the inversion of time and facts is greater than in the accounts given of those in Italy. And such is the confusion between the Tyrseni, or Tyrrheni, and the Pelasgi, that were it not for the former having a strong claim to be the real name of the people of Etruria, it might be altogether abandoned for the more definite name "Etruscans".

A similar misconception has taken place in Greece, where the names of other people have been given to the Pelasgi, because these last had established themselves in their

country; and the Pelasgi are called Arcadians and Thesalians, from having been settled in, and having migrated from, Arcadia and Thessaly. But to call them Tyrrheni in Arcadia, because some Pelasgi had become united with the Etruscan race in *Italy*, is an evident confusion of the order of events and of the people connected with them.

Lepsius assigns another origin to the Etruscans, and supposes that the Umbrians having been for a time held in subjection by the Pelasgi, recovered their strength sufficiently to throw off the yoke of their conquerors; and that this reaction of the early inhabitants produced what is known as the Etruscan people. But the Umbrian language, which is of the Sanscritic family, and so different from the Etruscan that it cannot be applied to the interpretation of the inscriptions, is opposed to the notion of the Etruscans and Umbrians being the same race.

Our first acquaintance with the Etruscans, either through history or their monuments, is long after they had become a settled nation; and it is probable that their union with the so-called Pelasgi gave them the first impulse in art. Some of their vases or monuments may show the traces of a really indigenous style, as the ware of Chiusi, differing, as it does, from anything Greek; but all that deserves the name of art bears a Greek stamp, and proclaims its real origin.

Strabo pronounces the character of Etruscan sculpture to be that of Archaic Greek; and he also traces in both a resemblance to Egyptian; thereby showing that the Etruscans long retained the old style they had adopted from the Greeks, after it had become archaic to that people. This is confirmed by the appearance of many of their figures executed at a late period; and the Greco-Etruscan recumbent figures on the lids of their sepulchral chests continued, from habit and religious prejudice, to be of the same early character, long after the bas-reliefs on the front of the chest itself were executed in a later and better style. The old mode of writing too, from right to left, was retained in Etruria to the latest times; and though the expression in Lucretius, "*Tyrrhena retrò volventem carmina frustrà*", does not refer to their mode of writing, as the word "*frustrà*" shows, as well as a parallel passage in Cicero,<sup>1</sup> still the

<sup>1</sup> "*Tum quis non artis scripta, ac monumenta volutans,  
Voces testificas chartis promebat Hetruscis.*" (*De Div.*, lib. i, p. 223.)

inscriptions on some of the ash-chests, found together with Latin, prove that they continued the custom even under the empire.

The same mode of placing the letters was at first adopted by the Greeks also, in imitation of the Phœnicians, from whom they derived both the forms and names of their original characters; the introduction of which into Greece, as into Italy, is attributed to the Pelasgi. In Greece, the long vowels, Η, Ω, and the double consonants, Θ, Ξ, Ψ, Φ, Χ, were a later introduction,—some time, however, after they had been used by the Greeks of Asia; and the original letters of Cadmus (*i.e.*, of the “east”) were sixteen: Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, Ι, Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Ο, Π, Ρ, Σ, Τ, Υ, though of a different shape from these, and much nearer to the Phœnician. Aristotle makes them eighteen, adding Ζ and Φ; but the latter was probably the *koppa*, Ϝ, answering to the Latin Q, with which, in old times, Qorinth, Heqtor, and many other names, were written. And though the aspirate Η and digamma Φ may not have been reckoned among those letters, they belonged to the primitive Greek alphabet, and were always retained in the Etruscan and the Latin. The Etruscans, on the other hand, had some, not all, of the double consonants, as Ζ, Θ, Φ, Χ, but no Ξ and Ψ; nor did they adopt Η and Ω; and their alphabet was Α, Ε, Ζ, Θ, Ι, Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Π, Ρ, Σ, Τ, Υ, Φ, Χ, with the aspirate and digamma Η and Φ, all facing in the opposite direction, *i.e.*, from right to left. In it were neither Β, Γ, Δ, nor Ο; but this last is consistent with its absence from the Oscan and Umbrian languages; and it is singular, that though unused by the Aborigines of Italy, Ο should be so often substituted by the modern Italians for the Latin U. Even the Latins preferred the termination *us* to the *os* of the Greek. The first step of the Greeks towards a change in the eastern mode of writing, from right to left, was having one line in that direction, and turning the next the other way, as in ploughing: hence called *boustrophêdon*; but this was rarely adopted by the Etruscans.

In art, the Etruscans were evident imitators of the Greeks; and when it advanced in Greece, and not till then, did it improve in Etruria: sometimes not till after a considerable interval; though the Greeks settled in the country, who worked for them, and the constant intercourse with Greece,

gave the Etruscans facilities for becoming acquainted with the progress of their instructors. The vases of the earliest Greek styles were therefore the first introduced into Etruria, and the others followed in succession as art advanced in Greece; for the Etruscans had no real art of their own creating, though they had the good taste to appreciate and patronize it. They were skilful workmen, and a clever, imitative people; and they even learnt, from the Greeks in their employ, to reproduce successfully what they admired. They had an early predilection for works in clay, and this led them by degrees to cast various objects in bronze, and even statues; but marble figures were rarely attempted by them. In bronze work and jewellery they even attained to great excellence, as well as in the plastic arts, so that their skill was acknowledged by other people; and the Athenian, Critias, praised their gold wrought cups, and the bronzes of every kind for decorative and useful purposes in houses. But in all branches of art it was evident whence that art was derived: Greek taste always pervaded it; and their bas-reliefs, metal utensils, and ornaments, as well as vases, proclaimed to what their excellence was attributable.

It is true that in their ornaments some peculiarities appear, which differ from anything Greek; and the inscriptions in Etruscan show the mirrors and other bronze works, and even statues, to be their own: but still though the names of the gods are Etruscan, the mythology is Greek. Nor do the names of Tinia, Thana, and Thalna, over Jupiter, Juno-Lucina,<sup>1</sup> and Venus, in a subject representing the birth of Minerva from the head of Jupiter, make it less Greek: and the form of the mirror itself, like other articles of the toilette, is derived from a Greek model.

Certain mannerisms, such as the positions of the hands of the figures, and other peculiarities, in the paintings, also testify to their being the work of native artists. In terracotta ware and bronzes, too, may be noticed their fondness for introducing human heads, as on the handles of cups and various utensils; and one, said to be of the "horned Bacchus", with a large and rather pointed beard, and bull's horns projecting on each side of the brow, may be noticed

<sup>1</sup> In her early character as one of the Ilthyias. The other was thought to be Diana; but, as Gori says (ii, 120), the dove and pomegranate prove her to be Venus.

as exclusively Etruscan. The Medusa's head, which is very common, they adopted, with the whole fable, from the Greeks: nor is this surprising, with their predilection for such ornaments, which I shall have occasion to notice again in speaking of the pottery of Chiusi. The vases called Canopi, employed as cinerary urns (which I shall also mention), and the sitting statues with false arms, feet, and head, intended for the same funereal purpose, generally found at Chiusi, are peculiarly their own: as are the representations of a future state, the reception of the soul there, the good and bad winged genii, Mantus, or their Pluto, and all the various scenes connected with the dead. And if other mythological tales are Greek, and their gods are made to conform to those of the Greek pantheon, still their religion, its rites and mysteries, and their priestcraft with its spiritual terrors and tyranny, are Etruscan. The mouldings of the façade, and the arrangement of the interior of the tomb itself, its ceilings and doorways, are equally their own; and much of its internal decoration is taken from their houses. Still, whenever there is any real attempt at architecture, in the columns or the sculptured fronts, the style is Greek. The doorways of the tombs, which are often false and recessed, like those of the tombs about the pyramids of Memphis, are evidently from an Egyptian model; though the Etruscans, misunderstanding the object of the sloping line of Egyptian monuments, have made the inner faces of the *jamb itself* incline inwards, as well as the external edges. (See plate 2, figs. 2, 6.) This is a mistake committed also by the Greeks. Their round shields, their helmets, greaves, and other arms offensive and defensive, are also Greek, as are their lyres and various musical instruments, their amusements in doors and out of the house, their feasts and their chariot races, their jewellery, and other works of taste.

But in one respect it may be said that the Etruscans were far superior to the Greeks, and their treatment of women gives a highly favourable impression of their social habits. In Etruria, a wife was the companion of her husband, not immured in the *gynæconitis* (the Greek *hareem*), but enjoying the same consideration as among the Romans; and an Etruscan might say, with Cornelius Nepos, "which of us is ashamed to bring his wife to an entertainment? and

what mistress of a family is there who does not inhabit the chief and most frequented part of the house? Whereas in Greece she never appears at any entertainment, except those to which relations alone are invited, and constantly lives in the women's apartments, at the upper part of the house, into which no man has admission, unless he be a near relation."

However well the Etruscans may have succeeded in imitating the Greeks, or in perfecting whatever they undertook, the source from which they derived their skill was always evident; and their success in this borrowed style of art will in no way give them a claim to originality. For even the Romans, who were far less alive to the appreciation and practice of real art, occasionally produced sculptures of some merit; yet no one will deny the source whence they derived their skill, or the obligation they were under to the Greeks for the finest works that Rome possessed. Far greater credit, however, was due to the Etruscans than to the Romans, for a proper estimation of Greek art. Etruria was a better field for the growth of that exotic plant; and it is not less remarkable that, in later times, Pisa, Florence,<sup>1</sup> and Siena, not Rome, were the places where art first revived in Italy. There, indeed, it surpassed the original from which it was derived,—the Byzantine; but the same improvement cannot, of course, be ascribed to ancient Etruscan upon Greek art.

The Etruscans were a wealthy people, and, like some other rich commercial communities, they delighted in fostering art; for which greater and better opportunities occurred in proportion as the intercourse with Greece became more fully established. Many Greeks settled in Etruria, many artisans were engaged to work there, and the trade of the Greeks, particularly of the Corinthians, as well as of the Phœnicians, and of the Etruscans themselves, gave them abundant opportunities of receiving works of art from Greece.

Nothing shows more clearly than the vases how constant was this influx of Greek taste. These, from having been found in great numbers in Etruria, have received the name

<sup>1</sup> It may be doubted if these two were ancient Etruscan cities, or even Fiesole; and it is not certain that Etruria extended south of the Arno. Nor is Siena known to have been an Etruscan site, though certainly within the territory.

of "Etruscan vases", though it is scarcely necessary to say that they are all Greek, with the exception of the black ware of Chiusi, and a few others, and some after the Greek manner mostly of late date. They were either brought directly from Greece, or were made by Greeks established in Etruria; though there is reason to believe the greater part were really from Greece. It was from their obligations to Corinth, in various branches of art, that the story of Demaratus arriving at Tarquinii with artists of the fabulous names, Euchir and Eugrammus, was derived (Plin., 35, 43); and the Greek designs and subjects, such as the fountain of Kallirhoe, mythological and historical scenes, the dresses (which are all Greek, not Etruscan), and the constant occurrence of the word *καλος* with the names of Greek individuals, and often of the Greek maker himself, accompanied by the word *ποιει*, sufficiently proclaim their authors.

The demand for them in Etruria was very great; and, owing to their being deposited in such numbers in the tombs, they have been preserved, while, on the other hand, they were fewer in the sepulchres of Greece, owing to the size of these last, and to the more simple mode of sepulture there not requiring them in such numbers. The Greeks did not go to the same expense in fitting up their tombs as the Etruscans; but it was not because bodies were more frequently burnt in Greece that smaller and less sumptuous sepulchres were required, for in Greece burning was not always resorted to; and though in heroic times it was the custom, the burial of the body was adopted at a very remote era, and some burnt, others buried, the dead, at the same periods.<sup>1</sup> In Etruria, too, they frequently burnt; and the custom, which came in there subsequently

<sup>1</sup> The request of Elpenor, in *Od.* xi, 72, not to have his body *αθανον*, does not mean "unburied". He says, afterwards (v, 74), *αλλα με κακραι*; and *θαπτειν* is used for either ceremony. But Cicero (*Laws*, ii, p. 288) says the custom of burying remained at Athens from the days of Cecrops. I am indebted to the Rev. A. Cumby, of Sorton, near Catterick, for the following remarks on the subject: "I do not remember any place in Homer where simple interment without fire is mentioned. We find it in Thucyd., i, 8, and Schol.; Sophoc., *Aj.* 1165, 1403, seq.; Antig., 1201; *Æsch.*, *Septheb.*, 1037, seq.; Herodot., i, 68; Ap. Rhod., iv, 1500, 1532; Plut., *Vit. Thes.*, 17; Plut., *Vit. Sertor.*, 672; Philost., *Heroic.* i, 2, p. 668, seq.; Plut., *Vit. Cleom.*, p. 324; Plin., *N. Hist.*, x, 66; *Ælian*, *H. An.*, i, 51; *Var.*, H. V., 14; Suid., V., *ακηδης*; Ovid., *Met.* xv, 389; and Antigon., *Caryst.*, c. 96, where the very ancient notion of the putrifying spinal marrow of a human corpse producing a serpent is mentioned. For the Roman custom, Plin., *N. H.*, vii, 54; Plut., *Vit. Num.*, 74 and 75; Tac., *Aun.*,



to interment, continued to a late age; so that we find burnt bones in the numerous ash-chests of Volterra, Perugia, and other places. It is, therefore, to the habit of the Etruscans of incurring a greater expense in the burial of the dead, that the splendour of their tombs is to be attributed.

Great costliness in their sepulchres was not customary among the people of Greece; nor were the tombs of Corinth, which the Roman soldiers of the Colonia Julia and others rifled of their vases and ornaments, large like those of Etruria. It was sufficient for most Greek tombs to be small single chambers, frequently mere graves; and in some of the islands, as at Corcyra (Corfu), a plain, large vase let into the earth, with a flat stone lid, or a simple slab over the soil, covered the ashes. At Athens, indeed, a law forbade a great expense in the burial of the dead. Solon thought rich and poor should be considered alike after death; and Cicero adds (*Laws*, ii, p. 289), Solon sanc-

xvi, 6; and especially Cic., *De Legg.*, ii, where the Greek custom is also mentioned: the law of Solon he alludes to is given by Plut., *Vit. Sol.*, 90; and the other places he refers to are Xen., *Cyrop.*, viii, 7, 25; Plat., *De Legg.*, xii, 947. In heroic times, the usual form of tomb was the round tumulus with a *σπηλαιον* on its top. Il., *κ.* 457, 675; Od., *α.* 239, *ξ.* 369, *ω.* 32; also Od., *λ.* 75, seq., *μ.* 14, seq.; Pausan., ii, 12, 5, and 15, 3; vi, 21, 3; viii, 4, 9, and 11, 4, and 16, 3, and 35, 8; ix, 17, 7; Luc., *Scyth.*, 861; *Athen.*, xiv, 625 F. So among other nations, *Herod.*, i, 93; vii, 117; Xen., *Cyrop.*, vii, 3, 11 and 17. For the size and description of the tomb see especially that of Achilles and Patroclus, Il., *ψ.* 237-257 (compared with 163-177); Od., *α.* 72-84, Q. Smyrn., v, 618-656; that of Hector, Il., *α.* 790-799; of Ajax, Q. Smyrn., v, 618-656; of Midas, Plat., *Phædr.*, 264. The size of a tomb is given, Pausan., x, 4, 5. For polyandria, Il., ii, 336, 434, seq.; Pausan., vi, 21, 9; ix, 19, 2; and especially that of those at Marathon, Pausan., i, 29, 4, and 32, 3; and at Thermopylæ, *Herod.*, vii, 228. The size of the mound varied—those which an army raised over the body of their chief were more than thirty yards in diameter, others would be much smaller, and the minimum size may perhaps be measured by the pile of wood necessary to consume a man's dead body. The urn or coffin was placed in the centre of the mound, in a small apartment no larger than would hold it: externally the lower part of the mound was sometimes faced with stone, the masonry being sometimes of the earliest Cyclopean style; sometimes there were several stelæ, sometimes the stela was inscribed and sometimes sculptured, and sometimes a statue replaced the stela: frequently a grove surrounded the mound. Other forms were used even in heroic times, Pausan., i, 41, 7; ii, 29, 8; vi, 24, 9; viii, 13, 3; ix, 5, 14, and 18, 2, and 38, 4; x, 5, 4, and 36, 10. So perhaps Aristot., *Mirab.*, 131, 133. We have therefore a stela, without any mound; a *βωμος*; a stone chest; a small temple; a rude stone building; and a pile of stones; to these add the tomb of Glaucus the Lycian, Q. Smyrn., iii, 7, seq., which perhaps was similar to Sir C. Fellows' Horse Tomb. For articles buried with the dead, see the citations above given respecting tombs; and Il. *ζ.* 418, *ψ.* 91, 243-257; Od., *λ.* 74, seq., *μ.* 13, seq.; Soph., *Aj.*, 577; Eur., *Hec.*, 578, 615; Troad., 1134, seq.; Alc., 618; Virg., *Æn.*, xi, 193; Stat., *Theb.*, vi, 207. Arms and clothing seem to be most common, to these small articles of amber, etc., were sometimes added; but as they were usually placed on the funeral pile, they would all be more or less injured by the fire."

tioned no tomb that could not be finished by ten men within three days. The ornamental vases, therefore, deposited in Athenian tombs are mostly confined to *lecythi* and other small kinds, which compare very disadvantageously with the large and variously shaped vases of the Etruscans. Pateræ, boxes, mirrors, jewels, perfumes, amber, and other objects, were also deposited in the tombs of Greece, together with vases, but not in the same profusion; nor were the walls covered with paintings, as in Etruria.

The Greeks of Italy, however, adopted the same custom as the Etruscans, in having highly ornamented tombs; and those of Canosa, and many places in Magna Græcia, are rich in architectural decoration, of great size, and plentifully furnished with vases, *ciste*, and various ornaments on the floors and walls,—the body, too, often reposing on an elegant bronze couch.

The Romans followed the example of the Etruscans in the splendour of their tombs, as in many other customs, particularly after the burning of the dead had ceased, and luxury had taken the place of their previously simple habits; and the large circular mound on a stone pavement, which was the most usual form of an Etruscan constructed tomb, was the model from which were derived those stupendous monuments of Augustus and Adrian,—the latter converted into the fortress of St. Angelo. The circular Etruscan tombs are found in the same places as those hewn in the rock, as I have already shown (pp. 4, 5). They cover an excavated tomb below the ground; but as the upper part rises as conspicuously as any other constructed tomb, it cannot be said that the Etruscans had no sepulchres built “above the surface of the ground”, nor that, “unlike the Romans, they seemed rather to conceal than to display them”. At Cervetri and Corneto, for instance, these monuments are lofty and numerous; and the difference between them, and Roman tombs in general, consists in the forms of the latter being varied, some round, others quadrangular, and many with bas-reliefs, pediments, and a variety of architectural decorations, while the Etruscan tombs, built of masonry, are nearly all of the same form. And that they are as much entitled to the name of sepulchres above ground, as those of the Romans, is sufficiently obvious from the fact of many of the latter on the Via Appia being *imitations* of those circular Etruscan monuments.

That the constructed tombs were at least of equal, if not greater, antiquity than those hewn in the side of the low cliffs, as at Castel d'Asso, Norchia, Bieda, Perugia, Civita Castellana, and many other places, is proved by the inscriptions, and the style of the objects and paintings found within them ; without the necessity of referring to the description of that of Porsena (which, too, was far from being one of the earliest Etruscan monuments), and still less to the more than doubtful one of his son Aruns near Albano (once called, of the Horatii), which in reality appears to be a Roman imitation, of the latter age of the Republic. It may, however, serve as a specimen of one kind of Etruscan sepulchre,<sup>1</sup> even though built to contain the ashes of Pompey.

Some may be disposed to think the form of the tomb of Porsena (so much resembling the description of that of Alyattes at Sardis), as well as of some other Etruscan constructed sepulchres, to have been introduced at the time of the Lydian migration of the supposed Tyrrhenus, and the original Etruscan tomb to have been only hewn in the rock, as at Castel d'Asso and other places. But there is every appearance of the round tomb being even older than that hewn in the cliff ; and the circular mound is the earliest form of sepulchre in all countries, both of the old and new world. Even the pyramid is an improvement on the tumulus of earth or stones. It is true that Greek tombs were mostly hewn in the rock ; but the round tomb, with a basement of masonry supporting a conical summit, was Greek also ; and if that of Menecrates, at Corfu, is a rare instance, it is in a Corinthian colony, and its Doric inscription shows it not to be of an Asiatic Greek. (See figs. 13, 14, and 15.) The style of the inscription is very early, being written from right to left, with the aspirate and digamma both introduced, as was customary before the use of the long vowels H and Ω ; and the curious mistake of ending a Doric inscription, with the Ionic *πινθη* instead of *πινθη* (the other, *κασιγνητοιω*, being adopted for the metre) shows that, while those who composed it were Dorians, the engraver may have been an Ionian. It runs thus:—the first sign, ◇, being, as colonel Leake thinks, a symbol equivalent to the *αγαθη τυχη* of later times :

<sup>1</sup> A tomb, with three similar termini, or cones, is figured in a bas-relief at Volterra.

□ 'Τιου Τλασια( Γ)ο Μενεκρατος τοδε σαμα  
 Οιανθεος γενεαν τοδε δ' αυτη δαμος εποιει  
 Ης (for ην) γαρ προξεν( Γ)ος δαμου φιλος, αλλ' ενι ποντη  
 Ωλετο δαμοσιον δε καθοκ . . .  
 Πραξιμενης δ' αυτη ι. ηδ' απο πατριδος ενθων  
 Συν δαμω τοδε σαμα κασυνγητοιο πονηθη.

"This is the tomb of Menecrates, the son of Tlasias, by race of Ceanthia. The people made it for him, for he was a *proxenus* and a friend of the people. But he perished in the sea, and the . . . and Praximenes coming from his native country, raised to him, in conjunction with the people, this his brother's tomb."

It is true that the horizontal courses of masonry, the older bronze vase found in the spot over which it stands, and the *νιου* and *δαμου*, not used at Athens till 403 B.C., instead of the older form, *νιο* and *δαμο*, would indicate a later age than the style of the letters; yet the date of the oldest horizontal courses is uncertain; the *ου* for *ο* was much earlier out of Attica, as colonel Leake observes; and he thinks it cannot date later than the beginning of the sixth century B.C. (*R. S. Lit.*, vol. ii, p. 3.) Though it would be interesting to know its exact age, this does not in any way affect the question respecting its form; and another point is worthy of remark, that the flat space, between the sloping stone roof and the edge of the cornice, indicates its having been intended to support the mound of earth that once crowned it. Even the circular tomb of Agamemnon, as it is called, at Mycenæ, is thought to have been capped in the same manner by a tumulus of earth: and that it was a tomb—not, as generally supposed, the *treasury* of Atreus<sup>1</sup>—is proved by its being outside the walls of the city, and by the presence of other similar monuments in the same locality.

Again, it is by no means necessary that any people should confine their sepulchres to one kind; and the Egyptians and others had both constructed and rock tombs.

<sup>1</sup> I observed a circumstance there which makes it evident that the folding-doors were frequently opened; this was that the walls, or inner part of the jambs of the doorway, against which the valves struck when thrown open, had numerous round indentations worn in the stone by the metal bosses, or nail-heads, usual upon Greek doors. Their positions would correspond exactly, by measurement, with the form of the two valves.

Nor can those roofed with overlapping or converging stones be attributed for *certain* to a Pelasgic<sup>1</sup> model, as they are used by other people; though the occurrence of that style of building, in parts of Greece once frequented by the Pelasgic tribes, may argue in favour of the opinion. And if, as is supposed, the Latins were mixed with those wanderers, the presence of a roof of similar construction at Tusculum may be explained by the same cause.

The round tombs of Etruria are not to be confounded with those of Sardinia, called *Nurághe*, which are of a totally different construction, being all of stone (in one instance nearly sixty feet high), and in form truncated, or rather, perhaps, sugar-loaf cones, containing two or more chambers, one above the other, with a winding ascent in the thickness of the wall; sometimes rising in the centre of an irregular platform of masonry, but generally at once from the ground, and placed on an eminence (pl. 1, fig. 12). The ruins of some may be seen in the island of Malta; and those in Sardinia, which are larger and better preserved, have been well described by the Cavaliere la Marmora, and by Admiral Smyth, from whose work the *figures 10 and 11* are taken. One of the *Nurághe* at Malta is called the *Torre Jowr*. The Etruscan round tomb, on the contrary, has a basement varying from about five to eighteen feet in height, upon which is a very lofty mound of earth, often three times as high as the basement, as already described in page 2. And though some of the early tombs at Cære seem, from their false vaults, to bear some analogy to the interior of the *Nurághe*, the resemblance is accidental and partial, and does not extend to the whole monument.

It is evident that the Etruscans, in copying from the Greeks, adopted much with which they could connect no feeling or interest (like the Ethiopians when they borrowed from Egyptian sculptures); and the mythological tales, traditional scenes from Greek history, names of places, and fabulous or real heroes, could only have been represented by them with the indifference of mere copyists. What to an Etruscan were the wanderings of Ulysses, or any Homeric tales, the death of Eteocles and Polynices, and the many

<sup>1</sup> Though there may have been no one particular people called Pelasgi, we are obliged to use the name for those wandering cognate races, one of which was noted for its early skill in masonry.

other scenes so often repeated on their ash-chests? Still, from the names of their gods nearly all differing from those of Greece, it might be inferred that they had adapted the characters of Greek deities to their own, as has been done in later times to Scandinavian and other pantheons; but it is not easy to explain why they preferred the Greek fables to any connected with their own gods, or why they recorded no events, no exploits, whether real or fabulous, of their own history. All is Greek story, and they only hold to their own representations of a future state. There is little, too, relating to their habits and private life that is exclusively Etruscan. (See pp. 303, 309.)

In their architecture, too, they borrowed from Greece; and the miscalled Tuscan order is only a debased Doric. The very beauty and principles of the Greek style were disregarded by them; and intercolumniations of unnecessary and disproportionate width, stunted columns, and debased forms, such as are seen in our mediæval times, spoilt what they attempted to vary, but what they should have been contented to imitate. However well they may have succeeded in ornamental work, if really they were indebted for that skill to their own unaided talents, they made no figure in architecture, and they confined themselves to solid and good masonry, and to the practical uses for which they required it. Like the Romans, they were good builders, not architects; and it is a singular fact that no temple, and few public or private monuments, remain of the Etruscans. Their chief specimens of architecture consist of the façades of rock-tombs (some of which, as at Norchia, are merely Greek imitations, with the usual fault of wide intercolumniations) and debased columns, such as are seen in the tombs of Cervetri, Corneto, and other places. Their constructed monuments are nearly limited to walls of towns, gateways, arches, sewers, and tombs; and it is said, with apparent reason, that their temples and houses were of wood. This is confirmed by the authority of Vitruvius, and by the ceilings of their tombs—evidently an imitation of their houses—being represented with wooden beams, and sometimes with the rafters of pointed roofs, as at Perugia.

Canina thinks they had no literature, otherwise Cicero, who was so fond of everything relating to them, and other writers, would have given extracts from their works, which

could never have remained unknown. And if they had some poetry, this, which is common even to people in a very uncivilized state, cannot alone hold the place of literature. However, the Romans studied under them, as they afterwards did under the Greeks; and six of the sons of the leading men of republican Rome were sent to each of the twelve cities of Etruria for their education, in accordance with a decree of the senate (Cic., *Div.*, i, 41). They learnt augury and other religious secrets from the priests, or *Lucumones*, whose predecessors were said to have committed to writing the revelations of Tages; and, down to the middle of the third century B.C., the Roman youth was sent to study in Etruria. It was thence that Rome received its music, its early poetry, and its theatrical performances: *hister* was an Etruscan word; and its medicine, astrology, and other sciences, were derived from the same source. The Roman numerals, too, were Etruscan.

The Etruscans had both the decimal and duodecimal division,—the former, the simple and natural calculation, as Plutarch says, from the five fingers, whence *πεμπαζασθαι*, “to count”; the latter from celestial observations. Like the Greeks, the Etruscans, Umbrians, and Osco-Vulturnians, had the duodecimal, while the Celtic races, Iberians, Ligurians, and others, had the decimal calculation only; and from the former the Romans received the twelve months, the twelve lictors, the twelve ounces of the pound, etc. The Roman X for ten was Etruscan, as well as V for five, which was, perhaps, the half of X; and both these, with the lines for units, are common on Etruscan tombs, giving the age of the deceased. This explains the X forming no part of the Latin *decem*. In fact, the obligations of Rome to Etruria were those of an ignorant and rude nation towards a neighbour advanced in civilization and refinement. And even the mark of the “gens togata”, in which the Romans prided themselves, was from Etruria:<sup>1</sup>—the Roman *toga* was Etruscan.

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. A. Cumby observes respecting the toga:—“For the origin of the toga (*τήβεννα*, *τήβεννος*), see Dionys. Hal., A. R., iii, 61; Artemid., *Oneirocr.*, ii, 3, p. 85; Poll., vii, 61; Suid., s. v., *τήβεννα*, *χλαμύς*; Liv., *Hist.*, i, 8; Plin., *N. H.*, viii, 48; Macrobi., *Saturn.*, i, 6, p. 208. The authorities here are divided, some give the toga an Etruscan origin, others attribute it to Temenus the Argive, others say it was brought into Arcadia from Southern Italy, and others that Numa adopted it from some neighbouring nation, whose name the transcribers of Suidas (or himself) have corrupted into *Iseuri*: perhaps the labours of modern critics may have rectified this error. See Bernhardt, the last editor of Suidas. The above references also show that in form the toga was a segment

It is readily seen that, while the figures in the funereal subjects, and in the bas-reliefs of some cippi and a few other monuments of the Etruscans, where the story is connected with their private life, as well as the recumbent statues on the lids of ash-chests and sarcophagi, have the Etruscan costume; while those in the bas-reliefs on the same ash-chests have Greek dresses: as if they admitted the former into subjects relating to their peculiar rites or their customs, and preferred, in the ornamental works they borrowed from Greece, the costume of that country. The same may be said of their domestic scenes, where they represent the Etruscan skull-caps, their false beards, tight fitting dresses of men and women (the latter rare in Greece), and the varieties of high shoe,<sup>1</sup> or half-boot, worn so commonly by women,—and rare

of a circle; for the mode of wearing it, see Quintil., *Inst.*, xi, 3, p. 679; Pers., *Sat.*, v, 33, and *Comm.*; Tertull., *De Pall.*, v, p. 27 (Salmas.); Macrobi., *Saturn.*, ii, 9. This question can hardly be determined from books alone, but by the aid of the statues we may make out the *umbo tabulata*, etc. A large toga was considered handsome, Hor., *Epod.*, iv, 8; *Epist.*, i, 18, 30. Originally they are said to have been small, Hor., *Epist.*, i, 19, 13; but if it was ever worn without a tunic beneath it (Val. Max., iii, 6, 7; Plut., *Vit. Cat. Min.*, p. 762; A. Gell., vii, 12), it must have been of a certain size: we find also that, for active and unimpeded motion, a peculiar mode of tightening the garment was necessary: this was called the *cinctus Gabinus*: Vir., *Æn.*, vii, 612 (where see Servius); Liv., *Hist.*, v, 46; viii, 9; cf. x, 28 (cf. also Plut., *Vit. Mar.*, 418), from whence we may infer both that the garment was anciently of considerable size, and that it was at a very early period used by the people of Gabii, and perhaps among the other Latin states. It may be useful to observe that the toga is called *chlamys* by the *Et. Mag.* and *Phot. Lex.*, s. v. *τήβερνα*; and by Suid., s. v. *τήβερνα*, *ἀτραβαλικὰς* and *χλαμύς*. These authorities are supported by Artemidorus, *sup. cit.*, and by the fact that the *trabea*, a kind of toga, was worn with a brooch. (Dionys. Hal., A. R. ii, 70, vi, 13; cf. also Suid., s. v. *τραβαίος*.) It is obvious that a brooch of segmental form may properly be called a *chlamys*, if its size does not altogether preclude this mode of wearing it. For the antiquity of the *trabea*, Virg., *Æn.* vii, 188, 612; Ov., *Fast.*, i, 37, ii, 503; Plin., *N. H.*, viii, 48, ix, 39. It was used also at a later period. (Tac., *Ann.* iii, 2.) It is, therefore, perhaps possible that the toga was an enlarged chlamys, whose size made it convenient to throw the right hand corner over the left shoulder, and dispense with the brooch. The toga, as seen on the statues of the early Cæsars and their contemporaries, does not occur on the Greek or Etruscan vases. Garments of perhaps a segmental form are not uncommon; but none of them resemble the Roman toga in the most essential points, viz. its size and mode of wearing." The segmental form is given to the Spanish cloak for the same purpose of throwing it over the opposite shoulder.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Cumby's remarks on the *calceus* are: "In later times it was as exclusively Roman as the toga itself (Polyb., *Excerpt. Legatt.*, p. 736; Diod. Sic., *Excerpt. Legatt.*, p. 625, with which cf. Appian., *Mithridat.*, 2; Plut., *Vit. Pomp. M.*, 631; *Op. Mor.*, 813 E). Yet it was known to the Greeks at an early period (Poll. vii, 90, where the word *καλπίος* is cited from a writer, Rintho, who flourished under the first Ptolemy). In the form of the shoe (Plut., *Vit. Æm. Paul.*, 257; *Op. Mor.* 141 A; Hesych., s. v. *καλπίος*). For the calcei of men of rank (Cic., *Philipp.* xiii, p. 515; Plut., *Op. Mor.*, 282 A; Philostr., *Vit. Soph.*, ii, 1, 8, p. 555; see *Comm.* and *Inscript. Regill.*; Dio. Cass., xliii, 43; Hor., *Sat.* i, 6, 27; Juv. vii, 192; Mart. i, 50 [31], ii, 29). From the place cited from Horace we may perhaps infer that the ordinary calceus did not reach above the ankle."



in Greece—"the wooden-soled sandal called Tyrrhene, with gilt thongs, which Phidias gave to his Minerva" (J. Poll., vii, 22, 92), the buskins of men, and the laced boots worn by both sexes, some of which are turned up at the toe, like Turkish slippers, and sometimes resemble, in their long, sharp point, those of the thirteenth century; while the costume of the painted vases is Greek. This, indeed, is what might be expected; and agrees with, and might confirm, if required, the fact of the vases being Greek, not Etruscan.

Niebuhr (i, p. 109) says, "there is no traditional ground for the opinion entertained by the moderns, that, independently of the extensive empire they held, the Etruscans were one of the most remarkable nations of antiquity. In Roman history their importance was limited to the period between the kings and the Gallic conquest, after which they were extremely weak in comparison with the Sabelians. By the Greeks they were mostly mentioned to their discredit, sometimes as pirates, sometimes as gluttons; by the Romans, only as diviners and artists." If, however, they dispossessed the Umbrians of part of their territory, taking from them three hundred towns, there must have been a time when they were a powerful race; and the war of Porsena with Rome, the defence of Veii, and other conflicts of single cities against the Romans, show what they may have been when united as a nation. The great element of their weakness was being subdivided into numerous petty states, without a common interest to unite them.

This was the general condition of Italy; the Latins found the necessity of forming a confederation to oppose the power of Rome; and the same want of union continues to be a marked cause of the weakness of modern Italy. The Etruscans having been conquered in detail, by a vigorous and rising power, is consistent with their decline as a nation, without in any way disproving their previous power, which may be said to have continued till the taking of Veii, in the tenth century after the building of Rome. Long after this Etruria had some flourishing cities; and as late as the second Punic war, Arretium supplied arms and corn to Scipio's fleet (Liv., xxviii, 45.)

There is often too great a disposition in those who visit Etruscan monuments, to ascribe them all to a remote age. They probably date, with few exceptions, after the expul-

sion of the kings from Rome (few tombs before the third century B.C.), and many are coeval with the end of the Republic and the Empire. Nor is polygonal masonry a trustworthy proof of great antiquity, as this was continued long after horizontal courses had come into general use. It was even adopted for substructions by the Romans, as in the Via Appia and elsewhere; and its employment depended on the nature of the stone in the neighbourhood: for when those calcareous blocks were used, the cleavage of which naturally assumed this form, walls and buildings were of polygonal construction; whereas, if tufo and other stone abounded, that cut easily into square blocks, horizontal masonry was preferred; and the walls of Chiusi, which can boast of a higher antiquity than many polygonal ones, are all of squared tufo. There is, however, no doubt that the Pelasgic races preferred polygonal to squared masonry, and sometimes brought stone suited for it from a distance; and greater skill was required for cutting the blocks to their proper shapes, and fitting them together, in this than in rectangular masonry. In fitting the polygonal blocks they used a long strip of lead, bent to their shape; which is alluded to by Aristotle when, in speaking of legislation, he says, "the rule of the undefined is indefinite, like the leaden ruler used in the building of Lesbos, which alters according to the form of the stones" (*Ethic.*, viii, 10).

That style, however, which has been called Cyclopean, as in the walls of Tiryns, consisting of huge uncut masses of stone, of various natural shapes, with the interstices filled in by smaller ones, is a more certain test of antiquity and of rudeness. Sometimes the style of masonry, as of the roofs formed with converging stones (seen in the *Melone* near Corneto, and the Regolini tomb at Cære) will indicate a remote age; and the letters of the inscriptions put in a similar claim. But these last are less to be depended upon; as what would proclaim a very archaic period in Greece,<sup>1</sup> does not always do so in Etruria, where the old characters were re-

<sup>1</sup> The inscriptions would also give a different date in Greece and Asia Minor. In the latter, the long vowels Η and Ω were used much earlier; in the time of Psemmithicus, in the seventh century B.C. In Greece, no public documents had them till the archonship of Euclid, B.C. 403. In the Potidæa inscription at the British Museum, B.C. 432, are no long vowels. The aspirate was then written Η, and the digamma Ϝ. The Ω was replaced by ω, and the Ξ by C, under Cleopatra; but restored again to Ω and Ξ under Adrian; but the Ω and Ξ are sometimes used in Latin inscriptions of Tiberius and other emperors.

tained to the latest period, and where no inscription is thought to be as old as the sixth century B.C. Even on the vases of the Greeks the old style of writing was also retained after it had been abandoned on monuments; and some inscriptions imitate those of earlier days; while, in a few instances, the potter has written no letters at all, but merely mock characters. Again, it does not always follow that a tomb is of the same date as the vases it contains, since many of these were kept for curiosities, as by the Romans, and deposited in tombs of a later period; and, in some cases, vases of old and later styles are found together. It is, therefore, only by a comparison of the paintings on the walls, and the general character of other objects found in a tomb, that its date can be determined.

With regard to the ages of the vases themselves, we can only be guided by those of Greece, where, according to the excellent authority of Mr. Burgon, the oldest may be divided into several styles, of different periods. These, then, are—1. rude vases, with simple waving and zigzag lines; afterwards improving, till, from about 1200 to 1100 B.C., these zigzags, scrolls, or spiral lines, assumed the more direct form of patterns; 2. with borders and regular patterns, and even linear representations of the *goose* and *sun*, of Egypt, and the *ibex*, with other rude figures of beasts and birds, ranging from about 1100 to 900 B.C.; 3. with geese, lions, and rosettes, with other birds, animals, and flowers, more filled in with colour,—about 1000 to 800 B.C.; 4. with archaic *human* figures, generally having a purple and a white colour introduced, (all on a yellow ground), and sometimes with inscriptions,—900 to 500 B.C. To this last set belong the old Panathenaic vases, dating about 600 to 560 B.C.; the oldest with inscriptions being about 700 B.C.

These are the four subdivisions of the earliest style of vases. The first, however, can scarcely be admitted as specimens of ceramic *art*, as similar rude vases are made in all countries, and are merely the untutored efforts of a people in a state of barbarism; nor can they be limited to any fixed period. They began almost with the beginning of the use of pottery; and an attempt to decorate is natural to man in the rudest ages. Those vases, however, of the same first subdivision, which, having carefully finished zigzag and

scroll ornaments, must be considered a better kind of this early ware, are ascribed by Mr. Burgon to about 1200-1100 B.C.<sup>1</sup>

The next class consists—1. of those with black figures on a yellow ground, the joints small compared to the muscular parts, with inscriptions in old Greek letters, and still, generally, from right to left. They are found in great numbers, and extended over a period from about 500 to 360 B.C. 2. Of the best style, having yellow figures on a black ground, which date from about, or a little before, the time of Alexander.

The art of painting vases afterwards began to decline, and the best kind ceased to be made in Greece by the time of the taking of Corinth, B.C. 146, so that long before Pliny's age they were collected as curiosities. As in early times the style of vases in Etruria, whether made there by the Greeks, or imported into the country, continued to depend upon those of the time in Greece; and the "Apulian vases" of Magna Græcia, which date after the best style, and which continued to be made in the days of the Empire, were bought by the Etruscans of that period.

There was a red ware, used for all common purposes, which continued in use to a late time, and which having been manufactured at Arretium, has now received in Italy the name of "Arezzo ware"; but it was also made at other places, and was by the Romans called "Samian pottery" (Plin., xxxv, 12); a name by which it is always known in this country; where cups of the same quality are found, with the very same patterns, as at Rome and other parts of Italy, whence they were imported of old into Britain. Both those found at Arezzo and in this country have Latin names of the potters; and the costumes and other evidences pronounce some to be of a very late imperial age, even after the reign of Constantine.

The black ware of Chiusi is of a distinct character from any Greek pottery, and is peculiar to that part of Etruria. If it is to be considered a type of original Etruscan art, its uncouth and faulty forms give no very exalted notion of their unaided taste; and some vases in the rich and curious Casuccini collection, made at Chiusi, are of South-Sea-Island barbarism, particularly those with large and small

<sup>1</sup> See Tr. R. S. Literature, vol. ii, 2nd Ser., p. 282.

faces in relief upon them; and, above all, those with a cluster of small figures or heads on the lid; the most monstrous of which, with a larger figure in the centre, is given by Micali (*Monumenti Inediti*, pl. 33). A similarly rude taste is displayed in the ash-vases styled *Canopi*, with their heads and arms fastened on with metal pins; and in the *ciste*, which, from their contents, have been compared to "tea-trays". Nor do the ordinary vases of Chiusi, with high lids, sometimes surmounted by a cock, and mostly dotted with heads on the lid, rim, bases of the handles, and other parts, proclaim a better taste, but merely a variation of the same (see p. 293).

This fondness for human heads as ornaments is remarkable; and that it was not peculiar to Chiusi is shown by the Etruscan custom of placing one over their gateways, as at Falerii and other places; or three,<sup>1</sup> one at the centre, and two at the sides of the arch, as at Volterra and Perugia; as well as by the common use of the head as an ornament on bronze handles of vases, after they had learnt, by their contact with the Greeks, to make it tasteful. Those on the *ciste* of Chiusi retained the rude character of primitive Etruscan art. They have been called *larvæ*, or "spirits of the dead", and may have represented them; but they appear to have been taken, in the first instance, from the Egyptian head-dress, such as was worn by the great Sphinx. The Etruscans also took from Egypt the Sphinx so common on Chiusi vases, the lotus, the goose, the harpy, or soul of Egypt, the eye, the so-called Canopus jar, and scarabæi which abound at Chiusi, as well as other ornaments.

The Etruscans had evidently a commercial intercourse with Egypt at a very remote period, as well as with Phœnicia; and at Chiusi, Cortona, Perugia, and other places, the four winged figures of Astarte, the Venus of Syria, show that the worship of this great protectress of mariners was adopted by the Etruscans as by the colonists of Tyre. The cock on the lid of the Chiusi vases was also Asiatic, as was the sphinx of Etruscan and Greek sculpture with *recurved* tips to its wings; for though the sphinx was a creation of Egypt, and winged figures derived their origin from "the land shadowing with wings", this *form*

<sup>1</sup> In which some see the three Cabiri, tracing them from the Pelasgi.

of the wing appears to have come from Tyre. A certain Assyrian influence was also exercised on the fancy ornaments of Etruria and Greece, probably communicated through the same trading people. But I know of no instance where that influence is more evident than in a stone coffin at Chiusi, which is supported on two kneeling human-headed bulls. And if it appears strange that Etruria should borrow from Egypt or Assyria, the difficulty is easily solved by the constant intercourse between it and those merchants of the world, the Phœnicians, who carried vases from Greece into Italy, and other objects from and to other countries; and that the fashions of a dominant race, like the Egyptians, should be followed by other people, is only in accordance with the experience of all ages to the present day.

But it is not to be supposed that the rudeness of Chiusi ware pronounces it all to be of very early time: the old form of vase was continued there long after the Etruscan towns had adopted the early pottery of the Greeks, and after Greek subjects had become familiar at Chiusi; for many of its black vases had Greek subjects upon them, which, from their style, show them to be of no very recent period. And of these, I may mention a very early one in the museum there, which has been called the "Anubis vase", but which should rather be the "Minotaur vase", the chief figures being Minerva and Perseus, Medusa and the *Minotaur*, whose very evident bull's head has been strangely mistaken for that of the dog, supposed to belong to Anubis.

Imperfect in taste, the Chiusi vases cannot be expected to claim much admiration, except as curiosities; but they are interesting from their showing more directly than any others what Etruscan art really was, and what it might have continued to be, without the aid of that of Greece. But though Chiusi adhered to its national types, and took delight in its own black ware, it did not disregard Greek vases, which are also found there, both of early and of Apulian periods; and the usual Greek subjects are introduced upon its ash-chests and other sculptured objects. But there is a remarkable exception, in the stone *cippi* with figures in low relief found at Chiusi; where subjects illustrative of the habits of their own country are preferred to those of Greek story.

But it is not my object to mention all that even the

Casuccini collection at Chiusi alone contains; and I have already wandered too far from Cervetri, to which I had at first intended to confine my remarks.

### EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

#### PLATE 1.

General view of the interior of the tomb discovered by the marchese Campana at Cervetri, the ancient Cære. This view exhibits the positions occupied by the several ornaments, instruments, etc., in accordance with the paintings on the wall depicting them.

Ground plan of the tomb.

#### PLATE 2.

Fig. 1. Etruscan tomb, consisting of a circular stone basement, built over chambers in the rock, with a tumulus of earth above it.

- 2. Tomb with pyramidal apex of masonry.
- 2a. Tomb with stone cippus.
- 3. Egyptian tomb represented in the paintings under the "Western Hill."
- 4. Section of an Etruscan tomb, with graves or coffins within niches at the side and end, and others in the floor, all hewn in the rock. Similar graves within niches, and in the floor, are found in rock-tombs at Delphi and other places in Greece.
- 5. Simple grave within a niche.
- 6. Small chamber with doorway, with graves sunk in benches that run round it, and others in the floor.
- 7. Tomb roofed with stones overlapping each other.
- 8. Tomb built of blocks of hewn stone, in the shape of a dome; the inside face of the stones being smoothed down to a level surface.
- 9. Egyptian tombs of the eighteenth dynasty, of similar construction, in which the projecting angles of the blocks have been cut off to form a false arch.
- 10. Section of one of the Nurrâghe of Sardinia through the centre.
- 11. Exterior view of the same. It stands on a raised platform or basement.
- 12. The positions of many of the Nurrâghe, on a height, without any basement.
- 13, 14. Two views of the tomb of Menecrates.
- 15. Doric inscription surrounding the tomb of Menecrates.

#### PLATE 3.

Details of the ornaments, instruments, etc., found in the tomb at Cervetri. On the pilasters right and left of the tomb containing the skeleton:—

Fig. 1. A bearded head, and two vases of different forms.

- 2. A bust, two strings of red beads, a fan, and a wand or walking-stick.
- 3. A large bronze dish and a trumpet.
- 4. Rod, cup, and sword, on the architrave.
- 5. Bronze helmet, from the flat portion of the wall, above the recesses, between each capital. Another object, unknown.
- 6. On the wall, over the entrance, i (see plan in plate 1), instead of armour, a flat metal dish, between two heads of oxen bound with fillets, apparently for sacrifice.

#### PLATE 4.

On central pillar to the right:—

Fig. 1. Instrument resembling a Chinese gong; two long twisted rods, an axe, two sacrificial knives, a fibula, metal spits, a circular object like to a Chinese mirror, on a stand; a pestle or mallet, etc.

- 2. A lituus, a tablet, a ladle, a tally, pair of pincers, a goose, a tortoise, a dog with a lizard, and some other objects, the purpose of which we are unacquainted with.

## PLATE 5.

Central pillar to the left:—

Fig. 1. A vase, two twisted rods, a club, an axe, a knife, a coil of rope, a cat with a mouse.

On the central face of the same pillar:—

- 2. A lituus, a painted vase, a dagger, a hand-bag encased in netting, a goose feeding, and other objects, of which the use is unknown.

## PLATE 6.

End of the Hall:—

Fig. 1. The skeleton of the deceased, with helmet, greaves, and breastplate.

- 2. Representation of Mantus, the ruler of Hades, seated on a couch, his body terminating in two serpents. He holds a serpent in his left hand, and in his right, a club or oar. He is accompanied with a three-headed dog.
- 3. Closet with a keyhole.
- 4. Fluted pilaster, with metal shield at the sides of the tomb.
- 5. Sword in scabbard, placed between a red and a yellow cap, from the architrave.
- 6. Greaves and beads ?

ERRATUM.—Page 6, line 14, for *bag* read *head*.

## CANTERBURY IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

BY JOHN BRENT, JUN., ESQ., F.S.A.

CANTERBURY, Dur Whern, latinized, *Durovernum*, or the "City of the swift waters", as the words imply in the ancient British language,<sup>1</sup> in which it was also denominated "Caer Ceint", the capital of Kent, derives its more modern denomination from the Anglo-Saxon *Cantwara-burh*. The city, in the days of the Romans, was probably nothing more than a series of dwellings among the trees. These woods covered a vast extent of the neighbouring country even down to a more recent era. A charter of Henry I, relating to the hospital of Harbledown before the hamlet itself bore that name, describes the institution as the "Hospital in the Forest of Blen". Of the importance of Canterbury as a station even in the earliest times there is ample proof: the Romans considered it of sufficient consequence to connect it by stone causeways with Lympne and Sandwich. It was long the metropolis

<sup>1</sup> Leland conjectures, from *Dor Avona*, the latter term having been, as he supposes, the name of the river, now *Stour*, which flows through the city.



of the kings of Kent, of the Jutes, the most enlightened of the Anglo-Saxon settlers of this country; and in later days, it is described as a city renowned throughout Christendom for its edifices and the "glorious saints that lay shrined therein." We turn then to seek the vestiges of the Roman, the first authentic invader of Kent,—for nothing of the Briton now remains. Somner indeed says, that some British bricks were found in the ancient wall of the city; it is doubtful, however, if his knowledge were sufficiently accurate to decide what British bricks were.

We find evidence of the occupation of the Romans, in tessellated pavements, pottery, funeral urns, arms, implements, and personal ornaments, and in the remains of fortresses and villas.<sup>1</sup> The Saxon, the Roman's successor, and perhaps during the latter period of Roman settlement possessor of some portion of the island, constructed few buildings of durable materials; and the Dane, who often visited the Kentish coasts, was a marauder, whose career was marked by havoc and destruction; and although he temporarily established some authority in this part of England, his tenure was never lasting, and his customs, language and institutions, exercised no permanent influence nor impression. The Norman came, and spire and arch and battlements of stone sprung up around him: the cathedral exchanged its first simple style of construction for a more elaborate and tasteful architecture, and in due time arose one of the most beautiful specimens of its class, the gate of Saint Augustine's monastery.

Yet, survey Canterbury a few centuries back from such point of view as its ancient history and descriptions develop, and what a strange scene it would exhibit!

Down the narrow dark streets, unlighted in the gloomiest nights, might be seen the motley inhabitants, wandering forth with links or lanthorns; here, little wooden houses with roofs of straw or rushes presented themselves, or here we might have seen low buildings with overhanging roofs: the eaves of the better, or rather the richer classes, were supported by grotesque figures, called telamones, goblins, and grinning monsters; whilst runic

<sup>1</sup> The museum at Canterbury contains many specimens of Roman antiquities found in or near the city. Among these is a small statue of Latona, in gypsum, taken from a sepulchral urn.

knots, scrolls, and zig-zags, completed the list of all that was intended to be considered as ornamental. Here were lanes, odd nooks, and corners, queer old buildings with some monster or elfin carved upon the massive beams, at which the pilgrim stared, hardly knowing whether to cross himself or not, whether it betokened a saint duly canonized, or a devil, or a punchinello who owed his existence to that comic spirit which the genius of ecclesiastical architecture and art invoked in the middle ages, in strange contrast to its devotional tendencies.

In Somner's time the city contained within its liberties five water mills: namely, King's mill, Abbot's mill, Westgate mill, Shafford's mill, and Barton mill; but in the reign of king Stephen, there were in addition seven other water mills; namely, a mill at Shanford, Godleshan, Muniche miln, Hottes miln, Crines miln, or Midles miln, probably in the island belonging to the friars; and the mills of Saliford and saint Mildred; Westgate mill is mentioned in Domesday Book as belonging to the priory of Saint Gregory. The Abbot's mill belonged to the abbot and monks of saint Augustine; Barton mill to Christ church; the King's mill to the city. The mill at Westgate came afterwards into the possession of archbishop Peckham. In the reign of Elizabeth, the river was navigable; there being locks at several of the mills for lighters for merchandise of ten tons burthen.

In the reign of Edward VI, A.D. 1591, George Tofts and Richard Ashenton paid four shillings per annum for the right of fishing and fowling on the "King's river", and thereabouts, for twenty-one years.

Long previous to this, a variety of guilds had been established in Canterbury. The waits or minstrels, the cordwainers, smiths, innholders, bakers of black bread, and bakers of white bread, called "black bakers" and "white bakers";—in fact, every trade was incorporated, or called upon to belong to a guild, which with its wardens and officers, and fettering restrictions and miscalled privileges, was a sore impediment to that freedom which Sir Matthew Hale calls "the life of trade".

The oldest document in the city archives, with the exception of charters and grants, is dated A.D. 1258. Between this period and the present era we have several

volumes of manuscripts, consisting of wills, grants, burgmote rolls and proceedings, chamberlains' and other officers' accounts, and a vast mass of ill-sorted law proceedings, many of them relating to that ancient tribunal the court of "Pied Poudre", an institution of Norman origin, and supposed to be so called from the appearance of the suitors, who were mostly poor and dust-covered pedestrians from the country.

Domesday Book has several entries respecting Canterbury. In king Edward's time, the king had fifty-one burgesses paying rent, and two hundred and twelve others under his privilege and jurisdiction. There were three mills paying 118 shillings, and a toll yielding 68 shillings, and eight acres of meadow belonging to the king's legate, and a thousand acres of wood not bearing fruit, from which issued 24 shillings, "although he that now holds it pays £30 of money refined and weighed, and £24 of money by tale." In the whole, in the time of king Edward, the city was worth £51. The record then goes on to state, that "a certain monk of Canterbury has taken away two houses of two of the burgesses; one without and one within the wall, built on the king's highway."

The burgesses are returned as having forty-five mansions without the city, of which they had rent and custom; but the king had sac and soc: also, thirty-three acres of land and a meadow for his guild. "Ranulfus de Columbus holds these houses and this land, besides which he has four score acres, which the burgesses held of the king by free tenure."

"Ranulph de Curbespine has four houses in the city, which a certain concubine of Harold held." (Could this be the 'Editha Faira' of the Saxon monarch?) "The saca and socca belong to the king, but as yet he never had it." The record then describes the straight pathways through the city, and the roads within and without, extending to one league three perches and three feet, over which the king and the archbishop held a conflicting jurisdiction, and within which if anybody set up a stake or post, the king's bailiff shall prosecute him by the levying of a fine for the king's use.

The earliest mention of a governor at Canterbury occurs in a charter of Christ church, bearing date A.D. 780, where

the name of Aldhunce occurs as *præfectus*. In 956, the name of a portreve (*Hlothewig Portgerefa*) appears in a deed of sale of land in Canterbury. In 1011, a "præpositus regis" was taken prisoner by the Danes. Domesday Book records the name of a *præpositus*, Brumannus. In succeeding times the city was held in fee farm by some of the archbishops; nevertheless, it still had its portreve to administer local affairs. Afterwards, the office of governor was represented by two bailiffs or provosts, who were made elective in the 18th year of Henry III. In the 26th of Henry VI, the bailiwick was changed into a mayoralty. The office of alderman was instituted in Canterbury in the time of Richard I. It was at first hereditary, and devisable by will, and might be the property of females, as became the aldermanry of Westgate some years afterwards, Henry Garnate, alderman, having devised his office and privileges and emoluments to Sara, his wife, A.D. 1386.

This was the richest aldermanry of them all. Each alderman held a court of judicature at his aldermanry every three weeks, which was probably at the city gates themselves. The office of alderman was made elective in the time of Henry VII.

The castle is mentioned in Domesday; probably, however, it was a very different building from the present, which is of Norman construction. It is recorded in the Crown Rolls, 15th Edward II, "that one William Savage, *janitor portæ*, carried off the daughter of Hamon Trendhurst, and detained her in this stronghold for eight days." Lewis, when he invaded England in the time of king John, received the submission of the castle at Canterbury.

That there was a castle before the conquest, at Canterbury, is evident from the survey of Domesday, in which it appeared the king had this castle for certain burgages, in exchange with the archbishop and the abbot of St. Augustine. Henry II considerably increased its extent and fortifications. As early as the reign of Edward II, a common gaol or prison was kept within it; and, according to Lambarde, it was at one period the principal gaol of the county. When it ceased to be used for this purpose, at least about A.D. 1577, it fell into neglect and decay. It still presents an imposing appearance; and, although deprived of its tower, its great extent for its area is eighty-eight feet by

eighty feet, and its walls about eleven feet thick, give some idea of its former strength and magnificence.

On the third, or state floor, were large arched windows ; at the north side was the grand entrance, now bricked up, and concealed by the works of a gas company. Under this entrance, as in many Norman castles, was the principal dungeon. There were, however, other places of confinement : in one of these the Jews, under one of the persecutions which that people suffered from the bigotry or the avarice of the age, were confined.

Dr. Plot mentions that, in his time, A.D. 1672, many of the stones on the north-east staircase were inscribed with versicles from the psalms, in Hebrew characters. The writer of this paper has in vain endeavoured to find some of these interesting relics. Much, however, of the fabric and materials of the castle have been year by year destroyed, or used for building ; and some idea of the extent of this ancient fortress may be surmised, by noting its present remains, and then surveying the number of small houses in its immediate neighbourhood which have been constructed from its materials.

The present guildhall is a building of comparatively modern construction. It is erected upon the foundation, or rather upon the first floor of an ancient hall, the gothic stonework, pillars, and arches of which partially remain, and exhibit both solidity and elegance. Here the commons of Canterbury and their corporate functionaries used to meet. There was once, according to Somner, a still more ancient building existing for civic purposes, called the "Spech House", where was likewise a prison ; we have very little doubt, however, but that hall was identical with the undercroft of our guildhall, the surface of the streets having risen, by the accumulation of the soil of centuries, from ten to twelve feet above their ancient level. It was called, as above, the "Spech House"; the term "guildhall" being first applied in the charter of Henry VI, when the bailiwick of the city was changed into a mayoralty.

The priory of Dominicans, or Black Friars, in Saint Alphage parish, was founded soon after the year 1221 by Henry III, who is said to have built these religious a monastery on the banks of the Stour, on land given them by

archbishop Leighton. Scarcely any of these venerable ruins remain, except the chapel and adjoining premises, and the buildings on the opposite side of the river. The south gateway, built not long before the 30th Edward III, and faced with black flints, was pulled down some years since. The bridge with gothic arches has been destroyed within our own time, to make way for an unsightly but more convenient substitute. The priory originally formed a square, which enclosed the burying ground; in this cemetery were buried some eminent persons. The friars possessed land on the other side of the river, down towards Abbott's mill, and westward towards Saint Peter's; here they held orchards and pleasant gardens. The monastery had two other gates or passages besides the one described above,—one in the street near St. Alphage church, and the other in Best lane near the waterlock, opposite the "Prince of Orange" lane, near the Rush market; this passage led directly to their church.

The chapel was the original hall or refectory of the monks. John Wenar appears to have been the last prior; for on 25th Henry VIII, 6th February, five years before the dissolution, he grants to Richard Burchard, in a lease for forty years, a garden of the Friars' Preachers, close adjoining their house. The original surrender of the priory into the hands of Henry VIII is lost or destroyed, as it was not in existence in the records when Dugdale prepared his work on monasteries.

The Black Friar's yard appears to have been often used as a gathering ground for the citizens of Canterbury. Here, under the then bailiff, William de Chilham, they drew up a list of grievances and items of proscription against the monks of Christ church, because they refused to pay towards the supply and furnishing of twelve horsemen, demanded as a contribution from the city by Edward I, for his Scottish wars. We give from Somner the resolutions made on that occasion, as a curious evidence of the times:—

"They swore and conspired against the monks as follows:

"*First*.—That they would overthrow the pentices,<sup>1</sup> windows, and mill, belonging to the monks.

<sup>1</sup> Pentices, or covered ways,—enclosed alleys.

*"Secondly.*—That no citizen should dwell in any house belonging to the monks.

*"Thirdly.*—That all rents belonging to the monks should be gathered to the use of the citizens.

*"Fourthly.*—That no man should send or sell to the monks any victual.

*"Fifthly.*—That they should seize all the horses and beasts that came into the city with carriage to the monks.

*"Sixthly.*—That all such monks as came forth of their house should be despoiled of their garments.

*"Seventhly.*—That a trench should be cast, to stop all men from going in or coming out.

*"Eighthly.*—That every pilgrim should, at his entering, swear he would make no offering.

*"Also,* that every of these commons aforesaid should wear on their finger a ring of gold 'which belonged to Thomas à Becket.' "

Archbishop Theodore, the seventh after Augustine, is said to have founded a school or college at Canterbury, by permission of pope Vitalianus, wherein he placed professors of all the liberal sciences, but this school has long since disappeared. The earliest authentic record of a public school seems to have been about A.D. 1259, when one Robert is mentioned as "master of the school at Canterbury"; after which, in the time of archbishop Reynolds, arose a great controversy between the rector of the aforesaid school and the parson of Saint Martin, who by right and custom held a sort of free school in that parish. The latter having been accused of exceeding his privileges, to the detriment and loss of the school at Canterbury, by instructing in the liberal sciences, "*arte grammaticâ*", more than thirteen scholars, his licensed number, a commission was issued to inquire into this weighty affair. The report being made, it sets forth that when the hostiarius or sub-monitor of the Canterbury school visited that of Saint Martin for the purpose of investigation, all the scholars, "*arte grammaticâ*", absconded beyond the number of thirteen, except those who were the mere learners of the alphabet and psalmody. The commission decided against the parson of Saint Martin, limiting his class of superior scholars to thirteen. He subsequently appealed against this award to the archbishop, but without success.

There are but few allusions to Thomas à Becket in the city records, and those mostly incidental ones. Saint Tho-

mas' hill was formerly called "Saint Thomas à Becket's hill"; and on the neighbouring eminence of Harbledown, one of the archbishop's shoes was preserved, or rather the sole of one, set with jewels or coloured stones; the which sole, the pilgrims, upon the payment of a fee, were permitted devoutly to kiss. It is, perhaps, not generally known that Thomas à Becket was formally unsainted by Henry VIII. This monarch ordered his attorney-general to file a "quo warranto" against him for usurping the office of a saint. According to lord Campbell, Becket was cited to appear in court to answer to the charge. Judgment of "ouster" would have passed against him by default, had not the king, to show his impartiality and regard for the administration of justice, assigned him counsel at the public expense. The case having been called on, and the attorney-general and Becket's counsel fully heard, sentence was pronounced to this effect:—

"That Thomas, sometime archbishop of Canterbury, had been guilty of contumacy, treason, and rebellion, and that his bones should be publicly burnt, to admonish the living of their duty by the punishment of the dead; and that the offerings made to his shrine should be forfeited to the crown, his images and pictures destroyed, and his name erased from the list of saints."

We may mention, perhaps, at this place, that "John Wycliffe" was a student, A.D. 1363, at the college at Canterbury, erected by archbishop Islip. While resident here, he had a quarrel with the then primate, Simon de Langham, and was unjustly expelled.

There are a variety of miscellaneous entries in the ancient records of Canterbury:—A.D. 1535, the corporation pay fourteen shillings for a load of wood to burn a heretic, and two shillings to some person to burn him. In 1539, William Sanford recalls the supremacy of the spiritual, not the lay pope, by tolling the "ave" bell, contrary to the half-reformation measures of Henry VIII. In 1550 there is an entry for the "burning of Arden, and the execution of one George Bradshaw." A.D. 1571, mother Hudson is presented to the grand jury as a witch. Two years later, queen Elizabeth was at Canterbury, and lodged at St. Augustine's.

There are numerous entries respecting the mayor. In



the 2nd and 3rd of Philip and Mary, Mr. mayor is ordered to provide his wife, then mayoress, with a scarlet gown and a bonnet of velvet, upon the pain of forfeiting £10. In 1643, George Knott, the mayor, is displaced by the parliament. In 1687, John Kingsford is ordered by James II to be elected mayor by the citizens, in open violation of their privileges; nearly all the aldermen, and other members of the corporation, being removed for friends of the arbitrary measures of the court. In 1593, the corporation appear to have fallen into such pecuniary distress that the mayor and commonalty pledge a silver basin and a silver ewer to Thomas Nutt for £17. There appeared no want of economy either, for in 26th Elizabeth, a mace was ordered to be made "out of the maces of the town sergeants". Fifteen years afterwards all the plate was directed to be sold, "except the silver spoons, which being in pawn were redeemable at 5s. per ounce." Yet a few years previously the corporation possessed some considerable amount of plate,—two hundred and twenty ounces of silver having been purchased, upon one occasion, to be made into goblets, basins, and ewers. In the 35th Henry VIII, the aldermen and councillors were compelled to find a candle, with a light, at their doors; and "if the lanthorn was stolen, the offender was to be put in the stocks".

A.D. 1658, Robert Mills is appointed beadle. Among the duties prescribed him, is, "to go with the 'hospital boys', to wait upon the mayor for the time being, on the Lord's day, and to whip all such as shall be adjudged to be whipped by the court of sessions of this city." The same year exhibits the appointment of a worshipful alderman to an office generally considered as somewhat derogatory to civic dignity,—"*Ordered*, that Mr. Alderman Knight, one of the aldermen of the city, be appointed common scavenger of the city, from the feast of the blessed Virgin now last past, for one whole year." Nor was this appointment much of a sinecure; for in the centre of a populous district there was kept an open place called the "Black Dyke", a sort of valley of Tophet, wherein not only was cast the offal of the city, but dead horses and oxen, and there left to breed disease and contagion. No wonder the city suffered severely from several visitations of the plague.

A.D. 1663, the mayor and commonalty demised to "John

Fry, gentleman, the ground called 'Dunge Hill' (Dane John), excepting liberty for the mayor, commonalty, and freemen, to exercise the art therein of shooting, as well with the long bow as with musquets and culverins, at marks, and to use all other games and pastimes." In 1687 there was a fair held at the "Dungeon", and an order made that the ground should not be levelled. From this we may assume that there was a desire on the part of some persons to destroy the ancient mound.

There appear to have been, at one period, several markets in Canterbury. Iron Bar lane led to the cloth market, no doubt supplied in part by the Walloons, who, in consequence of persecutions in their own country, settled in considerable numbers in this city soon after Elizabeth's succession to the throne. There was a wheat market in St. Paul's; a rush market at the Red Well,—a red pump, as a sign to an old house in Palace-street, still indicates this locality. There was both a fish market and a bread market, near the church of St. Mary in High-street, which church was consequently called "St. Mary Fishman" and "St. Mary Bredman", retaining the latter denomination to the present day. There was a cattle market at St. Sepulchre's. There was a royal exchange in Canterbury, a Cambium in the time of Henry III, A.D. 1222; also a mint. In this king's reign the only other exchange was in London.

It is probable that the mint existed even in the times of the Anglo-Saxons; at all events, we have the evidence of Anglo-Saxon coin, gold triens struck perhaps under the direction of an archbishop, with the legend of "Dorovernis" on the reverse. A market cross was erected at the "bull's stake" in 1446, in place of an older one. Here the butchers used to bait the bulls, not as was averred for sport only, but to render their flesh tender and eatable. In fact, by one of the decrees of burgmote, they were not allowed to be killed for food unless so baited. There was a cross at Oaten hill, called then "Salt hill", salt and oats being sold there; likewise a cross in Wincheap. In this place was the wine market; there was a cross at the bottom of Saint Margaret's-street, leading into Castle-street. Near the city is the manor of Chaldecote, which with "the wood of Thorlehot", was bestowed upon the prior and monks of Christ church by archbishop Reynolds,

as a convenient place for recreation after a period of heavy duties and labour, and after the practice of "minutio sanguinis". This custom of opening a vein for the purpose of blood-letting, seemed frequently practised by the ecclesiastical orders, doubtless for their health's sake to evacuate corrupt humours, "contracted," as Somner quaintly observes, "by their unwholesome diet, feeding mostly upon fish or coarse fare." Polydore Vergil, however, insinuates that all this bleeding was a sort of deception, as though they shammed sick and were perpetually ill, to obtain a dispensation for the eating of flesh, and a relaxation from their rules of diet.

Amongst our miscellaneous notices of Canterbury in the records and ancient burgmote rolls, we may mention that gunpowder was exploded to purge the air during the visitation of the plague in the reign of Elizabeth; and a certain poor discarded priest, called friar Hull, was employed during the thickest of the pestilence to go about killing the cats and dogs in the streets, lest they should convey infection, and for which perilous occupation he received the sum of two shillings paid out of the city chamber. Persons infected with the plague when going abroad were ordered to carry white wands, and in 1639 tents were erected in the Dungeon field for the accommodation of the sick.

There are several entries concerning the Dungeon field. It appears to have been the property of the citizens for recreation from time immemorial; here they shot at the mark with arrows, and here, at a later period, they practised at the target with "blundering musquets", culverins, and other firearms. Somner supposes the mound to have been situated without the walls of the ancient city. This is not unlikely. Much speculation has been hazarded respecting the origin of the mound, and some antiquaries have endeavoured to prove it to be an erection analogous to Silbery hill and other tumuli, coeval perhaps with the ritual of the Sabeian or Druidic form of worship. The name assigned to the mound is variously written: "Totam terram nostram quam habuimus ad Dungeonem", Danzonem; also, "in campo qui vocatur Dan-gun", in a deed of 14th Edward I; likewise, "juxta le Daungeon", as also in rentals of the cathedral; and Roger

Brent in his will, dated 1486, mentioning his manor there, calls it so, and the hill hard by "Dungeon hill". The common and prevalent impression is that the name is a derivative from the Danes, as if of the Danes, "Danes' work", being the production of these marauders in some attack upon the city. But its propinquity to the castle, and its similarity to the dungeon mounds commonly erected near the stone castles of the Norman proprietors, appear clearly to point out both its origin and its denomination. Leland, who wrote his *Itinerary* in the time of Henry VIII, informs us that many years previous to his time, men seeking for treasure "at a place cauled the Dungen, where Barnhale's house is now, and ther yn digging thei found a corse closed in lead." On the mound, we are also informed, an ancient windmill once stood. There were anciently two mounds, and the one which remains was once covered with oaks, which, in the time of Elizabeth, a certain Hugh Johns was permitted to cut down, "provided he plant twenty ashes or elms and keep them to grow." From time to time, however, the right of the citizens to take pastime and recreation in this ground appears to have been disputed, and the Dungeon field, modernly "the Dane John", seems to have been constantly a subject of contention between them and the parties to whom the corporation leased the manor. Thus a certain William Pennington cuts a deep dike between the mound and the Ridigate to prevent the ingress of the citizens into their accustomed pleasure-ground. Pennington being a Yorkite, and his party then in power, sets the commonalty at defiance; but no sooner had the battle of Northampton given a temporary ascendancy to the house of Lancaster than "the said William Pennington," according to the deposition of a witness upon a trial, "was summarily beheaded nigh unto the said ground, owing to the great grudge which the city had against him." But why behead him? There were gallows enough in the old city? We have it on record that there was erected a gibbet fifty feet high in the reign of Edward I, opposite the Rush market, upon which the earl of Athol was hung for taking part with Baliol against the king of England in his Scottish wars,—hung, but cut down before he had expired; his head was there hewn off, and his body burnt. There was a

gibbet at the Bull stake, upon which one of the mayors of the city, Nicholas Faunt, is said to have been executed for taking part with the insurgent Falconbridge. There was a gibbet at Oaten hill. This spot, level enough now, was one of some elevation, and upon the hill stood a cross. There was a gibbet at Well-lane, near the Mote Park walk, leading to Fordwich; and we find that in the reign of Edward IV a commission was set on foot to plant a gallows at "Chalder's Elm". But as if these were not enough, the monks of Christ Church erected a gibbet for their own especial use at Hollingbourne in Kent, for offenders, of course, who fell within their jurisdiction. There was a pillory near Butchery-lane, a city stocks, several whipping posts, and there are numerous entries ordering "new cucking stools" to be made for the ladies, "the old ones being worn out". The branding of offenders with hot irons was a favourite practice. About the middle of the sixteenth century, 20*d.* is paid to one Daniel, "for making two marking irons for vagabonds".

The burgmote horn is a curious relic of antiquity. It was blown, on the court day, in some public place, and near the residences of the corporation, to warn them to assemble. At these meetings great strictness of conduct was at one time enjoined; prayers were regularly said, and the Scriptures read; members coming in late, to avoid the service, were peremptorily fined; as were all who presumed to enter with their hats on. Nevertheless, the corporation seem at times, owing perhaps to territorial and other influences, much troubled to preserve their dignity and order: thus, although in the 37th of Henry VIII, they decree "that no miller, baker, or brewer, shall be of the common council", they seem to be constrained to admit, some time afterwards, "one Robert Whythorne, who hath Mr. Denne's *livery*."

In A.D. 1641, we have indications of the disturbed state of public affairs. Fourteen pikes are taken from lady Wootton's house at St. Augustine's; they remain in our Guildhall to this day. Muskets and culverins are ordered to be delivered to certain persons to be trimmed; and sundry ammunition, as under, is purchased, namely, "ten barrels of gunpowder, one roundel of pistol bullets, one firkin of musquet ditto, one blundering musquet, and 11½

cwt. of iron bullets." In 1643 the ordnance on the Dane John is ordered to be watched by the housekeepers, and the fort made defensible. We have no traces of this fort.

The political history of Canterbury, from the time of its destruction by the Danes, and the massacre of the pious Elphege, down to the latest days of popular excitement and delusion, when John Nicholas Thom, of Truro, in 1833, impressed the masses with an influence, temporary indeed, but as absolute as any ever exercised by a Long Beard or a Simnell, would itself occupy many pages. Suffice it then to allude to the troubled times of the Commonwealth, as we have among the records some memoranda not generally known. The burgmote rolls of this period are well preserved, and a few notices therefrom may not be uninteresting. On Christmas day, A.D. 1647, there was a great tumult raised in the city, owing to the proceedings of the mayor and other leading men, who endeavoured to prevent the citizens from keeping the solemnity and festival of the season. In defiance of the orders of the corporation, many persons proceeded, as accustomed, to the churches, and were subjected to insults and annoyance. A curious tract in the British Museum library, printed for Humphrey Howard (London, 1648), quaintly describes the outbreak. It is purported to be written by a citizen of Canterbury to his friend in London, and begins by reciting, "that upon Wednesday, December 22nd, the cryer of Canterbury, by the appointment of master mayor, openly proclaimed that Christmas day, and all other superstitious festivals, should be put down, and that a market should be kept on Christmas day."

Upon the day in question the multitude became mutinous. Master mayor's proclamation was so far disregarded that only twelve citizens opened their shops; and upon these persons refusing to close the same, their houses were forcibly entered, and their wares thrown down and destroyed. Soldiers, and even officers of the corporation, such as bailiffs and others, fraternized with the rioters. The mayor and sheriff were ill used, and the former, "having taken upon himself to cudgel a citizen, was knocked down, whereby his cloak was much torn and dirty, besides the hurt he received."

The citizens appeared to have set the authorities at de-

fiance: the next day being Sunday, their conduct was peaceable; but on Monday morning, according to the tract in question, "the multitude coming, the mayor set a strong watch, with muskets and halberts, in the city, both at the gates and at St. Andrew's church: the captain of the guard was White, the barber. Till noon they were quiet: then came one Joyce, a hackney man, whom White bid stand. The fellow asked him what the matter was, and, withal, called him 'roundhead'; whereat White, being moved, cocked his pistol, and would have shot him, but the mayor wished him to hold. Nevertheless, he shot, and the fellow fell down, but was not dead: whence arose a sudden clamour that the man was murdered, whereupon the people came forth with clubs. The mayor and aldermen made haste away; the town rose again, and the country came in and took possession of the gates, and made inquiry for White. They found him in a hay loft, where they broke his head, and dragged him through the streets, setting open the prison doors, and releasing those that were in hold. Next, they vowed revenge on the mayor, pulling up his posts, breaking his windows; but at last, being persuaded by sir William Man (master Lovelise, master Harris, and master Purser, had much ado to persuade them from taking of his person), so came tumultuously into the High-street; and their demands were so high, that those gentlemen could not persuade them. Afterward, meeting master Burley, the town clerk, they demanded the keys of the prison from him, which being granted, they, with those gentlemen formerly named, went again to the hall to treat, and came to an agreement, which was, that forty or fifty of their own men should keep the town that night, being completely armed; which being performed, the morning issued, and they continued in arms till Tuesday morning. There are none as yet dead, but divers dangerously hurt. Master sheriff, taking White's part, and striving to keep the peace, was knocked down, and his head fearfully broke: it was God's mercy his brains were not beat out, but it would seem he had a *clung* plate of (his) own. They went also without St. George's gate, and did much injury to M. Lee. As I am credibly informed, the injuries that are done are these: they have beat down all the windows of master mayor's, burnt the stoups at the coming in of his door;

master Reeve's windows were broke; master Page and master Pollen, one Buckhurst, captain Bridge, Thomas Harris, a busy, prating fellow, and others, were sorely wounded. It is ordered that Richard White and Robert Hues, being in fetters, be tried according to law; and upon fair composition, the multitude have delivered their arms into the hands of the city, upon engagements of the best of the city, that no man shall further question or trouble them."

Canterbury, which, like other localities, has had its mutations of political opinions, manifested at this period strong royalist predilections. It was too near the metropolis, however, to make any successful stand for the cause of the monarchy, although the tumult described above appeared no affair of ordinary dissatisfaction, the insurgents having the boldness to raise, at one time, the cry of "for God, king Charles, and Kent."

A few days afterwards, although order had been restored, the parliamentary forces entered Canterbury in considerable numbers, treated it as a conquered city, and, although no resistance was offered, the gates were taken down and burnt, portions of the wall were cast down, and some of the principal citizens of the court party were imprisoned. According to Whitelock, the severest measures (even the capital punishment of some of the mutineers) were apprehended; but the commissioners of the parliament met with an unexpected obstacle in the resistance of the grand jury, which ignored the bills of indictment. Twenty years afterwards the juries again exhibited a spirit of independence against the unjust, if not illegal, measures of the son of that very monarch whose friends they now determinedly and successfully protected.

This year, A.D. 1648, all Kent was convulsed by the great national struggle, prince Charles having roused his partisans into full activity. The battles of Maidstone and Rochester were fought; and the latter city surrendered to Fairfax, and Dover castle was relieved from an attack made upon it by the royalists.

A few years subsequent to this period, jury presentments appear to have been a very common mode of legal procedure. 13 January 1653, the grand jury present William Lee, "that he, not having the fear of God before his eyes,



but being persuaded by the instigation of the devil to kill his wife, Frances Lee, by certain figs and makaroons by him poisoned and compounded with ratsbane, did —, of which eating the said Frances Lee died." 15 December 1663, the jury "present, Thomas Gray, of the parish of St. Alphage, that he is a disturber of the peace of the common people, and daily and openly a common *wonder* against his neighbours."

A few years previous we have constant entries of presentments upon every variety of offence: now, for a case of murder, as above; now for a breach made in the city wall; now a citizen is indicted for an assault, by force of arms, upon a neighbour; now "for selling beer in wooden-bound pots"; now he is proceeded against for having whole troops of hogs at large, roaming the streets, or for setting up "a common tippling house", or neglecting his pavement, or taking more than a penny for an ale quart, or shooting down a waggon-load of logs in the middle of one of the public thoroughfares.

In 1666-7, when the acts of conformity were in full force, the citizens were, from time to time, presented to the grand jury for absenting themselves from the parish church:<sup>1</sup> "they indict Thomas Kingsford, haberdasher, and — Kingsford, his wife, for three weeks absence from church about the month of July last." In every instance, with one exception only, and the cases are numerous, the grand juries ignored all the bills, and thus stayed all further prosecutions.

There must have been several gardens, courts, open places, and orchards, and even vineyards, in or near the city. Among these we might note the burial grounds of the Black Friars, the Grey Friars, the precincts of St. Augustine, and the courts and tree-shaded retreats of the cathedral. Oaten Hill, the two mounds of the Dane John, the river,—then bright and sparkling, the principal stream passing through the centre of the city,—were conspicuous objects. Above the houses arose St. George's, Westgate, and other towers, with floating banners; the structures themselves provided with machicolations, loop holes, port-

<sup>1</sup> In the 7th of Elizabeth, however, our records relate, "that one person from every house, except those that live by their labour, was ordered to repair daily to the parish church of St. Mary Bredman, or to forfeit twopence for each default to the poor box."

cullises, iron bound gates, embattled and crenellated turrets, and other modes of offence and defence. Enclosing these were the city walls, somewhat lofty and conspicuous, at least on the southern and eastern sides, and surmounted with towers at stated distances. Around these walls branched off the river: on one side sweeping by the castle, it formed a defence to the south-west, whilst the main stream, entering not far above, by the "Poor Priest's Hospital", flowed through the city. A portion of the current, however, was diverted through the moat or ditch under the Dane John walls, which, flowing round a considerable portion of the city, entered the main stream at the water-lock near Abbot's mill. The other branch of the Stour protected the north-western walls by Westgate, where there was then no road-bridge, but perhaps a drawbridge;—the parliamentary forces, when they occupied Canterbury, having forded the stream near this locality. The castle, if then dismantled (of which, however, we have no account), must have exhibited an imposing appearance, for it is nearly of the date and style of the edifice at Rochester, which yet so grandly sentinels the Medway.

The houses at Canterbury were for the most part lowly and insignificant. Some of them, however, were highly ornamented and timbered,—the eaves, and door posts, and gateways, exhibiting the profuse fancy of the Gothic architecture, in grotesque figures and emblems, some of which still remain. Many of the public buildings were grand; and steeples, belfries, and glittering spires, rose above the trees in every direction. In Leland's time there were thirteen churches within the walls and three without; besides which were once five other churches, long since demolished. There were hospitals at St. Margaret's, St. Laurence, and the King's Bridge, the latter for poor pilgrims and wayfarers; a house belonging to the Black Prince's chantry; and a Home for the Order of Knights Templars. There were six gates. There were stone crosses almost in every main street: sanctuaries for wandering merchants, where saints were blessed, and wares disposed of. There were boats and barges gliding up and down the river, and passing the mills by locks. Swans, too, might be observed floating on the waters, guarded by their keepers, called "swanupers", who were engaged and paid by the city

authorities. The city walls, a completing portion of which had been added by archbishop Sudbury in the reign of Richard II, were, in the reign of Elizabeth, efficiently repaired, and adapted for fire-arms, although the archers still practised at the butts in the Dungeon field. No doubt, however, the city, with many a quaint court and curious building, with its old hostelries, and heavy-timbered, wide, projecting houses; its narrow, close lanes, bearing the romantic epithets of "Spech house", "Little Pet", "Break Pot", "Sunny Wine", and "Sheep Shank", exhibited a very different aspect to that of its present appearance. It was then, for the most part, comprised within the walls, although its liberties extended to the suburbs of Northgate, Wincheap, and St. Dunstan's, localities which, from the presence of hospitals and other public institutions, must have collected a considerable population around them even in those days. Towards the east might be observed the priories of St. John and St. Gregory; and in a more southerly direction arose the ancient tower of St. Ethelbert, now entirely destroyed, and the gate of St. Augustine, which remains as one of the most beautiful specimens of the ornamental Gothic yet preserved in this kingdom. Beyond these, in the distance, was, and still remains, St. Martin's church, claimed as being founded upon the site, perhaps in part erected with the materials, of one of the oldest Christian temples in England. Near it, in a quiet and beautiful spot, wells a spring, over whose bright, pure waters a benediction of health has seemed to abide from the remotest ages.

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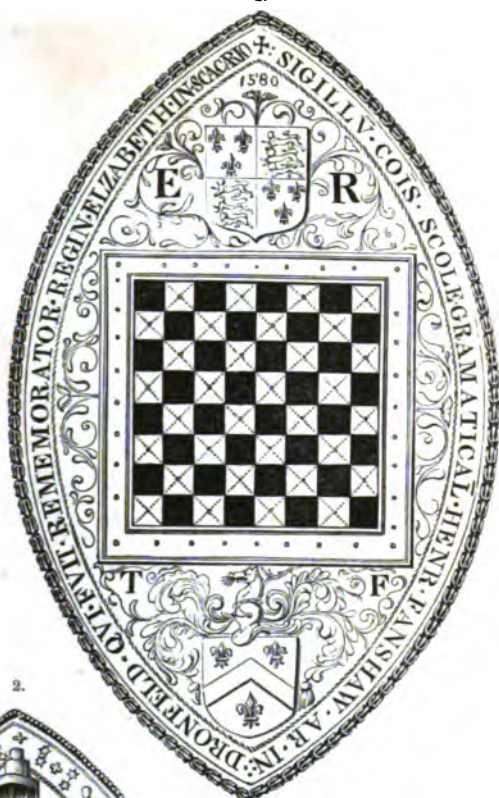
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## NOTES ON THE SEALS OF ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

BY T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER.

A SHORT time previously to the decease of my esteemed friend, Nicholas Carlisle, esq., K.H., D.C.L. of Oxford, F.R.S., assistant librarian to their late majesties George III and IV, and fellow and secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, for many years, he presented to me, among other valued marks of friendship and regard, and as likely to be useful in the course of my antiquarian researches, all the additions in MS. and otherwise which he had amassed since the publication of his work in 1818, on the endowed grammar schools in England and Wales, collected together with a view to a second and improved edition. To illustrate this publication, he had prepared a large number of beautifully-cut seals, several of which have not hitherto been employed ; but as I have no intention of reprinting the work to which they belonged, and for which the additional ones were designed, it has occurred to me that the publication of an entire collection of the seals of the grammar schools of England and Wales would be neither uninteresting nor useless ; but, on the contrary, acceptable and exceedingly desirable, as recording their several foundations, and contributing towards what is now pretty generally felt to be required by antiquaries, namely, collections of seals relating either to countries, sovereigns, or special establishments, ecclesiastical and otherwise. I therefore purpose availing myself of the pages of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, in which numerous important seals of various descriptions have, throughout the course of its transactions, been depicted, to lay before our associates impressions from the several blocks executed under the direction of the late Mr. Carlisle, together with such brief notices of them as may be necessary to their elucidation ; and these, for the convenience of reference, will be given under an arrangement of the several counties

in which they occur, and according to their order in the letters of the alphabet.

The seals of grammar schools may be looked upon as evidences of the progress of civilization, marking the regard paid to the cultivation of the intellectual faculties, and of the gradual advance made in the progress of learning and useful knowledge. To record these is certainly essential in the annals of the country, and the seals granted to the useful seminaries established in the several counties of England and Wales will serve to exhibit, either the benevolent zeal of individuals, or the fostering care of the presiding officers in the locality wherein they have been established.

To the reign of Alfred is to be attributed the commencement of the establishment of schools for the diffusion of learning amongst the laity, those founded prior to this time being almost wholly confined to the monastic orders, and devoted to the education of those who were to be connected with the Church. To Alfred, who "left learning where he found ignorance; justice, where he found oppression; peace, where he found distraction,"<sup>1</sup> is due the foundation and endowment (in addition to the two great seats of learning, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge) of a number of schools furnished with proper masters, and supplied also with proper pupils, for instruction in arithmetic and other useful sciences; and in order to overcome the exceeding difficulty of this task, in an age in which learning was totally disregarded by the nobility, he exhibited in his own person an admiration for letters, made it the great road to places of preferment in church and state, and by law compelled all freeholders possessed of two hides of land or upwards to send their sons to school, and to give to them what was then regarded as a liberal education. These wise and politic measures were for a time productive of the most happy consequences. Learning, instead of being despised and treated with disdain, began to hold its situation of due importance, and the example of the king inspired the nobles with a desire to emerge from their state of ignorance and participate in the advantages which result from intellectual acquirements. It is, however, far from my object, in recording the following notes on the

<sup>1</sup> Fuller's *Worthies*, i. 135. 8vo. ed. Lond. 1840.

seals of the grammar schools, to trace the history of this subject, or to show how sensibly learning declined with the death of this truly illustrious monarch, and the absence of a similar taste and zeal in his successors, or to mark the fatal consequences to the progress of learning caused by the several incursions made by foreign powers into Britain. With the restoration of the Anglo-Saxon kings it may, however, be remarked, "that a more favourable series of events present themselves, and that in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries the number of seminaries of learning became multiplied. Monarchs and their queens at an early period, as we find in the instance of Edward the Confessor and his beautiful and virtuous consort, Edjitha, disdained not to be present in the examination of scholars; and we learn from the history of Ingulphus, that when a boy at Westminster school, the queen herself examined him in the Latin language and in logic. The passage runs thus:—"Vidi ego illam multotiens, cum patrem meum in regis curia morantem adhuc puer inviserem, et sæpius mihi de scholis venienti de literis ac versu meo opponebat, cum occurrerem et libentissime de grammatica soliditate ad logicam levitatem, qua callebat, declinans, cum argumentorum subtili ligamine me (mihi) conclusisset, semper tribus aut quatuor nummis per ancillulam numeratis ad regium penu transmisit, et refectum dimisit."<sup>1</sup>

Whilst the schools attached to the religious houses (and it must be remembered that there was scarcely a convent to which one was not appended) confined their education principally to those branches of learning necessary for the performances of the service of the church, to theology, the Latin language, and church music, the other seminaries established in different parts of England gave instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, rhetoric, and logic, three eminent schools for the teaching of which were in existence as early as the reign of Henry II.

The multiplication and progress of grammar schools, have very generally been regarded as a powerful means in the promotion of the Reformation; and Knight, in his *Life of Dean Colet*, the founder of St. Paul's school, tells us that "thirty years before it, there were more grammar schools erected and endowed in England than had been in three

<sup>1</sup> Hist. Ingulphi, vol. i. p. 62. Rerum Angl. Script. Vet.; ed. Oxon., 1684.

hundred years preceding.”<sup>1</sup> After the dissolution of the monasteries, much learning was more generally diffused ; it was no longer confined to the cloistered cell, but shed its beneficence abroad, and became an object of general policy. In this progress, queen Elizabeth will be found to have been most conspicuously active as a real lover of learning, and one who knew well how to estimate its benefits.

With these few observations, I proceed to record the various grammar schools to which common seals have been granted :—

**BEDFORDSHIRE.** Free Grammar School founded by king Edward VI, Aug. 15, 1552. Sir William Harpur, knight, native of Bedford, alderman of the city of London, lord mayor in 1561, and dame Alice, his wife, did, by indenture bearing date April 22, 1566, aid in establishing a free and perpetual school within the town of BEDFORD. An act of parliament, 4th George III, ordained that the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and others should, from and after June 25th, 1764, be trustees for managing “THE BEDFORD CHARITY ;” to which a common seal was granted, consisting of the arms of sir W. Harpur, *azure*, on a fesse proper, between three eagles displayed, *or*, a fret between two martlets of the first, and around them is inscribed, “THE MASTERS, GOVERNORS, AND TRUSTEES OF THE BEDFORD CHARITY.” (See plate 7, fig. 1.)

**BERKSHIRE.** According to the report of the parliamentary committee to inquire into the state of education of the people in England and Wales (vol. xxxii, part 1, p. 315), the origin of schools at Wantage could not be ascertained. The returns of 1786 make mention of two school-houses left by some one unknown, and Mary Herbert, in 1763, left by will the sum of £100 for a school. The Grammar School of Wantage is said to have ceased about 1832, when the master resigned, partly from ill-health, and partly from having only one scholar on the foundation. Instruction has since been confined to English reading, writing, and arithmetic, under the superintendence of the governors of the town lands. An act of parliament was obtained in 1598 for vesting the town lands of WANTAGE, given in the reigns of Henry VI and VII for charitable

<sup>1</sup> Oxford edition, 1823. 8vo. P. 90.

uses, in twelve of the "better sort of inhabitants", who were to be a body corporate and to use a common seal. This (see plate 7, fig. 2) is thus arranged:—In the centre are two figures in the domestic costume of that period, representing a man on his knee presenting to another a cup, whilst his left hand points upwards to the heavens. Within a circle are two bouchier knots and two water bougets, and the county is expressed by the letters BARK inserted between these objects. In the outer circle we read, "THE SEALE OF THE TOWNE LANDES OF WANTING."

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Of ETON COLLEGE there are two seals. Its foundation was by Henry VI in the year 1440, under the name of "*The blessed Marie of Etone beside Wyndesore.*" The oldest seal represents the Virgin Mary, crowned and surrounded by a glory and attending angels. At her feet are the royal arms, having two lions for supporters, which would seem to intimate them as belonging to Edward IV. Around we read:—

[*Sigillū : Comune : Prepositi et Collegii Regalis Beate Marie de Eton.*]

A special charter was granted by Henry VI, anno regni 27, A.D. 1449, assigning arms to the college, which remain its heraldic distinction; and the field of those arms being *sable*, is considered as an additional mark of *perpetuity* to this important establishment. The charter is as follows:

"Carta regis HENRICI VI, anno regni 27, 1449, pro COLLEGIO DE ETON, etc.—Rex assignavit collegio BEATÆ VIRGINIS MARIE et MATRIS CHRISTI in ETONA, *juxta Wyndesoram*, quod fundaverat, pro armis et armorum insigniis, *in campo nigro tres liliorum flores argenteos*: habentes in animo ut in secula duraturum jam fundatum collegium cujus *perpetuitatem* stabilitate *coloris nigri* significari volumus. Flores lucidissimos in omni scientiarum genere redolentes parturiat ad honorem et devotissimum cultum Omnipotentis Dei intemeratæque Virginis et Matris gloriosæ cujus sicuti in aliis et in hac potissimum fundatione nostrâ flagranti cum animo internam et admodum vehementissimam gerimus devotionem. Quibus item ut aliquid regiæ nobilitatis importiremur, quod verè regium et celebre declararet opus, parcelas armorum quæ nobis in regnis Angliæ et Franciæ jure debentur regio, in *summo scuti* locari statuimus, partitum principale de azoreo cum Fran-



corum flore, deque rubeo, cum peditante leopardo aureo. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri facimus patentes."

By a memorandum on the cover of one of the college registers, we learn that on the 4th of March, in the thirteenth year of king Edward IV, A.D. 1474, the college seal was broken, and a new one accepted, in the presence of the provost and all the fellows. (See plate 7, fig. 3.)

The second seal is that of the church, college, and parish of Eton. (See plate 7, fig. 4.) It is *sable*, three lilies slipped and leaved, *argent*, two and one; a chief per pale, *azure* and *gules*; on the dexter side, a fleur-de-lis, *or*; on the sinister, a lion passant gardant of the last. The ancient parish church of Eton having fallen into decay, the inhabitants were permitted to attend divine service in the college chapel; but, for increased convenience, another chapel was commenced in 1769 or 1770; and this, in 1813, was enlarged, at the expense of the college, to accommodate sixty boys and thirty girls, and the children of both sexes attending the Sunday school, to which this seal is appropriated. The charity school is known under the name of PORNEY'S CHARITY SCHOOL; Porney,<sup>1</sup> a Frenchman, who established it, having been the French master at Eton. He died one of the poor knights of Windsor. The letters E. C. (Eton college) are on each side of the shield, and around, SIGILLUM PRÆPOSITI COLLEGII REGALIS ETONENSIS.

CHESHIRE. BUNBURY.—The Free Grammar School of this place, in the diocese of Chester, was founded in the 36th Elizabeth (1593), for the education and instruction of boys and youth in grammar; and, by letters patent, was called the Free Grammar School of Thomas Alderseye, in Bonebury, *alias* Bunbury, who had erected a convenient house, as well for a grammar school as for the habitation of a master and usher, in the same town. Thomas Alderseye was a citizen and haberdasher of London; and the master and wardens of the haberdashers' company are the governors of the grammar school, and form a body corporate, having a common seal, which consists of the armorial bearings of the founder: *gules*; on a bend engrailed, *argent*;

<sup>1</sup> Antoine Pyron du Martré, otherwise Mark Anthony Porney, gave the whole of his property to found this school.

between two cinquefoils, *or*; three leopards' faces, *azure* : a crescent denoting him to have been a second son. (See plate 7, fig. 5.) He devised to the said governors also the rectory of Bunbury, and all tithes of blade, sheaf, grain, and hay, within Bunbury, Alpeckham, Beston, Tarton, Calverly, Wardell, Talleston, Haughton, Spurstall, Ridley, Peckforton, and Borseley, besides small tithes, called White Tithes, etc., within the townships aforesaid, to the rectory, together with other valuable considerations.

The rectory of Bunbury was bought of the crown, 18th Elizabeth ; and Mr. Ormerod, in his *History of the County Palatine and City of Chester*,<sup>1</sup> tells us that the school house has been lately rebuilt, and that at the upper end has been placed a good painting, on panel, of the founder, dressed in a black gown with a large ruff, a glove in the right hand, and a ring on his first finger. It bears date 1588, anno ætatis 66. Samuel Aldersey, of Aldersey, is at the present time one of the principal land owners in Bunbury. The pedigree of Aldersey of Aldersey is given in Mr. Ormerod's *History*.<sup>2</sup>

**MACCLESFIELD.** Sir John Percyvale, knight, a lord mayor of London, in 1498 founded a free school at MACCLESFIELD, he having been born "fast by the town of Maxfield". His will, directing lands of the yearly value of £10 to be purchased for its endowment, bears date Jan. 25, 1502 ; but the foundation of the school is generally attributed to Edward VI, in 1552, upon the petition of the inhabitants of Macclesfield, etc. It is known as the "Free Grammar School of King Edward VI, for the education, institution, and instruction, of children and youth in the grammar." According to Ormerod,<sup>3</sup> no notice of the original founder is taken in the letters patent of 6th Edward VI. The governors sold the school house in 1750, and purchased the present one, and made other exchanges. In 1774, they procured an act empowering them to make further exchanges, purchases, etc. The revenues are considerable, and under the direction of fourteen trustees. The common seal (see pl. 7, fig. 6) is of a vesical form, and represents a schoolmaster seated, with a book in one hand, and a rod in the other. Over him are the letters E. R. (Edward VI); beneath his feet a cinquefoil, and around, + SIGILLUM LIBERE SCOLE DE MACCLEFFELD.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. p. 144.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. ii. p. 404.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. iii. p. 366.

CUMBERLAND. A free grammar school was founded at ST. BEGH'S,<sup>1</sup> or, as it is now more commonly written, ST. BEES, at the instance of Edmund Grindal, a native of Hensingham,<sup>2</sup> in the parish of St. Begh's, near Whitehaven, or, according to Strype,<sup>3</sup> of Cowpland, or Copland, in the county of Cumberland. He was archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Elizabeth, and regarded his native place as "of all that shire the ignorantest part in religion": hence he was probably stimulated to the establishment of this school. The archbishop, although one most highly esteemed by the queen for his learning, piety, modesty, and single life, is known to have lost her favour; his fault being, as Fuller expresses it, "for keeping others from breaking two of God's commandments,—'thou shalt not steal', when he would not let the lord of Leicester have Lambeth House; and 'thou shalt not commit adultery', when he would not permit Julio, the earl's Italian physician, to marry another man's wife."<sup>4</sup> Grindal, however, favoured the Puritans too much to please Elizabeth; and in 1579, by an order from the Star Chamber, he was confined to his house, and his revenues sequestered. In 1582 he submitted, and was set at liberty. Having become blind, "more (Fuller says) with grief than age, he was willing to put off his clothes before he went to bed," and in his lifetime to resign his preferment. With the knowledge of the lord treasurer, his great friend, and probably at the intimation of the queen, he solicited this boon of her majesty in 1582. It was granted; and in his address to the lord treasurer on this occasion, he alludes to his having founded a school in the north, where he was born; but which, for lack of a mortmain, was not yet finished, and he therefore prayed to continue in his see to the audit of the year, that he might finish this school, etc., etc.<sup>5</sup>

Ralph Thoresby, of Leeds, states the school to have been incorporated by queen Elizabeth, the letters patent bearing date 15 June (twenty-seventh year of her reign), by the name of "*The Wardens and Governours of the possessions, revenues, and goods, of the Free Grammar School of Edmund*

<sup>1</sup> Bega, a holy woman from Ireland, founded a Benedictine cell A.D. 650. See Tanner's *Not. Monast.*

<sup>2</sup> Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, ii. 34.

<sup>3</sup> *History of the Life and Acts of Edmund Grindal*, p. 1. Oxford edit., 1821.

<sup>4</sup> *Worthies of England*, i. 343.

<sup>5</sup> Strype's *Life*, p. 411.

*Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, in Kirkby Beacock, alias St. Begh's, in the county of Cumberland*"; so that it appears the archbishop was dead at the time of the incorporation, though he had petitioned for it during his life, for he died July 6, 1583. Hutchinson<sup>1</sup> states the date of its incorporation to have been in 1587.

The queen granted, "that there should be at St. Begh's a free grammar school for ever, which shall be called the Free School of Edmund Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury, and shall be for one schoolmaster." A common seal was granted, distinguished by much taste, having the arms of the archbishop impaled with those of the see of Canterbury, over which is a representation of the ark on the waters, with the dove bearing an olive branch. The arms of Grindal were granted Dec. 20, 1579, and are, quarterly, *or* and *azure*; a cross quarterly, *ermine* and *or*, between four peahens collared; all counterchanged *azure* and *argent*. Around the seal, which is of a vesical shape, SIGILL: CVSTOD: SCHOL: GRAMMATI: EDMVNDI: GRINDAL: ARCHIEPI: CANT: and within the shield, DOMINUM EXPECTA. (See pl. 8, fig. 2.)

WIGTON, near Carlisle, has a free grammar school of late foundation, dating only 1730. It may be considered as attached to a hospital, founded in 1725, for six indigent widows of Protestant beneficed clergyman, episcopally ordained. This institution was incorporated in the name of "The Governess and Sisters of the College of Matrons, or Hospital of Christ in Wigton", and owes its establishment to a bequest in the will of the rev. John Thomlinson, rector of Rothbury, in the county of Northumberland, by his executors, the rev. Robert Thomlinson, D.D., rector of Wickham, in the county of Durham; and the rev. John Thomlinson, rector of Glenfield, in the county of Leicester, who carried the benevolent intentions of the founder into effect, and also aided in the establishment of the hospital and the school. Dr. Thomlinson erected a good school-room, and house for the master; and over the door is the following inscription:

"Deo et Ecclesiæ Angliæ Sacræ.  
Scholam hanc vir reverendus  
Robertus Thomlinson, S. T. P.  
Posuit, L. M. anno Domini 1730."

Hist. of Cumberland, ii. 34.

<sup>1</sup> Strype, p. 421; which see for further particulars of the foundation.

The seal bears relation to the name of the hospital (see plate 8, fig. 3), bearing the letters **I H S** surmounted by a cross patée fichée, and beneath them three passion nails. Around we read: **SIGIL . HOSPITAL . CHRISTI . DE . WIGTON .**

**DERBYSHIRE.** When the members of the British Archaeological Association held their Congress under the presidency of sir Oswald Mosley, bart., in Derbyshire, a visit was paid to Ashborne, and it was not a little singular, that in the local museum formed on that occasion, the matrix of the original seal of the Grammar School of Ashborne, which had been lost, was accidentally found among other articles sent from the north of England for exhibition. It was observed to vary in a few particulars from the one in present use. (See plate 8, fig. 1.) These variations, however, are only in slight matters connected with the ornamentation, for which the seal is, among those of grammar schools, rather remarkable.

**ASHBORNE** Free Grammar School was founded in the 27th year of queen Elizabeth (1585), on the petition of sir Thomas Cokaine, knight, of Ashborne, in the county of Derby; William Bradborne, of Lee, in the same county, esquire; Thomas Carter, of the Middle Temple, London, gentleman; Thomas Hurte and William Jackson, of Ashborne, gentlemen; and other inhabitants of the same town, who were desirous of founding and establishing a free grammar school there, for the better instruction and education of the youth of the neighbouring country; whereupon her majesty grants that there shall be a grammar school in Ashborne, for the education of boys and youth in grammar and other good learning, to be called "the Free Grammar School of queen Elizabeth, in the vill. of Ashborne, in the county of Derby."

The seal of the Grammar School of **ASHBORNE** is of a vesical form of considerable size, and divided into two nearly equal compartments, the upper one exhibiting queen Elizabeth seated beneath a canopy, having two lions as supporters, one on each side. The queen holds the sceptre and globe, emblems of sovereignty; and on her right and left sides are arranged five persons, who are doubtless the five principal persons before mentioned as the petitioners to her majesty for founding the school. Sir Thomas Cokaine, it may be presumed, is represented as pre-

senting the petition. The lower compartment of the seal consists of an assembly of learned men or teachers, all robed in gowns, together with pupils to receive their instruction. Around the seal we read, “+ SIGILLV · LIBERAE · SCHOLAE · GRAMATICALIS · ELIZABETHAE · REGINAE · ANGLIAE · IN · VILLA · DE · ASHBVNE · IN · COMITATV · DERBIAE ·

Near to Chesterfield is the Free Grammar School of DRONFIELD, founded in 1579 by Thomas Fanshaw, esq., Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer. This was established pursuant to the will of Henry Fanshaw, esq., his predecessor. According to the letters patent, it was to be called “the school of Henry Fanshaw, esq., of Dronfield,” and was to have a common seal. (See pl. 9, fig. 1.) This is of rather elaborate execution; of the vesical form, having in the centre a board of chequers,<sup>1</sup> above which are the royal arms quartering England and France, with the date of 1580, the letters E. and R. being at the sides. Beneath are the arms of Fanshaw, with the initials T. F. Around the seal are as follows:—“+ Sigillv · Cōis · Scole · Gramatīcāl · Henr · Fanshaw · Ar · in · Dronfeld · Qvi · Fvīt · Reme-morator · Regin · Elizabeth · in · Scacario · The arms of Fanshaw are, *or*, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, *sable*. Crest, a dragon's head erased, *or*, charged with two chevrons, *ermine*.

REPTON. The foundation of a hospital at ETWALL, and a free grammar school at REPTON,<sup>2</sup> are owing to the will of sir John Port, of Etwall, created a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI, and sheriff of the county of Derby in the 1st of queen Mary. In 1557, after his decease, his intentions were carried into effect, and by

<sup>1</sup> Camden, in his *Britannia* (vol. i., p. cxlv., Gough's edition), quotes the dialogue of Gervase of Tilbury relating to the Exchequer table: “The exchequer is a long, square board, about ten feet long and five broad, like a table for persons to sit at. On each side it has a border about four fingers broad; over it lies a cloth bought in Easter term, not of any colour, but black striped with white, the stripes about a foot or hand's breadth asunder.” The original, given in *Madox's History and Antiquities of the Exchequer* (vol. ii., p. 353), is as follows: “Scaccarium tabula est quadrangula quæ longitudinis quasi decem pedum, latitudinis quinque, ad modum mensæ circumsedentibus apposita undique habet limbum altitudinis quasi quatuor digitorum, ne quid appositum excidat. Superponitur autem scaccario superiori pannus in termino Paschæ emptus, non quilibet, sed niger virgis distinctus, distantibus a se virgis vel pedis vel palmæ extentæ spacio.”

<sup>2</sup> The reader is referred to Dr. Bigsby's *History of Repton* for a particular account of this school. He will there find the will of sir John Port, and other important documents relating to this distinguished seminary.

the licence of queen Mary continued under the direction of the Harpur family, Richard Harpur, esq., having been one of the executors of sir John Port. In 1621, however, the superintendence was conveyed to the right heirs of the founder. In this year the hospital and school were made a body corporate, under the style of "the master of Etwall Hospital, the schoolmaster of Repton, ushers, poor men, and poor scholars." Sir John Harpur conveyed the estates to the corporation, and in that body they are now vested. The entire superintendence of this eminently distinguished school, is hereditary in the noble families of Hastings and Chesterfield, and of the representatives and co-heirs of sir John Port's three daughters. A *fourth* turn in the appointment only of poor men and poor scholars, has been granted by the charter to the family of Harpur, of Calke. The statutes of the hospital and of the school are much blended together, and the legend around the common seal mentions both establishments. It reads:—" + s : COM : HOSPITA : ET : LIB : SCHOLÆ : IO : PORT. MIL : IN ETWALL : ET : REPTON. The centre of the seal is composed of the armorial bearings of the founder, namely, "*azure*, a fesse engrailed, cotised between three pigeons, each having in the beak a cross formée fichée, *or*." (See plate 9, fig. 3.)

WIRKSWORTH, also in the county of Derby, has its free grammar school, founded and endowed about 1575, by Anthony Gell, esq., of Hopton Hall. The seal (see plate 10, fig. 2) expresses this, and gives a representation of his person. His arms are beneath. Per bend, *or* and *azure*, three mullets of six points in bend, pierced and counter-charged. Crest, a greyhound, *sable*, collared *or*, and around, "IMAGO : ANTHONII : GELL : DE : HOPTON : ARMIGERI."

This school may be said to have originated in a bequest made by Agnes Fearn, who, in her will dated July 14th, 1574, devised the house in which she dwelt to Anthony Gell and others, to aid any free school that might happen to be erected in the town of Wirksworth. Anthony Gell, by his will, Feb. 29, 1579, directed his brother and sole executor, Thomas Gell, to devote a portion of his property to the same object; and to obtain, within a year of his decease, a license to erect a free school in the town. In the 26th of Elizabeth this was carried into effect, as "the Free Grammar School of Anthony Gell, esq."

**ROLLESTON.** In the village of ROLLESTON, in the county of Derby, Robert Sherborn, Sherbourn, Sherborne or Sherebourne, bishop of Chichester in 1508, and a native of this place,<sup>1</sup> founded a grammar school, the seal of which has been engraved by the liberality of sir O. Mosley, bart., for the Association, on occasion of our visit to Rolleston Hall during his presidency. The foundation was made about the year 1520, and was endowed by the bishop with an annual stipend of £10, to be paid by the dean and chapter of Chichester for the use of the schoolmaster. The bishop directed that to the receipt for this payment, an impression of the seal (see pl. 9, fig. 2) should be appended by the churchwardens of Rolleston to the chapter, as a voucher for the same. The execution of this seal, which is of a vesical shape, is worthy of much praise. It gives a representation of three figures in niches with canopies, and a fourth beneath, within a porch. The centre of the first three principal figures is apparently that of the Saviour, with the Virgin on his left and a bishop on his right hand. The smaller figure beneath, from the crozier and mitre, also appears to be that of a bishop. The legend reads:—  
 “+ Sigilvm · Gard · de · Rolston · ex · do° · Dñi · Rob · IIII · cicest · epi.”

**DEVONSHIRE.** A free grammar school was founded at Crediton by Edward VI, who, in 1547, directed letters patent to issue for its establishment. Twelve governors were thereby appointed a body corporate, under the name of “the twelve governors of the hereditaments and goods of the church of Credyton, otherwise called Kyrton, in the county of Devon,” with perpetual succession, and to have a common seal; and further “do, in the tenor of these presents, really and fully create and establish perpetually, to endow to all future times, a free grammar school in the parish of Crediton aforesaid, one master or teacher, ‘to be called THE KYNG’S NEWE GRAMER SCHOLE OF CREDYTON,’ with one master or teacher, to be appointed by the TWELVE GOVERNORS,” etc. These letters patent were confirmed by Elizabeth in 1559, and the title of the school was changed

<sup>1</sup> Fuller gives as his native place the county of Hants. He was bred at Winchester and in New College, and much employed in important enterprises by Henry VII. He successively became bishop of St. David’s, and then of Chichester. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-six, and “paulo ante mortem episcopatum resignavit.” (Godwin *De Præsul. Angliæ*.) He died in 1536.



to that of "Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School at Crediton."

The twelve governors proved unworthy of their trust, and upon an information exhibited in the Court of Exchequer by sir Thomas Coventry, knight, attorney-general in the reign of James I., the court considered the letters patent fit to be reformed and redressed, and disposed of a portion of the funds for charitable uses, and "not to be converted to their own private uses, or the benefit of other persons of wealth and ability." This was not the only suit instituted against the governors, as in the present century sir Vicary Gibbs, knight, attorney-general in 1808, filed an information in the Court of Chancery against them, upon which the master reported in favour of an increase of stipend to the vicars of Crediton and Exminster, the chapel of the church of Crediton, also of Sandford, and of the master of the grammar school.

Crediton and Sandford are in several ancient manuscripts accounted as one and the same parish; the latter being regarded as a hamlet of the former.<sup>1</sup> The grammar school is at the eastern end of the church of Crediton, behind the altar, and was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the arches and pillars being of what appears to be Saxon architecture. The altar-piece of the church is a perspective view of the continuation of the church, like that of Exeter cathedral, with figures of Moses and Aaron in front supporting the two tables of the ten Commandments. In one compartment are the arms of the diocese of Exeter, and in another the device of the seal of the twelve governors (see plate 10, fig. 1), the figure of Christ encircled with these words:—" + Sig · XII · Gvber : Bonor : Ecclē · S · Crucis de Crediton : 1674.

Of EXETER in the county of Devon, there are two interesting seals, one styled that of "the Hospital of St. John the Baptist;" the other, "the Free Grammar School within the Hospital of St. John Baptist." The hospital was, according to a deed dated 1238, founded by two brothers in the reign of Henry III, Gilbert and John Long, sons of Walter Long, of Exeter. It was originally merely a hospital for poor men and women. With the approbation of the king, and the confirmation of the primate Boniface, it

<sup>1</sup> Polwhele's *History of Devonshire*, vol. ii., p. 89, note.

was incorporated with the Hospital of St. Alexis, which was founded in 1164 by William Fitz-Ralph, of Exeter, and united to St. John's in 1240, and was near to the priory of St. Nicholas in Exeter. The statutes for its government were drawn up by bishop Bytton,<sup>1</sup> and bishop Stapledon<sup>2</sup> intended to annex a grammar school to the hospital, but died before its accomplishment. To bishop Grandison<sup>3</sup> the school owes its foundation and endowment in the year 1332. The beautiful seal of this hospital (see pl. 10, fig. 3) is taken from a deed bearing date May 30, 1538, and the three early circular arches of the building therein represented are still remaining. Around the seal of the hospital, which was of the order of St. Augustine, and which in style of execution may be regarded as coeval with the foundation, we read:—" + Sigill Hospital Sci · IOHIS · Iuxta · orientā Porta · Exon." The hospital now comprises the Free Grammar School and the Free English School, commonly called the Blue School, from the colour of the dress worn by the boys.

The second seal (see plate 10, fig. 4) belongs to "the Free Grammar School within the Hospital of St. John Baptist," the deed of endowment of which is deposited in the archives of the Society of Antiquaries, bearing date Feb. 20th, 5th Charles (1629), and by which it appears that "Johan Crossinge, widdowe, late wife of Hugh Crossinge, late one of the aldermen of the said cittie of Exon, dec<sup>d</sup>, and Francis Crossinge, marchante, sonne and heire and administrator of the said Hugh Crossinge, in accomplish-

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Batton, bishop of Exeter, according to Godwin, A.D. 1292.

<sup>2</sup> Walter Stapledon, according to the same authority, bishop of Exeter A.D. 1309. He was lord high treasurer of England, "nobili ortus prosapia", much employed by king Edward II. See particulars of his violent and melancholy death (Oct. 25, 1326) in *Anglia Sacra*, tom. i., p. 365.

<sup>3</sup> Fuller (*Worthies*, vol. ii., p. 74) says: "John Grandesson was born at Ashperton (Herefordshire); a person remarkable on several accounts: 1, for his *high birth*, his father, Gilbert, being a baron, and his mother, Sybill, co-heir to the lord Tregose; 2, *great learning*, being a good writer of that age, though Bale saith of him, that he was 'orator animosior quàm facundior'; 3, *high preferment*, attaining to be bishop of Exeter; 4, *vivacity*, sitting bishop of his see two and forty years; 5, *stout stomach*, resisting Mepham, archbishop of Canterbury, *vi et armis*, when he came to visit his diocese; 6, *costly buildings*, arching the beautiful roof of his cathedral, building and endowing a rich college of St. Mary Ottery. He was the better enabled to do these and other great benefactions by persuading all the secular clergy in his diocese to make him sole heir to their estates." He died July 15, A.D. 1369, having been created bishop of Exeter in 1327.

mente of the said Hugh Crossinge's charitable purpose to found an hospital within the said cittie of Exon, by their deede indented, bearinge date the 14 daye of Januarie, in the 21 yere of the raigne of the late kinge James over England, did graunte, enfeoffe, and confirm unto Thomas Crossinge, John Tailler, etc., etc., their heires and assignes, all that their house, scite, siruite, and precincte of the late dissolved hospitall or house of St. John's, within the said cittie of Exon, and lyinge or beinge within the east gate of the said cittie; and all that their scite of the church and churchyarde of the said late house or hospitall, and other messuages, landes, and tenementes and hereditaments therein particularly mencioned, to be employde and converted for an hospitall, and setting the poore to worke, etc., etc."

Hugh Crossinge, who was twice mayor of Exeter, in 1609 and 1620, as stated in the preceding extract, purchased the fee and inheritance of all the house and scyte of the late dissolved hospital of St. John for the sum of £740, and assigned the same in trust to thirteen persons then (21st James I, 1623) of the common council of the city, to convert and continue the hospital for the poor. It was not devoted to the purposes of education until the reign of Charles, in which service it has ever since been continued, its object being aided by various legacies and benefactions from different persons natives of Exeter.

The seal, per pale *gules* and *sable*, a triangular castle with three towers, *or*, before which are three figures with uplifted hands, over which is the eye of Providence, being the arms of Exeter city. Around we read:—" \* SIGILLVM · HOSPITALIS · STI · JOHIS · INFRA · CIVITATEM · EXON." The armorial bearings at the base of the seal are those of the Crossinge family. On a chevron, between three cross crosslets fichée, three roundels.

DORSETSHIRE. WIMBORNE MINSTER has a free grammar school, which was founded by Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, sole daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, who was interred in the collegiate church of Wimborne. The foundation of the school dates 1497, 12th Henry VII, and the letters patent empower the countess to found and endow a perpetual chantry of one chaplain in honour of the blessed Jesus, the Annunciation of the Vir-

gin Mary, and for the health of her soul and the souls of her parents, etc. Before the accomplishment of this design the countess died, and her executors, Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester (1509), John Fisher, bishop of Rochester (1504), and Henry Hornby, clerk, obtained fresh letters patent in the 1st of Henry VIII, confirming those of his predecessor and granting additional powers. A tripartite deed was executed in 1510, by which the chantry was founded and a house was set apart by the dean and chapter, "to teach grammar to all who came for instruction, according to the custom of the schools of Eton and Winchester." Upon the dissolution the colleges passed into the king's hands, and through the aid of Blount, lord Mountjoye, in the 5th Elizabeth (1563), letters patent were procured, the present grammar school established, to be free to all the sons of her majesty's subjects, and to be called "Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School in Wimborne Minster," her majesty endowing it with the possessions formerly held by the church. In the reign of James I. the validity of the charter was questioned, but received the confirmation of the king. In that of Charles I. the governors surrendered their charter, and paid to the crown £1000. A new charter was obtained in 1639, under which the governors now act.

The seal of the corporation (see plate 10, fig. 5) is curious, and has been very incorrectly engraved without any inscription in Hutchins's *History of Dorsetshire*, vol. ii, p. 545, in which work may also be seen engravings of the splendid tomb of the duke of Somerset and lady, whose monument is in Wimborne Minster.

The seal is of a lozenge shape, and arranged in two compartments, divided by a portion of the inscription. It is singular that Hutchins should have so erroneously figured it. The whole representation is in error: the royal arms are reversed, so that the arms of England instead of those of France are made to appear in the first quarter, and the figure at the lower part of the seal, which is that of a child, bears resemblance to an archway reversed with a tassel depending from it. No legend whatever is given, which, in the original seal of the corporation (for which I am indebted to the kind attention of Mr. Rawlins, in whose custody it is deposited, and now for the first time

correctly engraved) will be found to read thus :—"SIGILLVM · COMMUNE · GUBERNATOR · LIBERE · SCOLE · GRAMATICE · IN · WINBORNE-MINSTER · EX · FUNDATIONE ELIZABETH · REGINE · ANNO 1563."

Queen Elizabeth is represented in the lower compartment, and she holds in her right hand an olive branch, not a bunch of flowers in her left, as given by Hutchins. Wimborne Minster is figured in the upper division, together with the royal arms.

## Proceedings of the Association.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1856.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

THE following presents were laid upon the table, and thanks voted to the respective donors :

*From the Royal Society.* Their Proceedings. No. 16. 8vo.

*From the Cambrian Archæological Association.* Archæologia Cambrensis. No. 8.

*From J. G. Nichols, esq.* The Gentleman's Magazine for January. 8vo.

*From Henry Good, esq.* Various Roman Antiquities found at Canterbury.

Mr. Henry Good exhibited to the Association, through the hands of Mr. John Brent, jun., F.S.A., various Roman antiquities found at Canterbury, accompanied by the following letter, addressed to the treasurer:

"The antiquities produced this evening, were found in making some excavations for the purpose of extending the gas-works at Canterbury. The locality is at a very short distance from the castle, and is situated in the ancient parish of St. Mary de Castro, the church of which has long since been demolished, the parish being thrown into that of St. Mildred, adjoining. Amongst the urns, was one containing a quantity of the bones of some small animal, and a bronze utensil or weapon, as produced, much mutilated. The potter's mark on the fragment of the red glazed ware is 'QVINTI M.' The urns were lying sideways, upon clay, surrounded with flint stones. The skeleton of an adult was found in their immediate vicinity.

"Besides the above, and within a year or two of the same period, but in the suburban district of St. Dunstan's, several Roman urns, pateræ, vases, and other relics, have been discovered. Also a little image, in plaster of Paris, of a mother suckling twins; which the workmen, in excavating the Canterbury and Ashford Branch Railway, found (as they asserted) in an urn. Burnt bones, vases, together with some cups and pateræ of red glazed ware, some of them with broad flattened rims of tasselled or liliiform patterns, were discovered at the same time, from four to six feet beneath the surface. The little figure now in the Museum

at Canterbury is conjectured to represent the goddess Latona, and was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries a few months back.

"The evidences of the presence of the Roman, and his long occupation of Canterbury, are extremely numerous. The central site of the city abounds with them. Among the relics recorded, we might note, as described by Hasted, a vase of elegant shape and pattern, inscribed '*Taraget De Teve*' (?) found A.D. 1730, and with it a brass lachrymatory, and a gold ornament with a pendant stone and two small pearls. Foundations of brickwork, arches, and pavement, have been exhumed from time to time, among which we may enumerate a pavement of mosaic work, discovered in St. Margaret's parish, and another of a carpet pattern of red, yellow, black and white earths, dug up in Jury-lane many years since. This mosaic was deposited on a bed of mortar, so hard and compact that it might have been removed entire. In Castle-street, St. Alphage, and St. Mildred, various relics have been found; and coins in great plenty, in digging into or below the foundations of almost all the old buildings.

"Of Saxon remains, we have but few, if any, to record; yet Canterbury was long under Saxon rule, and was once the seat of the Jutish kings of Kent. We can account for this only by supposing that the pagan Saxons rarely, if ever, practised intramural interments,—the lonely down, or the wide open leas, being the favourite site of their funeral obsequies."

The antiquities presented by Mr. Good, and referred to in the preceding extract, may be described as consisting of: 1. A large sepulchral *olla* of black terra-cotta, about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ins. high. 2. A remarkably fine and perfect *olla* of black terra-cotta,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  ins. high; the sides decorated with groups of small dots, arranged in oblong squares. This is decidedly from the Upchurch potteries, and resembles one engraved in the *Journal* (ii, p. 134, fig. 6). 3. Body of a small globose *ampulla*, from the Upchurch potteries. 4. *Ampulla* of pale yellow terra-cotta, which, when perfect, was similar in form to the example given in the *Journal* (ii, p. 134, fig. 4). 5. Mouth, with fragment of the neck of an *ampulla*, of the same coloured ware as the last. The edge is decorated with perpendicular furrows, in rather an unusual way. 6. Vessel of pale yellow terra-cotta, somewhat like a lachrymatory in form, but having a narrow stem at the base. This kind of vessel has sometimes been called a drinking cup, but its real use is very uncertain. 7. Part of a *calathus* of Samian ware, resembling the one engraved in the last volume of the *Journal* (p. 338, fig. 5.) Across the interior of the bottom is stamped "QVINTI M," a name which occurs on the pottery discovered at York (see *Journal*, iii, p. 124). 8. Two pins of bone, with flat-nail heads, probably used as *styli*. 9. Bronze *capulus* of the hilt of a Roman sword. It is round, the upper surface somewhat concave, with a knob rising in the centre.





# ENCAUSTIC TILES.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Mr. Thomas Gunston exhibited various coins found recently in the vicinity of Sydenham, Oxfordshire. They consisted of pennies of the first three Edwards; a halfpenny of Richard II, minted at London; a groat of Edward IV, of the usual type; a groat of Henry VII, with profile bust of the king, wearing an arched crown, *rev.*, cross and escutcheon of arms, POSVI &c. m. m. Pheon; a hammered half-shilling of Elizabeth m. m. 2, coined during the year 1602 (see Ruding, pl. xiv); a half-groat of Charles I, with name and titles round the head, *rev.*, between the letters C. R., an oval shield, without the usual cross, IVSTITIA . THERONVM . FIRMAT. Mr. Gunston also exhibited two brass tokens: 1. *Obv.*, ELIZ . SCARLETT . OF . BRILL, shield of arms much defaced; *rev.*, 1663, in the field, HER . HALF . PENY . E . S . 2. *Obv.*, WILLIAM . ADKENS . OF . THAME, in field, HIS . HALFPENY; *rev.*, THE . BLACK . LION, a lion rampant.

Mr. John Lindsay, F.S.A., of Cork, acquainted the treasurer with having lately obtained a penny of James I of Scotland, in very fine billon, dug up at Trim; no coin of that size and metal, of that king, having hitherto appeared.

Mr. Gibbs laid before the meeting two coins of Charles I; the one a shilling, found at Ashford in June 1855, the other a half-groat of the third coinage, having a triangle for mint-mark, discovered a short time back, near Windmill-hill, Gravesend. Mr. Gibbs also exhibited a Jewish coin of silver, bearing the usual emblems and Hebrew legends: *obv.*, the cup of manna, "*Shekel of Israel*;" *rev.*, the rod of Aaron, "*Jerusalem the Holy*." This coin is probably of rather late workmanship, as the inscriptions seem somewhat confused. Mr. Gibbs likewise exhibited a satirical medal of silver, originally issued in Germany about the year 1545, but frequently reproduced in other countries at later periods. On one side is the conjoined heads of the pope and the devil—*ECCLIESIA PERVERSA TENET FACIEM DIABOLI*; on the other side, the heads of a cardinal and a fool, placed in a similar way—*SAPIENTES ALIQVANDO STVLTI*.

Mr. F. J. Baigent made the following communication

**"ON ENCAUSTIC TILES; WITH A NOTICE OF THE CHURCH OF  
CHERITON, HANTS.**

"Though encaustic tiles have been often treated of, and illustrations of various patterns and specimens given in our *Journal*, I am yet induced to call the attention of the Association to the examples depicted in the accompanying drawings, which may be said to belong to a class distinct in itself, and of which but few specimens are to be met with, or have been preserved to our time, though doubtless they once formed an important feature in the diapered floors of many of our old churches, or perhaps, more properly speaking, the chancels of our old churches.

"I will first call attention to a specimen I exhibited a few years since, from Winchester Cathedral (preserved in the library or chapter-room), of which an engraving, copied from my drawing, has been given in the *Journal* (vol. vii, p. 70). This example forms one of a series, which originally consisted of four tiles, representing full-length figures of saints, placed each within a niche. The single tile that has been preserved, consists of the upper portion of a figure, intended for St. Thomas of Canterbury, vested in full pontificals, and wearing over his chasuble the metropolitan pallium, with its *patchés fichés* crosses. This tile evidently belongs to the thirteenth century, and in execution presents a feature somewhat different from the generality of specimens, inasmuch as the lines or markings of the figure, instead of being inlaid, were simply painted on the surface: consequently, all that was inlaid, besides the canopy and crozier, consisted of the yellow clay forming the shape or outline of the figure: it may therefore be considered more as a work of art than an ordinary tile. Speaking of this tile, I must not omit to mention that, a few years since, my friend Mr. A. W. Franks showed me a small fragment of a tile in his possession, reported to have been taken from Netley Abbey, which had evidently formed the lower part of this figure: it depicted a portion of the lower part of the albe, with its apparel, and the termination or end of the stole.

"The two other specimens now exhibited are from the chancel of the church of St. Michael, Cheriton, in the county of Hants. Though they had attracted my attention some years since, and I have been often in the neighbourhood, it was not until the 12th of August last that I copied them. These examples, which represent the heads of two figures, one intended for the blessed Virgin (see plate 11, fig. 1), and the other probably our blessed Saviour (fig. 2), may be attributed to the fifteenth century. In execution they possess considerable merit, especially the one depicting 'our Ladye:' it is highly characteristic, distinguished by its beautiful simplicity, and the skill evinced in the drawing of it. The features exhibited on the other tile are remarkably good, but the lines of the hair, at first sight, somewhat abate the pleasing sensations which one must experience on first beholding the other example. It is to be observed, that the pupils of the eyes have been painted in black, upon the surface of the tile.

"I have already alluded to Cheriton in my Lymerston paper,<sup>1</sup> which at present is the mother church of Tichborne. It is a fine Early English church, with a somewhat large chancel, which in itself is generally the characteristic mark of a mother church, as well as the broad tread of each step leading to the altar, or rather, its *predella*,—necessary for the celebration of the full services, as in the olden ritual, with all their attendant

<sup>1</sup> See vol. xi, pp. 277-302, 1855.

*ceremonialia*. The chancel is built on sloping ground,<sup>1</sup> so that, in all probability, there may be a crypt beneath it. In the fifteenth century, the chancel was either lengthened, or its eastern portion rebuilt, as far as the steps leading to the altar. In the side walls are single and double-lighted Early English lancet-headed windows; but its eastern portion has, in each side wall, a transomed and flat four-centred arched perpendicular window. In the eastern wall is a large perpendicular window, apparently of earlier date than those in the side walls. The chancel arch, which is large and lofty, belongs to the early English period or style. The nave has three good wide-spanned pointed arches on each side, resting upon circular pillars. The tower arch is transition Norman. The porch on the south side of the nave has an early English doorway. This otherwise interesting church has unfortunately been much patched (its aisle windows are modern, and very bad), owing to the church having been nearly destroyed in 1744 by fire, which even melted its bells.

“The benefice of Cheriton is a choice and valuable living, in the gift of the bishops of Winchester;<sup>2</sup> consequently, many distinguished individuals have been rectors of this parish; among whom may be mentioned, William de Edyngdon, presented in the year 1335<sup>3</sup> by Adam de Orlton, bishop of Winchester, and who died in 1345. Edyngdon, who was then in high favour with king Edward the Third, and holding the office of high-treasurer, was elected his successor. In 1350, the king appointed him prelate of his newly-instituted order of the garter; perpetuating that dignity in the bishops of Winchester his successors, who have ever since continued to enjoy it. He was appointed lord high-chancellor in 1357, and in 1366 elected to fill the metropolitan chair of Canterbury, which he declined, owing to his advanced age; and dying on the 8th of October the same year, was buried near the rood screen, within the nave of his cathedral church. His effigy, though sadly mutilated and neglected, as a work of art is the finest in the building. To this bishop we are indebted for the building of the west front of the cathedral (Winchester), and the commencement of the alterations or rebuilding of the nave, so ably carried out by his successor, the talented, pious and munificent William de Wykeham.

“John de Inkpenne succeeded William de Edyngdon in the rectory of Cheriton,<sup>4</sup> and died in the year 1347. The bishop then presented his nephew, John de Edyngdon, to his old rectory,<sup>5</sup> and, in 1349, to the

<sup>1</sup> The chancel of the interesting Saxon church at Corhampton, Hants, is built upon a similar elevation. An account of this church may be seen in the *Transactions* of the Association at the Winchester congress in 1845, from the pen of the rev. Daniel Henry Haigh, pp. 407-8.

<sup>2</sup> It includes a manor, with its customary rights and privileges, of which the rector is lord.

<sup>3</sup> Register of Adam de Orlton, bishop A.D. 1333-1345.

<sup>4</sup> E Registr. Willielmi de Edyngdon.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

mastership of St. Cross, near Winchester. He became one of its earliest spoliators, and was afterwards severely called to account by the vigilant William de Wykeham, who, in fulfilment of his duties as bishop, laboured many years to restore this charity to its pristine glory.<sup>1</sup> In the year 1382, on the 20th of November, he relinquished the care of the hospital<sup>2</sup> into the hands of his faithful and intimate friend and secretary, Dr. John de Campeden, who also held the rectory of Cheriton,<sup>3</sup> together with the archdeaconry of Surrey. He was Wykeham's chief executor (acting), and was living in the year 1407. The monumental brass erected by him in his lifetime in the church of St. Cross, depicting himself, as large as life, wearing beneath a cope the canonicals of his rank and office, is too well known to require notice.

"In the year 1517, bishop Fox (founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford) presented his nephew, John Fox, to the rectory of Cheriton; and in 1526 he was appointed archdeacon of Winchester. Another of its rectors was Dr. John White, who received his education at Winchester college, and New college, Oxford, and in 1534 was chosen head master of the first-named college; which office he held until elected warden of the same society, January 13th, 1541; and appointed rector of Cheriton in 1547. In the year 1554, he was promoted to the see of Lincoln, and was consecrated by Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, in St. Saviour's church, Southwark. On the 25th of March, 1556, he preached his consecrator's funeral sermon; and two months later, was appointed his successor in the see of Winchester. On the 14th of December, 1558, he preached the funeral sermon at the grave of his royal patron, queen Mary. Bishop White, and the rest of the bishops (except Kitchener of Llandaff), having refused the oath of supremacy to queen Elizabeth, were deprived of their sees; Dr. White and the bishop of Lincoln being sent prisoners to the Tower (April 3rd, 1559). He contracted a painful ague in the damp cells of his dungeon, but was permitted to retire, when in a dying state, to his sister's house, at South Warnborough, Hants.

<sup>1</sup> See MS. at New college, Oxford, entitled *Controversia inter Dominum Dominum Willihelmum de Wykeham et Magistros Hospitalis Sanctæ Crucis prope Wynton.*

<sup>2</sup> The bishop kept the management of the hospital in his own hands, and under his own government, nine years, two months, and five days. *Marginal notice in handwriting of Dr. John de Campeden, in folio 30 of MS. mentioned in the following note.*

<sup>3</sup> Among the records of the bishopric is preserved a small 4to MS., written in the year 1389, which once belonged to Dr. John de Campeden, and was probably written by his direction, if not with his own hand. It contains, besides copies of records relating to the hospital of St. Cross, several documents relating to the rectory of Cheriton, as well as the boundaries of the parish (which comprehended a tract of twenty-two miles in circumference). There is a similar MS. in 8vo, written by the same hand, and which likewise belonged to Dr. John de Campeden, preserved among the Harleian MSS., British Museum, No. 1616.

A few weeks afterwards, he closed his mortal career, dying January 12th, 1560, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, according to the direction of his will: 'My desire is, to be buried in my church of Winton, ut in novissimâ die resurgam cum patribus et filiis, quorum fidem teneo, gregi meo, quem superstitem relinquo, committo, et moriens morte meâ confirmo.' He is recorded to have been a man of blameless life, deeply learned, an eloquent preacher, an able controversialist; living an austere and mortified life, spending much of his time in prayer, meditation, and other pious exercises. Bishop White and sir Nicholas Tycheborne the younger (the father of the first baronet) were first cousins. The following inscription to the aunt of bishop White, and mother of sir Nicholas Tycheborne, is engraved on a brass plate, and inlaid on the floor of the family chantry, Tichborne church:

Thy haue m<sup>ry</sup> of the soule of Anne Tycheborne son of  
the daughters of Robt Whyte of Suthwerborne esquier  
late the wyfe of Richas Tycheborne of Tycheborne sonne  
of John Tycheborne brother & heire of Will<sup>m</sup> p<sup>e</sup> eldest sonne  
of the said John whiche Anne dep<sup>t</sup>ed this worlde the  
xiiiij day of february the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lord god m<sup>l</sup>.v<sup>c</sup>.xxx.<sup>1</sup>

"The other example of an encaustic tile to which I desire to draw attention (see plate 11, fig. 3), is inscribed across, diagonally, in old English letters, 'Ad laudem dei'—the intermediate space or angles being ornamented with foliage and birds. It was discovered a few months since, within the precincts of the once famous and great Benedictine abbey of Hyde, the burial-place of king Alfred; and in all probability had once decorated the floor of its refectory.<sup>2</sup> It is ten inches square, and the marginal portions are left unglazed.

"Other specimens of inscribed tiles may be seen in the church of St. Cross, and at St. Martin's church, Headborne Worthy, near Winchester.<sup>3</sup> The pattern consisting of four tiles, forming a circle, with a rose or flower in the centre, with the motto 'haue mynde' four times repeated: intended either as an admonition to remember one's benefactors, or the dead who lie beneath the pavement; or perhaps, briefly expressing the maxim recorded in holy writ—"Remember thy last end, and thou shalt never sin."

"Before concluding, I will remark, that one of the tiles among the several patterns that still may be seen remaining in Winchester cathedral, displays the arms of the powerful family of St. John (on a chief, two mullets or stars), lords of Basing, Hants, descended from Hugh de Port, who was the most powerful man in the county at the time of the Norman survey, holding fifty-five lordships of William the Conqueror, two of

<sup>1</sup> Bishop White's mother was Sibilla Whyte, daughter of Robert Whyte, and sister to this Anne Tycheborne.

<sup>2</sup> See account of leaden token found near the same spot, in vol. ix, p. 432.

<sup>3</sup> See account of this church in the *Proceedings* of the Association at the Winchester congress, 1845, by the rev. D. H. Haigh, pp. 411-413.

which, at least, he held by inheritance from his ancestors before the Conquest. The fine and interesting church of Warblington, Hants, contains a varied collection of encaustic tiles, some of which are not only very elaborate, but exhibit shields charged with armorial bearings."

Mr. George Cape, jun. laid before the meeting five specimens of beautifully executed rubbings from brasses, of artistic excellence, in Herne church, Kent, situated about two miles from Herne Bay :

"No. 1. The earliest is to the memory of Peter Halle, esq., and his wife: the former died in 1420. The inscription runs thus: 'Hic jacēt Petrus Halle Armig' et Elyzabeth uxor ejus filia dñi Willi Waleys Militis et dñe Margarete ux'is eius filie dñi Johis Seynclere Militis quorum aīabs et aīabs filiorum et filiarum p'doōr' petri et Elizabeth' propiciet' deus amē.'—'Here lieth Peter Halle esquire and Elizabeth his wife daughter of sir William Waleys knight and dame Margaret his wife daughter of sir John Seynclere knight for whose souls and the souls of the sons and daughters of the aforesaid Peter and Elizabeth may God be propitiated. Amen.'

"Issuing from the mouth of the male figure is a scroll, inscribed, 'Miserere Mei Deus;' from the lady's a like scroll, with the inscription, 'Mater Dei memento Mei.' The esquire is clad in armour, composed entirely of plate, unmixed with mail, except in the inside of the elbow; the bascinet is quite plain; the large sleeves of the period are not worn, but the shoulders are covered with pauldrons, to which are fastened pallettes, to protect the armpits. The elbow-pieces are fan-shaped, and very beautiful; they are of a moderate size,—not nearly so large as were worn in succeeding reigns. He has not any gauntlets on. The skirt is composed of six horizontal rows of taces. The sword-belt hangs diagonally across the hips; a portion only of the handle of the sword remains, the other part being defaced. The rowels of the spurs are guarded by a circle round their points; the spurs themselves are buckled on in the usual way. The figure rests upon a dog, couchant; and instead of being in the usual attitude of prayer, is represented as joining his right hand to his wife's left. The lady's hair is confined in a net work, probably of gold tissue; the head-dress is very slightly raised on each side, and is a modest attempt to follow the 'horned' head-dresses which were then in fashion. She is dressed in a low gown, over which is a short sideless cote hardie, secured round the hips with an embroidered girdle; over this is a long mantle. The gown amply covers the feet. She wears a necklace, with a circular ornament pendant. This brass has been engraved by the Messrs. Waller, in part vii of their *Monumental Brasses*.

"No. 2 is to the memory of Christina Phelip, who died in the year 1470. The inscription is: 'Orate specialit' pro Aiā dñe Christine dudū uxoris Mathei Phelip civis et aurifabri ac quondā maioris civitatis Londiū que' migravit ab hac valle miserie xxv° die maii A° dñi millmo cccc° lxx° cuius Aiē propiciet deus Amē.'—'Pray specially for the soul of Christina formerly

the wife of Matthew Phelip citizen and goldsmith and formerly mayor of the city of London who migrated from this vale of misery the 25th day of May in the year of our Lord 1470 on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.'

"Above her head is a scroll, on one half of which is the inscription, 'Miserere mei Deus propter mangnam:' a mistake has been made here by the insertion of an 'n' before the 'g,' in the last word. The other half of the scroll is partially obliterated, but the word upon it was 'misericordiam.' She is habited in a very long gown, which is bound with a broad band, and opens at the breast, showing a small portion of the bodice. About this time, the bodice, we find, from Mr. Planché's *History of British Costume*, was introduced, and 'ladies began to wear their girdles of silk, much larger than they were accustomed to do.' The lady here appears to have adopted the fashion in this respect, but she still retains the cap or head-dress of the previous reign, Henry VI, when those of the horned or forked were 'worn exceedingly high, with tippets or veils sometimes attached to them.' It is observable that the waist is much shorter than that worn fifty years before, by the lady whose effigy is on the first brass: the rosary has not any cross attached to it. Over the dress is a very long mantle, trimmed with fur, and fastened with long cords and tassels. The hands are opened outwards, not joined in prayer. This brass has been well engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses of England*, and described at page 52.

"No. 3 is the figure of a priest, in mantle, hood and stole: the head has the tonsure. On the left side of the brass is the inscription, 'Hic jacet Magister Johannes;' on the right, 'Secundo Idus;' at the top, 'Theologia quondam curatus.' A portion of the inscription is now wanting; but from the *Tour in the Isle of Thanet*, we find that the words were—after 'Johannes,' 'Bacalarius in sacra;' after which followed 'Theologia,' etc.; after 'Idus' were formerly 'Ætat. 81.' The following I submit as the reading of the inscription:

" 'Siste gradum, videas, corpus jacet, ecce *Johannis*  
Darley, qui multis fuit hic miratus in *annis* :  
Ille pater *morum* fuit et flos *philosophorum* ;  
Qui via *norina gregis*, patriæ, fuit anchora *legis*  
Pagina sacra cui dedit inceptoris *honorem*,  
Huic memor esto huic precibus dando *favorem*.'

" 'You see this step (stone), behold here lies the body of John Darley, who was curate here for many years. He was the pattern of morals and the flower of philosophers; a leader in the way; a pattern for his flock; the light of his country; the anchor of law; to whom the sacred page gave the honour of a beginner. Remember him, giving favour to him in your prayers.'



"I am somewhat at a loss to know in what way he was the anchor of law, or what posterity was intended to understand thereby. The following paragraph is to me equally mysterious: 'to whom the sacred page gave the honour of a beginner.' A representation of this brass occurs in Waller's *Monumental Brasses*, part xiii. They ascribe it to about the year 1480.

"No. 4 is to the memory of a lady who died in the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry VIII. She is habited in a low dress, with slashed sleeves; it is bound round the waist with a broad girdle, in the centre of which is a large ornament, and pendant therefrom the pomander; from the waist the gown is open, showing the petticoat or kirtle; above the dress is seen the habit-shirt, which was introduced in this reign: this lady's appears to be beautifully embroidered. The cap is very plain, and has somewhat the appearance of a widow's cap of our own times; from the inscription, it would also appear that this lady was a widow. The inscription is as follows:

" 'The 25th daye of the monthe Auguste  
The year after the Incarnacyon  
Of our Lord God to reken juste  
A Thousand Fye Hundred Forty save one  
Dyed this lady whych under thys stone  
Lyeth here buried Elyzabeth by name  
The wife of Sir John Fyneux [Fiennes] late gone  
The whych in thys world had ea good  
Fame whose sole I pŷe Jesu through hys grace  
In heven may have a resting plase.'

"There are two other brasses to members of the same family, in other parts of the church. Although there is a slight difference in the spelling of the name upon the brass and in Dr. Ridley's *Life of Bishop Ridley*, it is doubtless the same lady as that 'Champion for the Reformation' alludes to, when speaking of his connexion with Herne, shortly before his martyrdom. He was vicar of Herne from 1538 until 1550, holding other livings and appointments at the same time; he resided some time at Herne, and spent a great part of the year 1545 in retirement there. In 1543 he was presented at the archbishop's visitation, for (among other matters) having the *Te Deum* sung in English, in the same church as the brasses which we are now considering are in.

"No. 5 is of the reign of James I, and represents a civilian, with his first and second wife on either side. The inscription states that 'Here lieth interred John Lea of Vnderdown in the parish of Herne Esquire who tooke to wife Martha Hamond daughter of Tho Ham: of St Albans in East Kent Esquire by whom he had issue 6 sonnes and 3 daughters after her decease married Sara Boys eldest daughter unto Thomas Boys

of Barefreston Gent by whom he had one sonne and one daughter lived and died in peace Obiit 23rd February 1604.'

"With reference to this, I will merely observe, that the only peculiarity which I notice in this brass is, that the entire dress of the wives is identical, line for line; so that it would appear that the second wife, to use a familiar expression, not only stepped into the first wife's shoes, but, being probably of an economical turn, might have appropriated to her own use the entire wardrobe of the deceased partner of her husband's affections."

Mr. H. Syer Cuming, hon. sec., read an interesting and elaborate paper "On the History of Keys," and profusely illustrated the same from his extensive collection. The paper, with illustrations, will appear in the next number of the *Journal*.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of the concluding part of sir Gardner Wilkinson's paper "On Etruscan Tombs" (see pp. 1-35 *ante*, and plates 1 to 6, in illustration of the same).

#### JANUARY 23.

S. R. SOLLY, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Hodgkin, M.D., of 35, Bedford-square, was elected an associate.

Mr. Henry Good, of Canterbury, was elected a corresponding member.

Mr. Gibbs exhibited a very perfect specimen of the vessel known as the Bellarmine or long-beard, of which examples are engraved in the *Journal* (vol. v, p. 35.) Beneath the mask is a shield charged with a chevron, between three stars of eight points. It is of the time of James I. Mr. Gibbs stated that it was found in 1855, on removing the stone stairs of a house adjoining the city walls of Rochester, and that with it were a large number of fragments of other vessels.

Mr. S. Wood laid before the meeting a lozenge-shaped coin of silver, found about nineteen years since, in the sand at Riga. It was struck by the unfortunate Eric XIV, king of Sweden, two years previous to his deposition. On the *obv.* are the initials ER., within a crowned shield; on the *rev.* the arms of Sweden, and date, 1566.

Mr. James Clarke, of Easton, exhibited a silver penny of Ethelred II, of the Lincoln mint, in fine condition, and lately found at Brandeston, in Suffolk. Mr. Clarke also communicated the following discoveries of coins in that county. At *Moneuden*: a sixpence of Elizabeth, 1592, m. m. a hand on both sides; a groat of Elizabeth, much worn; a shilling of William III, much worn. At *Brandeston*, and in the possession of Mr. Clarke, in addition to the penny of Ethelred II: half-groat and penny, Edward II, London mint; half-groat, Henry VIII, three-quarter face, m. m. a rose; Sixpence, Elizabeth, 1568 and 1572; a token, John Capon,

grocer, of Framlingham, 1653; another, John Dawson, in Framlingham. At *Easton*: a halfpenny of Richard II, with a rose in the centre of the reverse, very much worn.

Mr. Pidgeon presented an impression from the Reading Abbey seal. The original was dug up whilst excavating the ground for the walls of the new Reading Gaol, in 1840. Mr. Pidgeon also called the attention of the society to the state of the fine Norman gateway of the abbey. This very interesting specimen of late Norman work, impressive from its simplicity, and remarkable for its excellent workmanship, is fast falling to decay. A great fissure, extending through the upper, and greatly later, additions to the original Norman structure, threatens at no distant period to destroy the entire gateway, which already bulges out in a dangerous manner. If some immediate steps are not taken, this fine fragment will inevitably be beyond the hope of restoration. Mr. Pidgeon dwelt on the neglect which had attended the ruins of this once magnificent monastery; but expressed a hope that some arrangement might be come to with the proprietors of the gateway, by which it might be judiciously and carefully restored, and appropriated either to the residence of the custodian of the public gardens now in course of formation, or to the better purpose, which he had before often suggested, of a local museum, for which it might be easily adapted. In a short discussion which ensued, it was determined that the Association might, by a proper representation of the importance and value of such a fine specimen of early architecture, strengthen the hands of the town council in any application they might make to the joint proprietors of the building.

The rev. E. Kell having been requested, at the late Congress in the Isle of Wight, to draw up reports relating to Longstone, and the barrows on Wroxhall downs, forwarded the same to the Association:

#### “LONGSTONE.

“Amongst the relics in the Isle of Wight which most interest those who delight to explore the history of the past, is Longstone, in Mottistone, which probably gives its name to that village. It is a huge quadrangular mass of stone, bearing upon it no marks of the chisel, though somewhat rudely formed. It consists of stratified iron sandstone, from the lower green sand formation,—the prevailing stone in that neighbourhood, abundance of which might be had from Compton Bay cliff. The height of the upright stone is 13 feet; its widest side,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet; its circumference, 20 feet. The face of the lamina, and side of greatest width, fronts the west. Mr. George Barber Beaumont acquainted me that, in September 1850, he had dug, at each end of the stone, two feet down, to ascertain its length and thickness, having an intention to explore its foundations; but was deterred by the labour. He stated that its dimensions at the base were not uniform throughout. He considered it

a recording stone in reference to the numerous barrows in the neighbourhood. There is also a recumbent stone, four feet distant, evidently connected with it. Its length is 9 feet 3 inches: its width, at the widest part, 4 feet; and its height, at the thickest end,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Besides these two contiguous stones, there is another, of a similar kind, about three hundred yards distant from Longstone, to the east, on the way side. This stone is 4 feet 3 inches wide, and 2 feet 2 inches thick. Another large stone lies near the gate from the Calbourne and Mottistone road to the pathway to Longstone, from which it is distant five hundred and seventy yards.

"Various have been the opinions respecting Longstone. Some have considered it simply as a landmark; others have connected it with the rites of the Druidical worship, for which its commanding situation affords some colouring. Others have regarded it as a place of public meeting, deriving its name from the Saxon word 'mote', or meeting, as Witten-agemote, Wardmote; but the more general opinion is, that it is a CROMLECH. We know that there are many cromlechs, of which two stones only are left, and even where but a single one remains; the inhabitants having broken up the remaining stones for the reparation of the roads, or other purposes. The fact that there are a great many very ancient barrows in the neighbourhood, tends to support this view. At the barrows on Mottistone down, half a mile north-east of Longstone, called 'Harboro', or Five Barrows, men were lately digging at the side for gravel and flints, and found human skeletons laid side by side, almost in a circle, with their faces towards the barrow. The exhumation of other skeletons, in 1850, was mentioned to me by Mr. Beaumont. One barrow, I observed, at the present time (January 1856), more than half demolished by the labourers, exhibiting in it the appearance of burnt ashes. It cannot be too much reprobated, that ignorant peasants, by whom any interesting relics these barrows may contain, would be undervalued and broken, and who are unable to afford any reliable information of what they discover, should be permitted to invade thus the sanctuary of the dead, under the authority of a road contractor, for the sake of a little gravel which may so easily otherwise be obtained. The bones found were, in these instances, reinterred.

"There is, about half a mile east of Longstone, a large mound of earth, called Black Barrow, probably because it is composed of very dark coloured sand. It seems a natural elevation; but the crest, or upper part of it, has been thought by some to be artificial. Coins have been found there by a labourer, George Young; but of what kind I could not ascertain. It has been cut through at its foot, on the north side. But there is one circumstance connected with Longstone, which has not been noticed by any of our historians, and to which I would draw particular attention. About two hundred yards south-east of it is Castle Hill, on

which is an ancient earthwork, or fort, nearly square, which is probably of British origin. Its length, from north to south, is 191 feet; its breadth, from east to west (on the north side), 177 feet; and on the south side, 168 feet. The bank which surrounds it is 21 feet broad, and 3 feet high. On the eastern side is now a modern fence and field. To the south of the earthwork is a sort of outer defence, running along the side of the hill, of an imposing character, and embracing a view from the Needles to St. Catharine's Hill. The proximity and nature of this fort may possibly throw some light on the period of the origin of Longstone.

"Less complete defences, on these downs, exist about three quarters of a mile from Longstone, on the east of Chessell down, in an earthwork in the form of a right angle. The bank, from north to south, extends 95 yards; that from west to east is 87 yards, terminating with a large barrow. Another earthwork is about the same distance from Longstone, on the east of Mottistone down. It is a bank, running along from west to east about 190 yards; and from north to south, 84 yards. These earthworks are seen to most advantage when viewed from a little distance: their inspection will amply repay the attention of the curious. On the east of Chessell down also, is one of those deep circular pits, which are scattered over this part of the Isle of Wight, and the origin of which it is so difficult to determine. Twenty or thirty may be found west of Newport, averaging a depth of from 15 to 20 feet, and a breadth of 40 feet. These excavations must have been made with very laborious efforts, as they are at the surface quite round; and, having no perceptible road out of them, cattle could not have been employed to draw out their contents. In some instances, large trees have grown up in their midst. Among other suggestions, they may be thought to indicate that the ancient Britons were acquainted with the use of marl for the purposes of agriculture. Everything testifies that we are treading in a region occupied many ages before the Romans reduced it to subjection."

#### "BARROWS ON WROXHALL DOWN.

"Various barrows on Wroxhall down have formerly been opened, but without record, except in the account of the opening of some, in June 1825, by the rev. J. Wilson, of Oxford, in a letter to Edmund Peel, esq., of Bonchurch, contained in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association for 1851 (vol. vi., p. 453). On this exploration, several vessels of unbaked clay were found, which broke to pieces on exposure, and a British urn, containing the remains of a female and child, now deposited in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford. Archdeacon Hill, who was present on the occasion, in a note to me made the following emendations of the details given by the rev. J. Wilson, as to the particular part of the down on which the urn was found, stating 'that the barrow from which it was extracted was quite at the top of the down, west of the road, and close

to it.' In passing lately through Oxford, I procured an excellent drawing of it by Mr. Richards, master of the Government School of Design. Its dimensions are as follows: height of the urn,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter at top, 10 inches; ditto at bottom, 4 inches. In the catalogue of the Ashmolean museum it is marked as No. 178. It belongs to the well known ancient British type, and resembles that figured in vol. vi., plate 1. It is somewhat disfigured by being held together with three strips of calico of an inch and a half broad; and in this respect unfavourably contrasts with a British urn, of a foot in height, and ten inches in diameter, from Andover, placed near it, bequeathed to the museum, in 1850, by the rev. A. B. Hutchins, a deceased member of our Association.<sup>1</sup>

"Archdeacon Hill, who resided many years at Shanklin, and took an interest in the antiquarian researches of the neighbourhood, communicated to me the following additional particulars respecting the investigations on these downs: 'About the year 1798, or 1800, Mr. Shuttleworth, tutor to Henry Hoare, esq., then residing at St. Boniface, opened several barrows on these downs; and I remember it was reported that, in one of them was found a Roman urn (of brass), with an inscription on it; and perhaps the family of Henry Hoare, esq., the banker, might be able to elucidate this matter. I myself, about 1805-6, opened some barrows on Rew down (situated to the west of Wroxhall down), and found some urns decidedly Roman; but they were all broken in getting them out. Part of one I kept for some time, having a beautiful scroll, like the Doric pattern.'

"The British Archæological Association being desirous to open some barrows at their Congress, I made an inspection of the barrows on Wroxhall down, and obtained, through the rev. James White, the permission of James Blythe, esq., to investigate the four barrows on the north side of the down, looking towards Wroxhall farm, and near the pathway running along the down. These barrows are situated about three-quarters of a mile, in a direct line, from Bonchurch. From the road east of Bonchurch, they can be reached in less than half a mile; from Ventnor, turning off to the downs by Sloven's Bush, the distance is a mile and a half. Mr. Ernest Wilkins undertook that the labourers should have the

<sup>1</sup> The mode in which this urn was restored by Mr. G. A. Rowell, the under keeper of the Ashmolean museum, strikes me to be so ingenious as to be deserving of record, whilst so many urns are destroyed in the process of their discovery. This urn was broken into *fifty-three pieces*, which were so much decayed that they could be squeezed together and crumbled between the finger and thumb. Had the pieces been joined together in that state, with glue or any other cement, there is no doubt that the urn would have fallen to pieces when the cement dried. Mr. Rowell made each piece very warm, and soaked it, on the *inside*, with common glue-size of a moderate thickness; after which the pieces were so hard that it was difficult to cut them, even with a knife. After they had been put together with glue, and the inside lined with paper, the exterior was repaired with Roman cement.

work of excavation in readiness for the inspection of the Congress on their arrival. A survey was then made, and the following results obtained: the first barrow was 66 feet diameter, 5 feet 6 inches deep,—it contained nothing; the second barrow was 24 feet diameter, 3 feet 6 inches deep,—it contained sand and large flints, the sand had been obtained from the sea shore; the third was 24 feet diameter, 3 feet deep,—it contained shore sand, and about two pecks of charcoal, some in large pieces; the fourth barrow was 42 feet diameter, 6 feet 6 inches deep,—it contained shore sand, and two or three gallons of charcoal and calcined remains. From these barrows containing no other relics, and from other circumstances, it was considered that they belonged to the oldest found in Great Britain, and may be denominated British.

“In connexion with the barrows on Wroxhall down, I herewith add a short notice of an urn found at Bonchurch, in digging the foundations of the house in Mountfield. It was found, in 1842, eighteen inches under ground, in the bank south of the Flagstaff rock, in the field now called Mountfield, but formerly Potclose. It is an olla, of common form, and contained the remains of incinerated bones. Several urns were found at the same time, but were broken in getting them out; and this was the only one preserved. It is of dark earth, and brittle, such as the ‘blue slipper’ (the ‘*gault*’) in the Undercliff might be, after exposure to fire. This urn is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height;  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the top; 5 inches ditto in the broadest part;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches ditto at the bottom. It is Roman, and preserved in the museum at Newport.”

The rev. Mr. Rankin, of Huggate rectory, near Pocklington, communicated a notice respecting some coins lately discovered at Nunburnholm, in Yorkshire, and handed over by lord Muncaster to lord Londesborough. Mr. Roach Smith is said to be engaged in a report upon them; and Mr. R. reserves the particulars he has collected in relation to this find, until the report has been made. The coins, it is said, are to be distributed among the local public museums, and the value of the treasure-trove to be given to the finder.

The rev. Thomas Harvey, of Cowden rectory, near Edenbridge, Kent, kindly communicated the following notice of relics in his possession, belonging to Charles I, to assist in completing the collection made by Mr. H. Syer Cuming (vol. xi, for 1855, pp. 227-238, 361-2). “The relics of Charles I, in my possession, consist of two pair of breeches, a coat, two waistcoats, a lace ruffle, slippers, and his large silver pierced camp watch, together with his silver star. The star and waistcoat appear to be those he wore when Vandyke took his celebrated three views of the face of the monarch; a painting formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Wells, of Redleaf, and now at Windsor castle.” Mr. Harvey adds, “I have also two vellum rolls, one giving the representation of the elector Palatine meeting the electress of Heidelburgh, with the pageant

there held; the other, the *entrées* of the elector in 'the course of the ring,' in which the names of the nobles and princes who took part on this occasion are placed over their supposed portraits. These rolls are about twelve inches in height, and extend many feet in length." Mr. Harvey has also an extraordinary old caricature of James II abdicating, another copy of which is in the British Museum. Of the authenticity of these things there exists no doubt, as they have regularly descended to Mr. Harvey from his family. He states that "when Charles II wanted Leicester house for the electress, he wrote to lord Leicester at Penshurst, who sent a royalist, Mr. Spencer, to do the honours, and the electress, delighted with this, gave to him the memorials above mentioned, and other presents of a like kind." The estates, bequeathed to the grandfather of Mr. Harvey, who was succeeded by his father, have thence descended to him. Mr. Harvey regretted to add, that he had lent some of the said relics, to be exhibited, to the Sussex Archæological Society, and that some of the buttons from the waistcoat had been removed. The watch, he says, is handsome, goes well, has an alarum of a melodious tone, goes by chain, not catgut, "Edwardus Smith, Londini," appearing to have been the maker. Mr. Harvey kindly offers to show them to any members of the Association, and to make them in any way useful to the Society.

Mr. F. J. Baigent having, in connexion with his paper on "The Family of the Lymerstons" (vol. xi. for 1855, pp. 277-302), forwarded to the Association a letter written by the mayor of Winchester to sir Benjamin Tichborne and sir Hamden Paulet, knights, relative to the store of gunpowder in the castle of Winchester, A.D. 1616, accompanied it by the following observations :

"The letter, of which the following is a transcript, is still preserved at Tichborne house, and was accidentally discovered a few years since by me, among a bundle of papers endorsed 'OLD LEASES.—No USE': its very wrapper, whereon the foregoing was written, being the letters patent of queen Anne (with fragments of her great seal still adhering), appointing James Tichborne, of Aldershott and Frimley, esquire, the great grandfather of the present baronet, high sheriff of the county of Surrey. The letter is interesting as showing how high a value was placed upon the thirty-five barrels of gunpowder; or as intimating the county finances to have been, at that day, at a very low ebb. It is endorsed :

"*'To the ryght worf<sup>th</sup> our very gode friends,*

*Sy<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Ticheborne and sy<sup>r</sup> Hampden Poulett, knights,*

*His majesties deputie leiutenantes for the countie of Southt.*'

And below this, in sir Benjamin Tichborne's handwriting: '*The mayor of Winchester, his lre* about the gunpowder.'

"*'Good sy<sup>r</sup> Benjamin and sy<sup>r</sup> Hampden, the bearer heerof, Mr. Newbult, has byn with us, and showed unto us letters from the ryght*



hon<sup>ble</sup> and verye goode lord, the Earell of Southampton, purporting his great care of the preservation of the stoore of powder and other munition kept heer in the citty for the use of the countye, and hath also signified unto us your great desiers in taking coorse for the furthering the same, being a matter of so great ymportance; whereupon we have intreated the assistance of our worthye good friend sy<sup>r</sup> Richard Tytcheborne, and have taken vew therof, and doo find five and thirtye barrells of powder. And opening som of them, by reason theye have byn kept so long, finde that the powder is so decayed, that it is not for any use what occasion so ever should happen; so that yt must eather be renewed, or sould, and new boughte, wherin there will be great lost to the countie by reason it is so much decayed; and yf it be not speedely doon, this stoore will grow to be littell or nothing worthe, as wee are informed by this bearer, he having experience therin. Wee have therefore, in our own opinions, thought it fitter to exchange the owlld stoore for so muche new; and have (yf your worshups shall so thinck it fitt) made a motion to him to take the oulde stoore, and to lett us have the licke wayt for the same of good powder; and that hee shall have payed him out of the countye, for exchange therof, one hundred marks, whiche he refuseth. But wee refer the farther confederation therof to your worshups; further signifying to you that it is very necessarye some speedye cause be taken for supplye therof, for as the case now standeth, heere is matter of showe of powder, but nothing in substance, nor for use. And for this time, with dew respect unto your worp<sup>s</sup> we leave you to God's holy protection. Resting the 7th daye of October, 1616.

'Your worp<sup>s</sup> lovinge friends,

'GEORGE PEMERTON, major.  
LANCELOT THORPE.'

"As to these 'lovinge friends'. Lancelot Thorpe was at that time the *ex-mayor*; and who again filled the civic chair in 1624. The mayor himself (George Pemerton, gent.) had previously held office in 1605. Their portraits still adorn the walls of the magistrates' chamber, in the Guild hall of the city of Winchester. The one representing Lancelot Thorpe bears the date of 1624, and that he was in his fifty-fourth year; consequently, was forty-six years of age at the period when this letter was written. The name of George Pemerton is well known in the city of Winchester, as the donor of properties for charitable purposes, and which, at the present time, produce an annual income of £200.

"The 'ryght honble. and verye good lord, the Earell of Southampton', was Henry Wriothesley, the third earl; perhaps better known as the friend of the accomplished but unfortunate Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, the well known favourite of queen Elizabeth. The earl of Southampton himself being implicated in that disturbance which cost Essex

his head, was committed, and remained a prisoner in the Tower till the death of Elizabeth, when he obtained his release, and was soon afterwards in high favour with James the First, by whom he was appointed a knight of the garter, governor of the Isle of Wight, and of the castle of Carisbrook, and lord lieutenant of the county. He died November the 10th, 1624, leaving Thomas his son and heir, with whose death, May 16th, 1667, the title became extinct.

"Syr Hampden Poulett was of the family, and allied to John the fifth marquess of Winchester, earl of Wiltshire, and baron St. John of Basing, who, at the commencement of the civil war, unfurled the royal banner on the battlements of Basing, and there triumphantly maintained it so long as a single stone of the noble mansion remained, entailing upon the marquess the loss of property to the value of £200,000.

"Syr Benjamin Titchborne was the eldest son and heir of sir Nicholas Tichborne, lord of Tichborne, and the lady Elizabeth, his wife, the heiress of the ancient family of Rythe.<sup>1</sup> Sir Nicholas Tichborne was one of the esquires appointed to receive Anne of Cleves, at Calais, in 1539, on her way to marry Henry VIII. He was high sheriff of Hants in the 1st of Mary; and on the 20th of July, A.D. 1554, the day of the landing of Philip the Second of Spain, at Southampton, met the king on his progress to Winchester, and addressed him in Latin, saying that he had command of the county, and entreated leave to perform his office. This being granted, sir Nicholas turned his horse, and raising his white wand of office on high, and taking off his cap, preceded the cavalcade, the rain pouring on his bare head the whole way, though the king repeatedly entreated him to be covered.

"Sir Benjamin Tichborne was knighted by queen Elizabeth, at Basing house, in 1601; and he held, for the second time, the office of high sheriff for the county in the 45th of Elizabeth, and was the first to proclaim James the Sixth of Scotland, king of England. The moment he heard of Elizabeth's decease, without hesitation, or waiting for orders from the ministry of the day, he hastened from Tichborne, and proclaimed the accession of king James at Winchester and throughout the county. This loyal and spirited conduct gained for him the favour of the king, who conferred the honour of knighthood upon each of his four sons, and the same honour upon the husbands of his three daughters. Besides this, sir Benjamin received a pension for himself and his successor (sir Richard Tichborne), and had a grant of the castle of Winchester in fee-farm, to himself and his heirs forever; and on the 8th of March, 1620, was raised to the dignity of a baronet. 'Old Ben' (as king James was

<sup>1</sup> Of this lady, sir Henry Tichborne, the third baronet, makes the following honourable mention: "Her piety was the stay of our family in the Catholic faith of our ancestors, and her prudence the support of it in the greatest agonies of our affairs, and most dangerous symptoms of our decay, which her providence restored again to its former health and thriving constitution."

wont to call him) outlived his royal patron, and died in the year 1629,<sup>1</sup> being upwards of ninety years of age.<sup>2</sup> The inscription on his monument, erected by himself, may not be without interest. It is here annexed :

'Anno Domini 1621, erected & dedicated to the memorie of  
s<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Tichborn k<sup>nt</sup> and baronet & of dame Amphillis his wife daughter  
of Richard Weston of Roxwell in y<sup>e</sup> covnty of Essex esq: on of the  
ivstices of y<sup>e</sup> honorable covrt of Comon Pleas, who having lived to-  
gether with inviolate affection by y<sup>e</sup> space of 49 yeares had issue  
fovre sonnes, Richard, Walter, Benjamin knightes & Henry capitaine  
of y<sup>e</sup> Lifforde in Irelande, & three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and  
Amphillis, after he had fvlfilled y<sup>e</sup> nvmber of his dayes in y<sup>e</sup>  
favor & grace of his prince, being a gentleman of y<sup>e</sup> privie  
chamber to y<sup>e</sup> most illvstriovs monarch Iames king of Great  
Brittaine, France, and Ireland, and having with loialty to  
his soveraine and integrity to his cuntry, borne and  
performed all y<sup>e</sup> offices of dignity in this covnty, hath  
heere chosen together with his beloved wife to sleep w<sup>th</sup> his  
fathers in y<sup>e</sup> chappell fovnded by his avncestor s<sup>r</sup> Roger Tichborne  
k<sup>nt</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> time of Henry y<sup>e</sup> first, where they expect y<sup>e</sup> blessed resvr-  
rection of their bodies & in y<sup>e</sup> merits & mercy of Iesvs Christ ovr  
alone Saviovr to be partakers of y<sup>e</sup> comfortable invitation  
Come ye blessed & receive y<sup>e</sup> kingdom prepared for yov.

A GOOD LIFE HATH Y<sup>e</sup> DAYES NVMBRED } ECCLE: CHAP XLI  
BVT A GOOD NAME ENDVRETH FOR EVER } VE<sup>a</sup>: XIII.'

"This monument consists of an altar tomb, with recumbent effigies of sir Benjamin and his lady; their heads reposing upon cushions, and their hands folded in the attitude of prayer. On the front of the tomb, in high relief, are represented kneeling figures of their four sons and three daughters. At the back of the tomb are two Corinthian pillars supporting a cornice, on which are placed shields of arms. Above the effigy of the baronet, within a sunken arch, surrounded by an ornamental border, is the black marble slab bearing the inscription. This tomb was originally placed and erected within the chancel (against the north wall) of Tichborne church or chapel; but was removed, either at the close of the seventeenth, or at the beginning of the last century, into the Tichborne chantry, or north aisle of the church, and which happens to be the private property of the family.

<sup>1</sup> His will is dated Feb. 23rd, 1628-9, and proved Nov. 16th, 1629. This I mention because the various *Baronetages* and other genealogical works erroneously record that he died in A.D. 1621, which happens to be the date that appears on his monument as the period of its erection. Lady Amphillis was living at the time of her husband's decease, and at the proving of his will, Nov. 16th, 1629; accordingly they had lived together fifty-seven years.

<sup>2</sup> His brother, "Gilbart Tichborne," died at the advanced age of ninety-six, December 20th, 1636, and lies buried, at his own request, in St. James's cemetery, Winchester. (See *Journal*, vol. vii., p. 437.)

"Henry Tichborne, the youngest son, was knighted by James I. during his last visit to Tichborne, August 29th, 1623, it being the birthday of his host; and it was on that very day, and at the same place, five years before, that he had conferred the same honour on his host's third son (Benjamin Tichborne), and on Thomas Timperly, who had married his second daughter, Anne Tichborne. Thus it is that the three elder sons are *only* described as knights in the inscription given on the monument, A.D. 1621, though I have previously mentioned that this honour was bestowed upon each of the four sons of sir Benjamin.<sup>1</sup>

"Their 'worthye good friend, syr Richard Tytcheborne', was sir Benjamin's eldest son, and who himself resided at the castle; therefore it is not surprising that his assistance should have been entreated upon 'a matter of so great importance.'<sup>2</sup> Sir Richard, on the breaking out of the civil war, garrisoned the castle as a royal fortress, giving the command of it to his brother-in-law, William lord viscount Ogle. After several fruitless attempts to reduce it, parliament gave the commission to Oliver Cromwell, who made his appearance before the castle, with a park of artillery, on the 28th of September, 1645, and brought his cannon immediately under its walls; and, after undergoing a week's bombardment, it was surrendered upon honourable terms. No sooner was Cromwell master of the castle, than, in conformity with his general practice, he demolished it by blowing it up with gunpowder. The site and dismantled castle were granted by parliament to sir William Waller, in reward for his services. The Tichbornes, however, continued to assert their legitimate claim to it; and when Charles the Second determined to erect a royal palace on its site, he agreed with sir Henry Tichborne, the baronet of that day, to purchase his rights therein for a valuable consideration. The family were equally despoiled of their property on this occasion, by the bad faith of the monarch, as they had previously been by the violence of the republicans. The stipulated price was never paid; and, although the contract remains unfulfilled to this day, yet time and possession seem to have allotted to the crown the 'lion's share.'"

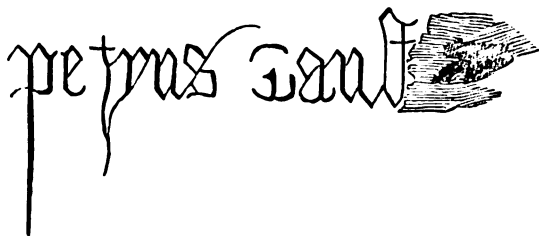
Mr. J. R. Planché, hon. sec., made the following communication: "It will be in the recollection of those members who were with us at the Winchester congress, and perhaps, also, of many who have since joined the Association, and possessed themselves of complete sets of our *Journal*,

<sup>1</sup> Sir Benjamin's nephew, Richard Weston, was created earl of Portland, baron Nayland, lord high treasurer of England, and a knight of the garter. He died on the 13th of March, 1634, aged fifty-nine, and lies buried in Winchester cathedral, where his monument may still be seen,—a noble and beautifully-executed figure of the earl, cast in bronze, clothed in armour, and wearing on his left leg the garter, with its motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*."

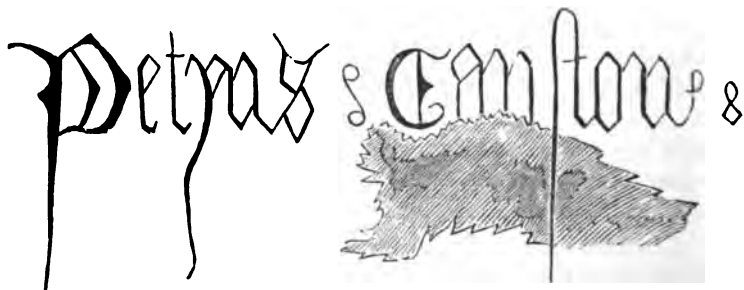
<sup>2</sup> "The lady Susan, wife of sir Richard Tichborne, was one of the grand-daughters of lady Margaret Paulet, daughter of William the first marquess of Winchester, and lord high treasurer of England; consequently, sir Richard was allied, through his wife, to the sir Hampden Paulet previously mentioned."

that at that congress we examined, and that in the number of the *Journal* for October 1845 (vol. i, pp. 216-223), I described the tomb and effigy of a knight commonly called William de Foix, in the cathedral at Winchester, and offered some observations on the singular shield of arms it presented to us. In the course of these observations, I pointed out the improbability of the assertion made by Gale, and adopted by Dr. Milner, that the effigy was that of an earl of the island of Vana, *alias* Wineall; and suggested that the other armorial shields, displayed on what had originally formed the front of the tomb, one of which bore the coat of Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall, would naturally give rise to some very interesting speculations. You will therefore judge of my surprise, when, a few days since, Mr. Francis Joseph Baigent, whose attention had been called by me to this curious monument, for another purpose, kindly enclosed to me two rubbings he had taken from the front edge of the slab, of a name which had been twice incised upon it, and which proved to be 'Petrus Gauston' or 'Gavston.' (See cuts.)

No. 1.



No. 2.



“‘There is no mistake about it’, says Mr. Baigent; ‘such is written, and something is intended thereby.....the value of the evidence I will leave you to judge; but yet will remark, it is from the hand of no modern scribbler. It is neatly done, and by a person conversant with the hand or character; for it betokens a great degree of freedom. I am pretty

confident it is not later than the fifteenth century.....the letters, especially the 'P,' strongly resemble those we see in mediæval MSS., and frequently just sketched out. A portion in the first example has been erased; and, I believe, unintentionally.'

"In a second letter from Mr. Baigent, received yesterday, he adds to the interest of this discovery, by saying, 'I have again examined the monument, and am induced to believe the marks of chiselling visible round the edges of the slab (a portion of which has cut away part of the first name, as may be seen by the rubbing I sent you) to have been made by the masons, for the reception of cement. In that case, the inscription discovered must have existed anterior to the erection or fixing of the monument, and might have been written to guide the engraver of the inscription on the monument. This is borne out by the side slab being of Purbeck marble, whereas that beneath the figure is of Caen stone, and, I should say, it originally must have had a rim of Purbeck marble, properly moulded, and bearing the inscription.'<sup>1</sup> Mr. Baigent accompanies these remarks by drawings supporting the probability of his argument. Now, I have no intention of occupying your time by broaching any of the numerous speculations to which this discovery must naturally give rise; but I merely call your attention to the fact, that if we take for granted that the incised name is a genuine relic of the fourteenth century, —and I really see no reason for doubting it,—we must at the same time admit, that the incisor, whoever he might be, had some authority for his guidance. The body of Piers Gaveston was removed, two years after his execution, from Oxford to King's Langley, Herts, and there buried, with great state, on the 2nd of January, 1314; the king himself, accompanied by a numerous train of the highest nobility, attending the funeral. Two of Gaveston's brothers were likewise interred in the same church. His tomb is not likely to have been removed to Winchester, without some record of such a circumstance existing; but that he, or some of his family, must be connected in some way with the subject of our inquiry, will, I think, no longer admit of a doubt. Of that family we know nothing, except that it was of Gascony, and that an Arnaldo de Gaveston was one of the bondsmen for Gaston VII, viscount of Bearn, in the first year of the reign of Edward I, and is afterwards mentioned in a wardrobe-account of that monarch, as 'the lord Arnaldo de Gaveston.' From several instruments in Rymer's *Fœdera*, in which his name occurs in conjunction with that of Peter, Arnaldo appears to have been a person of considerable consequence in Gascony; but his relationship to Peter does not transpire. Gaston VII was a prisoner at Winchester in 1275, but he did not die there. He married, secondly, Beatrice, daughter of Peter, count of Savoy and earl of Richmond, by whom he is said to have

<sup>1</sup> Subsequent examinations and measurements of the tomb and slab have fully corroborated this important fact.

had no children; but he had a son, also named Gaston, by his former wife, Martha de Bigorre; with which lady, by the way, Henry III of England was desperately in love, according to Mathew Paris, and evinced his affection by the most magnificent gifts and entertainments, when, with her son, she visited that monarch at Blaye, in 1242.

"The names scratched on the tomb may be read either as contractions of Gaveston, or as Gaston spelt with a 'u' (Gauston). In short, it is a very pretty puzzle; but presenting, at the same time, a clue which I think some dextrous antiquary may follow to a very satisfactory result. The cows, collared and belled, of Bearn; the cross of Savoy; the eagles, either of Savoy or of Gaveston; the undoubted shields of England, France, Castile and Leon, and now the name of 'Peter Gauston,' form altogether a chain of evidence which must surely lead, in a very short time, to identification. Could we ascertain the parentage of Piers Gaveston, I suspect the riddle would be immediately read."

Mr. Pettigrew, V.P., read the first portion of his paper "On the Seals of the Endowed Grammar Schools of England and Wales" (see pp. 55-72, *ante*).

#### FEBRUARY 13.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

The following associates were elected:

The right hon. Thomas Erskine, Fir-grove, Eversley, Winchfield.

Captain William Allen, R.N., F.R.S., Bath.

Major J. H. Reed, M.P.

Countess T. Arbuthnot, esq., 36, St. James's-place.

J. B. Collings, esq., 4, Terrace, Kennington-park.

Mr. Eaton exhibited a fine *paalstab*, six inches in length, with a loop on one side. It was discovered near Kidwelly castle, South Wales, and closely resembles the specimen from Oxford, described in Mr. H. Syer Cuming's paper on Bronze Celts, in the *Journal*, vol. ix, p. 186. Mr. Eaton likewise laid before the meeting a silver goblet, richly chased with flowers, grapes, a figure smoking, etc., and graven with a portcullis—the arms of Swansea. According to tradition, this cup was used by Oliver Cromwell, at an entertainment given to him at Swansea. The vessel may be of the age of the Protector, but the embellishments are certainly not older than the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr. Eaton also produced a small *plaque* of white metal, intended for a box-top. It bears in relief the well-known story of Alexander the Great and the family of the conquered Darius. It is of beautiful Italian workmanship, and was found in the wreck of a vessel from Leghorn, on the shores of Llanelly, Caermarthen.

Mr. G. Wright called the attention of the meeting to a steel helmet of

the time of Charles I, stated to have been exhumed some years since, from the field of Worcester. The extreme thinness of the plate suggests the idea that this was a funeral helmet, and never intended for defence. It may, however, have been stolen from some church, and actually worn at the battle in 1650.

Captain Tupper exhibited a fine collection of keys and locks, belonging to various periods, the principal portion being now, by his permission, on view at Marlborough-house: "In bringing these specimens of the olden time before the Society's notice," he observed, "I feel that, after Mr. Cuming's very able and highly interesting paper, read at a former meeting, very little is left for me to say upon the subject. This happens very opportunely, as, with a few exceptions, I do not know either to what casket, chest, chamber, house, abbey or castle these ancient keys belonged; having bought them all, one by one, at different blacksmiths' shops, in various localities. I have this satisfaction, however, of knowing that they have been rescued from the anvil; and that would undoubtedly have been their fate, for I may mention, that at one forge (Farley, near Bath), I saw the smith hacking up a back-plate of the time of Cromwell; and at another in Surrey (Shere), the *mechanical* blacksmith had worked up all the embossed and engraved metal-work of an Elizabethan cross-bow into springs for rabbit-traps! In the course of my ferruginous wanderings, I have met with many instances in which the blades of Spanish rapiers and Andrew Ferrari's claymores were turned into 'drilling-bows,' the ornamental hilts having been used with other 'scrap iron,' for any purpose connected with the blacksmiths' trade. Every antiquary can doubtless give other examples, in which these brawny sons of Vulcan have unknowingly destroyed specimens equally valuable to the historian as well as interesting to the archæologist. But I must not trespass on your time with these bewailings, but proceed to notice the keys. Before doing so, however, allow me to send round the bronze Roman key found at Freshford, alluded to in Mr. Cuming's paper, and figured in the tenth volume of our *Journal*, page 113.

"All the keys on the first board are, I believe, of English workmanship, probably between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; for you will observe particularly that they are *not* cast, but that the designs have been filed and chiselled out of the solid steel. Many of them are very rich in outline and pattern: in the bows of some of them are crosses: these belonged, perhaps, to an abbey or other ecclesiastical building. Perhaps that which I bought at Penshurst is one of the most interesting of the series, as it has the earl's coronet, and underneath, the pheon. This key must have turned a lock in the great house of the Sydneys; the coat of arms of the present lord De Lisle and Dudley being '*or*, a pheon, *azure*.' Another example presents a baron's coronet, and perhaps the quatrefoil may be the crest. This ornamented specimen turned twelve



bolts of an iron chest (used up by the smith), which belonged to the Godeshall family, of Weston-house, Surrey. I possess also a small example, in which the key throws *four* bolts. The engraved casket I bought at Venice, in 1844. I have now to call attention to a very rough variety of key, which belonged to old Clandon church, now rebuilt. The man from whom I bought it told me 'that the wards were made of burnt wood,—oak, he thought,—as iron was so scarce in the old times.' I lay before the meeting the drawings of the keys of Albury and Shere churches: the key of Shere church was broken up when that edifice was repaired, a few years ago. I present a key which belonged to Mickleham church: it is curious, the lock having been picked; and, from the appearance of the wards, much ingenuity must have been exercised to accomplish that sacrilegious object. Manning and Bray, in their *History of Surrey*, do not give the building-dates of these churches. Many of these keys are engraved in the *Art Journal* for March, April and May, 1855; and they are exhibited at Marlborough-house. I now exhibit a lock and key from Bridgewater: it has already been before the Society, and is mentioned in the tenth volume of the *Journal*, p. 107; and the date assigned to it by our late president, Mr. Bernal, was from 1470 to 1480.

"On another board there are arranged keys of quite a different type. Four of these came from Bayonne, and much cannot be said in favour of the work or design; the others I bought in a village on the banks of the Lago di Guarda, in the north of Italy: they are so far curious, that the bows consist of sections of tubes and plates brazed into the outer rim, unlike, in elegance of workmanship, those I have had the pleasure of exhibiting. The meeting will not fail to remark how different the wards of the Italian keys are arranged, as contrasted with the English; the construction of the latter key being so much more complicated.

"The keys on a third board which I exhibit, come from Bridgewater, with the exception of three from Bath. I had no history with them; and I must leave the members to determine whether the large one turned the lock of a sanctuary or of a prison."

Mr. Syer Cuming made the following remarks upon a collection of keys laid upon the table by Mr. Thomas Gunston: "The collection consists of twenty-seven keys, all of which, save one, are of iron; and the great majority have been recovered from the Thames and Fleet ditch, and therefore interesting, as forming a series of London relics. The earliest key is of bronze, and of Roman workmanship, though of rather late date. The stem is piped, the web or bit solid, and the round bow surmounted by an ornamented knob. The locality of this specimen is unknown. The key next in antiquity is certainly not later than the time of Edward I, and may be as early as the Norman era. From the large size of the circular bow, the simple form of the ward, the great length of

the broach, and rough fabric of the key, I feel much inclined to assign it to the earlier period; although it is but fair to admit, that little variation is observable in the general character of keys, from the eleventh to near the close of the thirteenth century, when the lozenge-formed bow began to make its appearance.

"The keys of the fifteenth century are represented by ten examples. Their webs are fashioned to fit stout-warded locks, the four largest having long broaches; and, with one exception, all the bows are more or less reni-formed, the exception being a nearly annular bow.

"There are several very interesting specimens of keys, from the commencement to the close of the sixteenth century. The first to notice is a key of the time of Henry VII, circa 1500. It has an oval bow, filled in with tracery-work, and surmounted by a little oval plate, perforated for the purpose of placing on a ring for suspension. The next key, in point of date, is some fifty years later than the last. It is as plain as can well be conceived; having a piped stem tapering from the end to its junction with the bow, which is of an oval form. From the fashion of the thick round-edged web, it is evident that the lock had two wards, and that the plate or key-hole was cut in a sort of S-shaped figure. A second key, of about the same age, is made to fit a nearly similar lock-plate; but the lock itself must have been of rather more complicated construction. The web is adapted for a straight and a cruciform ward, and the broad bi-parted edge has three transverse channels. The bow is formed of two dolphins, holding a ball between them in their mouths, and brings to mind the elegant specimen I lately exhibited to the Association.

"We now come to the keys of the reign of Elizabeth. The earliest, from the great length of its stout solid stem, must have belonged to a very thick door. The bow is reni-formed, and bulbed at the upper part. Next we have four keys, with bows of more ornamental character; the richest resembling, in some degree, the beautiful old key from Bishop's-hall, Kingston, which I laid before you on a recent occasion. Then follow four other keys, with reni-formed bows, the ends of which rise within the arc, and are all more or less curved. They belong to quite the commencement of the seventeenth century. Two keys of the end of the same century have nearly oval bows. The series closes with three door-keys of recent date, but curious, from the mode in which they are held together. A pin passes through the ends of the stems, and upon which they move, in the manner of a hinge. Beside the keys, the collection contains a pyri-formed swivel-keeper, the front of the hook being adorned with a heart-shaped perforation. Its date is the first half of the eighteenth century, at which period the careful housewife bore her keys depending from her girdle, ever ready for use; for well alive was she to Shylock's maxim:

'Fast bind, fast find,

A proverb never stale in thrifty mind.'

Mr. Gibbs exhibited three box-keys, with reni-formed bows, of the commencement of the seventeenth century, similar to examples in the collections brought forward by captain Tupper, Mr. T. Gunston, and Mr. H. Syer Cuming. Mr. Gibbs also exhibited a very singular *bouquetier*, or flower-bottle, seven-and-a-quarter inches high, discovered in December 1855, in excavating for a cellar in White's-row, Whitechapel. It is of Staffordshire-ware, in the form of a large conical potato, the sides indented, to represent the "eyes," and coloured after nature; the cylindrical *goulot* being green. Its date is about the middle of the last century. The old Italian *Fiaschini* in form of fruit, probably gave the potter the idea of this curious vessel.

The hon. Mr. Amherst exhibited a steward's book of quit rents, rentals, tenants, etc., of the manor of Cranfield, from 1586 to 1592. It is from the archives at Knole, to which reference will be made on a future occasion.

The rev. E. Kell communicated an account of a Romano-British pottery at Barnes, near Brixton, Isle of Wight, which will appear in the next *Journal*, with illustrations.

Mr. T. N. Brushfield sent a drawing of a font in Ashford church, Derbyshire (see plate 12, fig. 1), the great peculiarity of which is, that in the upper part of the base, on one side, is sculptured the figure of an animal's head, in very high relief (see fig. 2), and on the opposite side, in similar relief, the termination of the body and the tail, the extremity of which represents a serpent's head, so that nearly the whole of the body is, as it were, imbedded in the substance of the base of the font, which is considered to belong probably to the latter part of the fourteenth century, and to have reference to the ceremony of baptism in the bruising of the serpent's head, etc.

Mr. Planché, hon. sec., submitted for the inspection of the Society, a tracing of a pen and ink sketch, by Glover Somerset, herald, of the seal of William, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou, by the empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I, which, he believed, had never before been made public. (See plate 12, fig. 3.) It appears to have been attached to a charter of William, without a date, of which the following is an extract:

"Willms frater H. regis Angliæ omnibus amicis et hominibus suis etc. salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Rogero de Hantonia Pincernæ meo 50 solidatas terræ in manerio meo de Hou sibi et hæredibus suis etc. T. Johanne Malherba, Ric. Brit., Hugone de Cressi, Thoma Bardulf. Gudone filio Ernisi, Willmo filio Radi, Roberto filio Fulconis, Willmo filio Ernisi."—Glover's *Coll. A.*, p. 132. *Coll. Ann.*

"Of this prince William," Mr. Planché remarks, "little is known.

## FONT IN ASHFORD CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

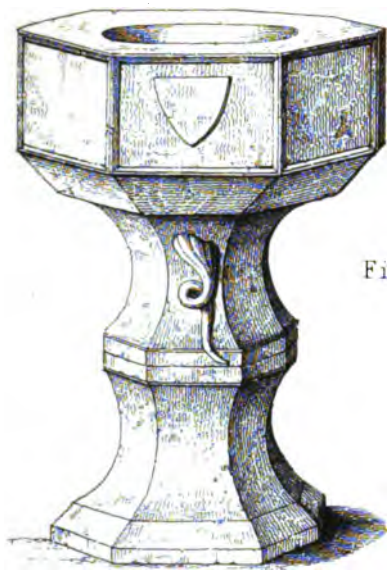


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.





Sandford, in his *Genealogical History*, says, 'William, third son of Maud the empress and earl Geoffrey, whom Ralph Brook, York herald, and John Speed, call earl of Poitou; but I find him not otherwise mentioned than 'Willielmus frater Regis Henrici' (William, king Henry's brother). He departed this world at Roan (Rouen), upon the iii of the kalends of February (viz., the 30th day of January), in the year of our Lord 1163, and was interred in the church of Our Lady, in the said city.—Chap. 5, p. 37. Sandford's authorities appear to be Gulielmus Gemetecensis, p. 304, b, and *Chronica Normanniæ*, p. 999, c. In the above extract from the charter of this prince, he uses the exact style recorded by Sandford, 'Willielmus frater Henrici Regis Angliæ;' being younger brother to Henry II of England. That monarch acquired the county of Poitou, with the duchy of Aquitaine, on his marriage with Eleanor of Aquitaine, in 1152, and in 1167 he gave both duchy and county to his eldest son Richard, afterwards the first of England. As this was in the fourth year after that of prince William's death, the latter might possibly have been count of Poitou; but there is no mention of him as such, amongst the list given by the authors of *L'Art de Verifier les Dates*; and Brook and Speed have not favoured us with any authority for the assertion.

"The seal is exceedingly interesting, as we have hitherto seen no earlier examples of the armorial bearings of the royal family of England, than those presented by the seals of Richard I, and of his brother John, before the accession of the latter to the throne. This seal of their uncle, William, displays on the shield of the armed warrior, a lion cōntourné, or counter-rampant, exactly as it appears on the first seal of Richard I, and which, in that instance, was supposed by Spelman (whose opinion has been generally followed) to be one of two lions combatant, as only one half of the curved shield is visible; but we have here not only the shield, but the housings of the horse, on which the single lion, counter-rampant, is repeated; and it may therefore raise a doubt, whether we have been correct in presuming that Richard's shield bore more than one lion; for it is questionable whether the artists of that day were sufficiently imaginative, or would rely on the imagination of others, to assume that half the charge of the shield was on the other side of it. We have, however, two very strong pieces of contemporary evidence, in support of Spelman's idea of the plurality of Richard's lions, independently of the story told by the monk of Marmoustier, about the shield which Henry I hung about the neck of Geoffrey of Anjou. The first is, the expression placed in the mouth of William de Barr, who is made to say, he knew Richard, then count of Poitou, by the lions grinning in his shield: 'Rictus agnosco leonum illius clypeo.' The second, still more explicit, and which appears to have escaped notice, occurs in the thirty-sixth chapter of the *Itinerary* of Richard I, by Geoffrey de Vinsauf, who was an eye-witness of the scenes he describes. 'The king,' he says, 'bounded

into his saddle, which was red, glittering with gold spangles, while on the hinder part, two small lions of gold were turned towards each other, with their mouths open, and each pointed to the other, with one of their fore legs as if stretched out to destroy.' Here we have exactly the description of 'two lions combatant;' but the king not being armed for battle, there is no mention of his shield, and the surcoat he wore was of 'rose-coloured stuff, ornamented with crescents, in solid silver,' his hat or cap being 'of scarlet, adorned with various birds and beasts, in gold embroidery.' The whole of this description is most curious, from the absence of all heraldic terms, and the non-recognition of the two small lions of gold, as the personal insignia of the king of England, although written by an Anglo-Norman, in 1191. Stronger negative evidence it would be almost impossible to produce, in support of my own opinion, so often expressed, that, previous to the close of the twelfth century, heraldry was not established as a science, and that armorial bearings were arbitrary, and charges borne singly or in numbers, according to the caprice of the wearer, as indeed they continued to be for at least a century after.

"Another interesting point in the seal of prince William, is the appearance of the housings of the horse. The earliest instance on a royal seal, which has been hitherto met with, being of the reign of Edward I. It is much to be regretted, that the herald, being only interested in the armorial bearings, has furnished us with so mere an outline, that we can trace no indication of the costume of the warrior; but happily, that outline does unmistakably exhibit the peculiar escalloping or indentation of the border of the housings, which is in perfect accordance with the fashion of the garments in the reign of Henry II, and which was carried to such an excess, that a statute was passed in the year 1188, prohibiting to certain classes the wearing of jagged or indented dresses.—Vide Gervase of Dover and John of Brompton, sub anno.

"I think, therefore, you will admit, that the rude sketch now before you is (until the matrix itself, or, at least, an impression of it, can be discovered) an important addition to the royal seals of England; full of interest to the herald, the genealogist, and the student of ancient costume, and therefore well worthy a page in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association."

## Archæological Notices and Antiquarian Intelligence.

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PAGAN SAXONDOM. Mr. Akerman's publication, of the *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*,<sup>1</sup> is now complete, and offers to us the finest examples, beautifully executed in colours, of the interesting antiquities of this class with which we are acquainted. No one could be better qualified to display this subject than the zealous secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, who has long devoted himself to making minute inquiries into the antiquarian treasures of the earth contained in the barrows so numerous scattered throughout this country. Since the time of Douglas, to whom we owe the publication of the *Nenia Britannica*, nothing had been done in this kind of inquiry, deserving attention, until Mr. Akerman persuaded lord Albert Conyngham (now lord Londesborough) to explore a group of Saxon barrows on Breach downs, about five miles from Canterbury. His lordship, we know, laughed at his suggestion; but consented to apply for permission to open them. On the following day, Mr. Akerman, together with the rev. J. P. Bartlett, proceeded to the downs; and, by their own personal labour, succeeded in opening a barrow, in which, however, a skeleton only was found. The bones were removed, and taken to lord Albert, who, being thus convinced of the nature of the tumuli, immediately procured labourers, and caused sixty barrows to be examined. The exploration was rather recklessly conducted, and but insufficient notes were taken of the relics *in situ*. The results of the diggings were displayed to the members of the British Archæological Association at their first congress, held, in 1844, at Canterbury. In 1842, Mr. Akerman assisted lord Albert in opening several barrows in Bourne park; and others were explored by our Association, of which accounts and various notices will be found scattered throughout the *Journal*. A particular account of the Breach down tumuli is inserted in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxx., pp. 47-56.) Some time after this, Mr. C. R. Smith published, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, an account of some Anglo-Saxon relics in the

<sup>1</sup> Remains of Pagan Saxondom, principally from Tumuli in England. Drawn from the Originals. Described and illustrated by J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. J. R. Smith: London, 1855, 4to.



collection of Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich; and later still, sir Henry Dryden, bart., communicated an account of discoveries at Barrow Furlong, in Northamptonshire.<sup>1</sup> It is but justice to Mr. Akerman to state that the first *systematic* explorations since the days of Faussett, were made by him on the South downs; and some years afterwards at Harnham hill,<sup>2</sup> where he was present at the opening of about seventy graves. The hon. R. C. Neville was not constantly present at Wilbraham,<sup>3</sup> which is much to be regretted, as the discoveries are most interesting.

From the preceding statement, it will be seen that Mr. Akerman has been the chief promoter of researches among the tumuli, concerning which many extravagant notions have been issued by others who have only trodden in his steps. The results of Mr. Akerman's labours are, in a degree, exhibited in the pages of the *Pagan Saxondom*; and we earnestly recommend our Association to furnish themselves with a copy of the work (which is appropriately inscribed to lord Londesborough), as a guide to the knowledge of this class of antiquities. Mr. Akerman has prefaced his series of illustrations by an introduction, in which he enters upon various considerations connected with his subject. He states that, "although it would be difficult to fix the precise time when the pagan Saxon mode of sepulture ceased in this country, there is yet a very considerable interval during which it must obviously have prevailed. This period is supposed to extend from the first settlement of the Saxons in Britain, down to their final conversion to Christianity,—namely, from the middle of the fifth, to the middle, or perhaps the end, of the seventh century, when the heathen mode of burial probably ceased in this country. The capitulary of Charlemagne, a century later, forbids the old Saxons to bury *more paganorum*, and directs that interments should take place in consecrated ground. We cannot tell how long pagan practices at funerals continued, since we find some of them denounced by the canons of Eadgar; while the capitularies of Charlemagne prohibit the sacrifices to the dead, which still continued to be observed by his Saxon subjects."<sup>4</sup>

Externally, we find it no easy matter to detail distinguishing characteristics of an Anglo-Saxon barrow from one of an earlier date. There are, however, peculiarities occasionally to be observed, and they relate principally to the conical form, surrounded by a trench, which they possess. This is, however, now but rarely apparent. Mr. Akerman gives a good description of the appearances as they present themselves in the course of the examination of a barrow, the shape of the grave, the position of the body, and of the various articles found in connexion with the deceased. Knives, though generally, are not uniformly found; occasionally there is a straight iron two-edged sword, but more frequently a spear of a large or a small size. Mr. Akerman asserts that "we know

<sup>1</sup> Archæologia, vol. xxxiii., p. 326.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., vol. xxxv., p. 259.

<sup>3</sup> Saxon Obsequies. By the Hon. R. C. Neville.

<sup>4</sup> P. ix.

of no authentic account of the discovery of arrow-heads in these graves; the iron heads, barbed or otherwise, which some antiquaries have erroneously fancied to be the heads of arrows, rather belong to the spicula (javelin, or short spear). It is not asserted that the bow was unknown to the Anglo-Saxons; but there is abundant evidence that it was not commonly used by them as a weapon of war.<sup>1</sup> The iron umbo of a shield is sometimes found in the lap, occasionally on the upper part of the body, and, in one instance, on the left shoulder. In the grave of a young man exhumed at Harnham, the umbo was found covering the right knee. Fibulæ of various forms are found on the breast or shoulders, and buckles and clasps at the waist. These are the chief characteristics observed in the graves of the men. In the graves of women, the knife is also often found, and articles of housewifery, large beads (the whirls of spindles), jewelled ornaments, and beads of various colours, and of amber, of which our work contains examples."<sup>2</sup>

We are aware that it has been disputed by Mr. Thos. Wright, that the arrow was not (as Mr. Akerman maintains) the common weapon of the Anglo-Saxons. It certainly was not of the pagan Saxons; but the MSS. of the British Museum shew, even at a later period, that their favourite weapon was the short spear, which they could use, like their ancestors (*Germania*, c. 6), at close quarters, or hurl against their enemies.<sup>3</sup> The sword, Mr. Akerman contends, was not the common weapon, but the weapon of a thane: the spear was common to all, except slaves. Mr. Wright gives a quotation from the *Exeter Book*, in which the angels are represented as using bows. This reference to us appears extraordinary. As to Mr. Wright's notion, that the sword has perished, while the spear-head remains, our readers will well know what to think of such an inference. Mr. Akerman has had more practical experience in Saxon diggings than any other of the present generation, and his opinion is decidedly adverse to such a conclusion. His opinion carries great weight with us, seeing that he has made, or assisted, or been present at, excavations in several counties of England, in Wilts, Gloucestershire, Sussex, Kent, and Bucks. The buckets, a beautiful example of which from Linton heath, Cambridgeshire (plate xxvii), belonging to Mr. Neville, are, according to Mr. Wright, drinking cups; and he disputes their being vessels for spoon meat. Mr. Wright is surely cognizant of the fact, that wooden vessels still holding food of this kind were found in the graves at Oberflecht.<sup>4</sup> Mr. Wright again appears to us to be in error in supposing that the "wunder" vats are the buckets found in Anglo-Saxon graves. He

<sup>1</sup> See, for proofs, a paper in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxxiv., p. 171) "On some of the Weapons of the Celtic and Teutonic Races."

<sup>2</sup> P. xi.

<sup>3</sup> See *Pagan Saxondom*, pp. 21 and 47, 48, 49, and more especially 50.

<sup>4</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv., p. 1.

applies the term "wunder" to such vessels on account of their construction and ornamentation. This is surely indefensible, when we regard some of their fibulæ. The epithet was not applied to the vats, but to the *tap* in the corner of the rooms, which, on festive occasions, was doubtless of *wondrous* size, just as we see it in the corner of a barn on the occasion of a rustic merry-meeting.

But the entombment of the Anglo-Saxons is found not to have been confined to distinct and separate graves; cemeteries have been discovered; and instances may be referred to as occurring at Barrow Furlong in Northamptonshire, Fairford in Gloucestershire, Little Wilbraham in Cambridgeshire, and Harnham hill near Salisbury. "In the cemeteries of Kent and Sussex," Mr. Akerman tells us, "inhumation appears to have been the almost exclusive practice. In Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, and Gloucestershire, the practice of inhumation and cremation would seem to have been the sole observance."<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Akerman calls attention to a pagan custom, as shewn in the frequent appearance of shards of pottery among the earth which is in more immediate contact with the body; and the reader is forcibly reminded of the omniscience of our great poet, as to the practices and superstitions of his time, in the well-known line in *Hamlet*,

"Shards, flints, and pebbles, should be thrown on her",

in allusion to what was usually performed at the graves of suicides. The bones of animals are constantly met with, and probably, in some measure, are the results of sacrificial offerings made on occasion of the interment of the dead.

These, and many other equally interesting and curious objects of inquiry, are discussed with great modesty by Mr. Akerman; and to his work we must refer all who are desirous of being acquainted with Saxon remains. We have only to add, that the plates, forty-two in number, representing nearly two hundred objects, are all coloured after the originals, and, in most cases, figured of their natural size; and that, independently of these, there are some well-executed wood-cuts.

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ORDERICUS VITALIS.—A high authority<sup>2</sup> has asserted the necessity, in studying the mediæval chroniclers, of acquiring a thorough liking for them, so that we may read them, not with fatigue, but as a recreation; and of Ordericus, he observes, that though "he sermonizes occasionally, dully, without doubt, yet one had better not sleep during the sermon: the proser instructs us according to the standard of his age; and perhaps we shall be none the worse for the lessons we receive." The *Ecclesiastical*

<sup>1</sup> P. xiv.

<sup>2</sup> Palgrave's *History of Normandy and of England*, i., 119.

*tical History*<sup>1</sup> of this celebrated monk embraces the particulars of a period (the eleventh and twelfth centuries) of much importance in literary history. He was an Englishman, but at an early period of life repaired to Normandy, and became a monk of St. Evroult. He appears to have been a patient and diligent inquirer, and an impartial chronicler. That the work he composed should not have been more studied in England, has probably arisen from not having been printed in this country. It remained in the *Historie Normannorum Scriptores Antiqui*, published by Duchesne, in Paris, in 1619, folio, the pages of which were consulted only by the learned. To the mass it has been almost as a sealed book; but the efforts lately made to put it into a French dress, and the now first attempt to give to the English reader the benefit of a revised copy, translated into English, contribute a real boon to the historical student. Mons. Guizot, in 1825-6, led the way, in a French version, by Louis Dubois, of Lizieux, published in four vols., octavo, in the *Collection des Mémoires relatifs à l'Histoire de France*, to which he prefixed a *Notice*, of which the English translator has availed himself; and it forms a valuable introduction to the present edition, which constitutes one of the not least important works put forth by the enterprising spirit and well-directed judgment of Mr. Bohn, in his *Antiquarian Library*. The present edition is to be looked upon as a translation of the recent French edition, published under the auspices of the French Historical Society, in 1836, edited by M. Auguste Le Prevost, compared with the original in Duchesne's collection, which has served to make many important corrections, and to remove a variety of errors apparent in the French edition.

The father of Ordericus Vitalis was a follower of Roger de Montgomery, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury, to whose council he formed a not insignificant addition. The chronicler was born in February 1075, at Atcham, on the banks of the Severn, and received his earliest education at Shrewsbury, whence he removed to Normandy. At the age of ten years he entered the abbey of Ouche, under the order of St. Benedict, founded by St. Evroult. He cultivated his studies under the protection and by the particular assistance of the abbot and the superior, who were strongly attached to him; and upon taking the tonsure, he changed his name from *Ordericus* to *Vitalis*, though he is now universally known by the conjoined names. He was made a deacon at eighteen, but not admitted to "the burden of the priesthood," until he had attained the mature age of thirty-three. His whole life appears to have been spent in acquiring knowledge, and in the composition of his literary works. The close application to which he subjected himself, seems, by his own

<sup>1</sup> The Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy, by Ordericus Vitalis, translated, with notes, and the introduction of Guizot, by Thomas Forester, M.A.; 4 vols., 12mo. London: H. G. Bohn. 1853-6.

account, to have drawn his labours to a close when he had reached only the age of sixty-seven. At this time he complains of his great infirmities; and Mons. Guizot places his demise in 1141, or, at the latest, 1142.

The glory of Normandy constitutes the chief object and end of his writings; but he is by no means deficient in attachment to his native country, in which, however, he spent only the short period of the first ten years of his existence. At various times he composed the several portions of his work, which he submitted afterwards to different modes of arrangement, and finally wove it into an *Eccelesiastical History*, forming thirteen books, commencing with the birth of Christ, and extending to the reign of Stephen, A.D. 1141. The manner in which he thus composed his work,—for it has been shewn by M. Leopold Delisle that the several books were not written in the order of time to which they belong,—has given to it a disjointed air, and traditions, legends, adventures, occurrences, etc., are thrown together in a manner by no means satisfactory to the studious and methodic; yet constituting itself a source whence may be obtained the knowledge of events the most important, and of circumstances the most curious.

M. Delisle regards the immethodical manner of the work as counter-balanced by its intrinsic merits; and it is the opinion of M. Guizot, that “no book contains so much and such valuable information on the history of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, or the political state, both civil and religious, of society in the west of Europe, and on the manners of the times, whether feudal, monastic, or popular.” Fully appreciating the genuine honesty and native frankness of Ordericus, M. Guizot observes, that “he makes no attempt to argue anything, to conceal anything; he tells his story, and gives his opinion; he blames or approves, without any other idea but that of publishing what he knows and what he thinks. Simple, credulous, and having no pretensions to be considered a sagacious observer or a critic, still he was independent and sincere,—rare merits among the monkish chroniclers of his own age, who, besides, are quite as deficient as himself in those qualities wherein he failed.” M. Delisle contrasts the notices of Ordericus Vitalis with those so meagre in the chronicles of the middle ages. In the case of our author, we are presented with “narratives, groups, portraits, and words of living men; in a word, with history, such as it has been understood both in ancient and modern times.”<sup>1</sup> M. Delisle entertains a high opinion of the literary skill in composition of Ordericus Vitalis, and regards him not merely as the relator of events, but as having a higher object; that, in short, “he judges and teaches.” “In the retirement of his monastery,” he observes, “he expects nothing, either from the conquerors or the conquered; he censures what he thinks reprehensible, even in his most favourite heroes; he commiserates the misfortunes of the oppressed; ridicules the fashion-

<sup>1</sup> Remarks, p. xlix.

able follies, and always gives a moral and religious turn to the occurrences which come under his review."<sup>1</sup>

M. Du Bois, the French translator of the works of Ordericus Vitalis, is the author of the article on the monk in the *Biographie Universelle*. An account of the several MSS. consulted by him, is given by M. Guizot, in his Introduction, which will be found in the English edition, to which we refer such of our associates as are interested in minute bibliographical researches of this description.<sup>2</sup> Fragments, but precious in their nature—fragments only of the original autograph, preserved in the abbey in which he wrote his history, are now extant.

The third book is that which Ordericus Vitalis himself regarded as the commencement of his *Ecclesiastical History*, and to which he prefixed that title, denominating it *The Ecclesiastical History of Ordericus Vitalis, the Englishman* (*Vitalis Angligena*). This portion contains an account of the foundation of the monasteries of Normandy, the attacks they sustained by the Danes, their restoration, and the establishment of others in Neustria.<sup>3</sup> The details relating to the several foundations, and more particularly that of St. Evroult, are exceedingly curious, but do not readily admit of extract, being formed of the relation of a continued series of events, notices of the founders, benefactors, and Norman lords, the particulars of endowments, etc. The internal life and domestic economy is curious and interesting.

The fifth book offers to us the author's account of himself and of his writings, from which M. Guizot, M. Delisle, and others, have drawn the particulars known concerning him. His account of the abbey is preceded by a statement of the motives which incited him to the composition of his work, and in which occurs the following remarkable passage: "If our bishops and other rulers of the world were so gifted with sanctity that, for them and by them, miracles were divinely wrought, as was frequently the case with the primitive fathers, and these accounts scattered through ancient books sweetly influence the reader's mind, refreshing their memories with the glorious signs and wonders of the early disciples; I also

<sup>1</sup> P. 6.

<sup>2</sup> In Mons. Delisle's introduction to the fourth volume of the English edition, a more full account of the several MSS. of Ordericus will be found. In the monastery of St. Evroult, for more than a century, every branch of human knowledge appears to have been cultivated. When the abbey was suppressed, the MSS. belonging to it were conveyed to Laigle, and, at a later period, collected together at Alençon, where nearly eighty are preserved. There are several now in the Imperial Library of Paris.

<sup>3</sup> It has been common to render this term as synonymous with Normandy. From the translator we learn that "it included not only Normandy, but all the territory between the Meuse, the Scheldt, the Loire, and the sea. More lately, indeed, the name was no longer given to the country between the Seine and the Loire; and from this era may be dated the improper application of the term to describe exclusively, sometimes Brittany, sometimes Normandy." (Note, vol. i, p. 377.)

would fain shake off sloth, and employ myself in committing to writing whatever may be worthy of the eager ken of posterity. But in the present age, in which the love of many waxes cold, and iniquity abounds, miracles, the tokens of sanctity, cease, while crimes and lamentable complaints multiply in the world. The litigious quarrels of bishops, and the bloody conflicts of princes, furnish more abundant materials for the writers of history, than the propositions of theologians, or the privations or prodigies of acetics."<sup>1</sup>

Of the style in which the work is composed, of the disposition of the mind of the writer, and of his condemnation of scurrilous criticism, the following, which constitutes the Introduction to book sixth, will enable the reader to form a just opinion of the whole :

"The human mind has continual need of being usefully exercised, so that it may be well directed in a virtuous course for the future, by its researches into the annals of the past, and its observation on what is passing around. It is every man's duty to be daily learning how he ought to live, by having the examples of ancient worthies ever present before his eyes, and profiting thereby. It sometimes happens that many events present themselves to the ignorant as unheard of things, and new circumstances are frequently occurring in modern times, on which no light can be thrown to inexperienced minds, but by reference to former transactions. Studious persons, therefore, inquire into the obscure passages of history with anxious care, and set a high value on whatever can profit a well-disposed mind. Animated in their labours by this good design, they unfold the past to posterity with perfect impartiality, while, notwithstanding their ability, senseless men smart at their works, and tear them in pieces with their currish fangs. Smarting under such attacks, even wise men sometimes flag in their energies, abandoning their undertakings, and shutting themselves up in perpetual silence. Thus it happens that, from some frivolous circumstance, the world suffers a lamentable loss. If this were not irreparable, and a kindly-feeling posterity could remove what it had lost, it would shake off its indifference, and joyfully rouse itself, to gather with eagerness the flowers and the fruit of the labours thus subjected to malicious attacks, and to study them with lively and careful attention. We often find complaints of this sort in ancient writers, and unite with our illustrious masters in their lamentations over the injuries heaped upon them by their envious contemporaries. We hear St. Jerome and Origen, and other doctors of the church, complaining in their works of the cavils of scurrilous critics, and it is a cause of regret that, on this account, we have been deprived of many important communications ; able men preferring to rest in peace, rather than employ their talents in skilfully treating difficult subjects, when by so doing they exposed themselves to malicious attacks. Let

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii., p. 114.

those, I beg and entreat, observe silence, who neither produce anything of their own, nor accept the labours of others in a friendly spirit, nor count with temper any thing which dissatisfies them. Let them learn what they are ignorant of; and if they are incapable of learning, at least let them suffer their fellow disciples to publish what they think right.

"The primitive state and the fall of man, the revolutions of the passing age, the vicissitudes in the lives of our prelates and princes, the events of peace and war, and the never-ending chances which affect mankind, offer a vast field for any writer to expatiate on. As for miracles and wonders wrought by the saints, they are now of such rare occurrence in the world, that authors have little need of bestowing much attention on stories of that kind. Time was when our ancient fathers, Martial and Taurinus, Silvester, Martin and Nicholas, and other admirable men, whose tongues were the keys of heaven, and who were full of supernatural graces and gifts, shone in the church like the light of the sun, and in the power of the Almighty, gave laws to the elements of nature and the power of the air; but these men enjoy the rest of the blessed with their Heavenly King, from whom they have received everlasting rewards. Their present successors, who are raised to the summit of power, and, sitting in Moses' seat, are called *rabbi*, while they revel in worldly riches and pomp, of which most of them are too fond, are far from being equally illustrious as their predecessors, for their merits of sanctity and miraculous powers and influences. Still, we may faithfully relate the revolutions of the world and the course of human events, and history can be made the vehicle for the praise of Him who is the Maker and righteous Governor of all things. The eternal Creator works without ceasing, and disposes all things in a wonderful order: let every one treat devoutly of these glorious acts, according as his inclination and ability prompt him, and as he shall be divinely instigated."<sup>1</sup>

The English translator of Ordericus has truly observed (vol. iv, p. 141), that the chronicler is particularly happy in his description of natural occurrences, as well as in his personal anecdotes; and this gives a great air of reality to his work. The reader is referred to the story of the snow-storm (vol. ii, p. 321, etc.). He is also equally happy in describing the closing scenes of some of his biographies (*ib.*, pp. 118, 228, 401, and iv, p. 63). His account of the last acts of William the Conqueror has also an historical value. Of the legends or narratives of that kind, perhaps the most curious are, "The Vision of Purgatory" (ii, 511), and the "Translation of the Relics of St. Nicholas of Myra" (ii, 385). The "Lament of the Myrians" exhibits a favourable specimen of the versification of that age, in the translation of which, and other pieces occurring in our author, Mr. Forester has, as a matter of course, taken some licence.

In a genealogical point of view, the work of Ordericus is very valuable.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii., pp. 240-241.



He is accurate in this respect; and his genealogies confer an importance on his labours, considering that almost all our old families derive their pedigrees from the Norman stock. The French editors have bestowed much pains in illustrating this portion of the work; and the English translator has preserved most of these notes, and added many others, in connexion with existing English families.

The work, as now published by Mr. Bohn, is in a most complete form, with a copious and excellent index. The concluding volume of the French edition has but just made its appearance, under the care of M. Leopold Delisle, by direction of *La Société de l'Histoire de France*. We may be permitted to express our regret that bodily infirmities should have prevented M. Le Prevost from bringing to a conclusion the edition upon which he had for twenty years so zealously laboured; but we may congratulate the literary world, that his place should have been so ably supplied by our learned associate, than whom no one perhaps so competent could be found. Mr. Bohn has lost no time (indeed, he may be justly said to have been an active coadjutor with the French editor) in producing an English translation of the concluding part of the work, and thus completes a performance, for the publication of which he deserves the hearty thanks of the antiquarian public. M. Delisle has appended to the work, *Remarks on the Life, Character, Works and Times of Ordericus Vitalis*, in which he treats particularly of the studies at the abbey of St. Evroult. He also supplies a chasm in the seventh book, from a MS. preserved in the library at Alençon. A chronological and also general index, which amply compensate for the want of arrangement in the work of Ordericus, render the work complete in all respects. It remains only to add, that the translation by Mr. Forester has the great merit of correctness. He has rendered many passages in an elegant manner, without making any sacrifice of truth or accuracy: his translation, indeed, may be considered as rigidly faithful. We trust this valuable addition to the antiquarian library will be justly estimated by numerous readers.

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**ANNALS OF ENGLAND.** One of not the least considerable benefits arising from the late researches into archæology, has been the reference to ancient documents in the composition of historical works. The *History of England*, by Keightley, has hitherto been found to merit the highest regard in this essential order; and the *Epitome*,<sup>1</sup> of which the first volume has just been issued by Messrs. Parker of Oxford, promises, from the judgment with which it has been compiled, and the pains bestowed on

<sup>1</sup> The Annals of England; an Epitome of English History, from Cotemporary Writers, the Rolls of Parliament, and other Public Records. Oxford and London: 1855. 12mo., vol. i.

its composition,—especially in regard to its reference to Domesday Book and Magna Charta,—to prove both a popular and useful undertaking. The ancient and most important authorities just referred to, have been described as much at large as could reasonably be expected in a work of confined dimensions; but the principal advantage to be obtained by this new guide-book (for such it really is) for historical readers, consists of the ample reference to the Close and Patent rolls, the rolls of parliament, the parliamentary writs, and the statutes of the realm. To ordinary readers this will be found of much advantage; whilst no less entertainment will be derived, and lights thrown upon various events, by the addition of brief biographical sketches which have been judiciously introduced. From what has been said, it will be apparent that more than usual attention is likely to have been paid to the history of England prior to the Norman invasion.

The present volume carries us down to the last of the Plantagenets, Richard II (A.D. 1399), from that of the Roman æra commencing with Divitiacus (B.C. 57); prior to which there is an introduction giving a brief description of Britain, and the legend of its first peopling, derived from the *Saxon Chronicle*, following the venerable Bede. In this very short summary, not only the towns, forts, and roads, illustrative of the occupation of Britain by the Romans, are enumerated, but examples are given of the state of the arts, as exhibited in the remains of buildings, baths, pavements, paintings, and statuary, together with various personal ornaments, so many of which have been lately depicted in the *Journal* of this Association, as well as in that of the Archæological Institute, and in the *Archæologia*. These illustrations are distinguished by the care shewn by Messrs. Parker in this description of ornament, and serve to fix more indelibly upon the mind of the youthful the circumstances with which they were connected. Not less advantageous is the representation of the coins of the Roman æra, though they are not to be regarded as at all superseding the importance and necessity of the series so admirably given in Mr. Akerman's *Numismatic Manual*, without which no historical library can be regarded as complete. The portraits of the sovereigns of England are taken from established authorities, and their armorial bearings and badges are valuable additions to the work. We shall look forward to the completion of this publication, which, if executed with the same accuracy as the volume now noticed, may be regarded as a boon to the historical inquirer; affording to the youthful reader much and complete information in a short compass; and to those already well versed in the history of their country, as a manual serving readily to refresh the memory as to particular occurrences. We hope we may not be considered hypercritical in objecting to the word "cotemporary", as placed on the title-page of the volume; particularly as it also appears on another publication of the Messrs. Parker, noticed in this number of our *Journal*.

This should not come from Oxford. The Latins never employed other than *con* before a consonant.

**ARCHITECTURAL MANUALS.** Mr. Parker, of Oxford, has commenced a series of architectural manuals especially relating to Gothic ornament, in a form most convenient for reference, and occupying but little room in the pocket of the student. Two of these are now before us: one, *Of Gothic Stone Carving*; the other, *Of Gothic Mouldings*.<sup>1</sup> They are published under the authority of the Department of Science and Art, and at a very low price. The woodcuts are by Mr. Orlando Jewitt, and the examples well selected. Although the object of these manuals is to display the peculiarities of Gothic architecture, it yet has been thought right to commence with the Norman style, as the root whence the former sprang, and therefore, in a great measure, inseparable from it. From the illustrations now placed within the reach of the workman for his improvement, it will be seen that Gothic is here treated of as synonymous with mediæval. From Norman, early and late, we proceed to the Transition period, and arrive at the Early English style, then the Decorated and the Perpendicular, many of the capitals of which are exceedingly beautiful, and are admirably given. The bases, finials, and crosses, crockets and bosses, are no less ably depicted. In these mouldings the same order is pursued; and we recommend to those of our associates who are in the habit of attending the annual congresses of archæological societies, to place these manuals in their carpet-bag, to facilitate their researches, and save time, which is generally so precious on these occasions.

**RUDIMENTARY ARCHITECTURE.** Mr. Weale, whose indefatigable labours to promote architectural studies are so well known, but hitherto so inadequately rewarded, has also published some rudimentary works which will prove equally useful to the amateur and the professional architect. Too much in praise of Mr. Weale's zeal and exertions to produce the best educational works, cannot be said. His series, as already before the public, amount to upwards of one hundred in number. Among these, on the present occasion, we are disposed to particularize three, which appear to be of special merit, and as forming really complete treatises in a condensed form. One, entitled *Rudimentary Architecture*,<sup>2</sup> gives an account of the styles of various countries, and is illustrated by an immense number of the best chosen examples. It commences with the architecture of the earliest periods, treating of the discoveries made in Egypt, Babylon, and Nineveh, extends through Greece and Rome, and, after

<sup>1</sup> A Manual of Gothic Stone Carving. No. 1. Oxford and London: J. H. Parker; 12mo. A Manual of Gothic Mouldings and Continuous Ornament. No. 2. Oxford and London: J. H. Parker. 12mo.

<sup>2</sup> Rudimentary Architecture, for the Use of Beginners. By T. Talbot Bury. 2nd ed. J. Weale, Holborn; 12mo.

paying deserved attention to Byzantine and Romanesque, proceeds to consider that of Germany, France, and Normandy. The various styles are distinctly pointed out, and their history carried down to the present time. A chronological index is appended to the whole, which giving the dates of erection of the most important buildings known, will be found exceedingly useful; and its accuracy renders it a very safe and valuable source of reference.

Another rudimentary work,<sup>1</sup> on the principles of design, has been composed with great care, and worked out in a masterly manner. The principles are shewn to be deducible from nature, and they are exemplified in the works of the Greek and Gothic architects. By the aid of these publications, and Mr. Weale's *Rudimentary Dictionary of Terms used in Architecture*, our associates may acquire a very competent knowledge of the subject, and be the better enabled to appreciate the character and beauties of the various buildings which it is our pleasure to survey. The diagrams accompanying the treatise on design will be found most efficient in explanation of the numerous details observed in the general form of both Greek and Gothic architecture.

A third publication<sup>2</sup> serves to render the treatises on architecture more perfect. In this, the explanations given of the several orders are in an easy and lucid manner; and the observations in regard to the possibility of a new order, are deserving the attention of architects. We are quite alive to the difficulties attending this subject; but we do not consider them as insurmountable.

**ARCHITECTURAL TERMS.** Every architect and antiquary is familiar with the *Glossary of Architecture* published by Mr. Parker of Oxford, and he has now put forth *A Vocabulary of Architecture, English-German and German-English*, with references to the seventeen hundred specimens engraved in the *Glossary*. This aid to the study has been edited by W. Bell, Ph.D., with an introduction, translated and condensed, from W. Lübke, a Prussian architect, who has given an account of all the ecclesiastical edifices in the province of Westphalia. He divides church architecture into three periods, and assigns to the various styles the periods respectively attached to them:

I. Romanesque style . . .	1000 to 1200
II. Transition from . . .	1174 „ 1225
III. Gothic style . . .	1225 „ 1525
<i>a.</i> Severe Gothic . . .	1225 „ 1275
<i>b.</i> Perfect ditto . . .	1275 „ 1350
<i>c.</i> Decline of ditto . . .	1350 „ 1450
<i>d.</i> Decadence of ditto . . .	1450 „ 1525.

<sup>1</sup> *Rudimentary Treatise on the Principles of Design in Architecture.* By E. L. Garbett. J. Weale; 12mo.

<sup>2</sup> *Rudimentary Architecture. The Orders, and their Æsthetic Principles.* By W. H. Leeds. J. Weale; 12mo.

## ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

RECENTLY PUBLISHED, OR IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

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**Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.** 2<sup>e</sup> Série. 10<sup>e</sup> Volume. xx<sup>e</sup> Volume de la Collection. 4to. Paris.

**Abécédaire, ou Rudiment d'Archéologie (Architectures Civile et Militaire).** Par M. De Caumont. 8vo. Caen and Paris.

The press of matter, and extent of the *Journal*, have necessarily postponed several Notices until the next Number; and among other Articles are those on Egyptian Archæology, Sardinian Archæology, Researches in Normandy, Bayeux Tapestry, Map of Ancient London, Phœnicia, Ancient Armour, etc., etc.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

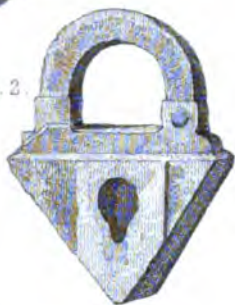


Fig. 6.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 4.



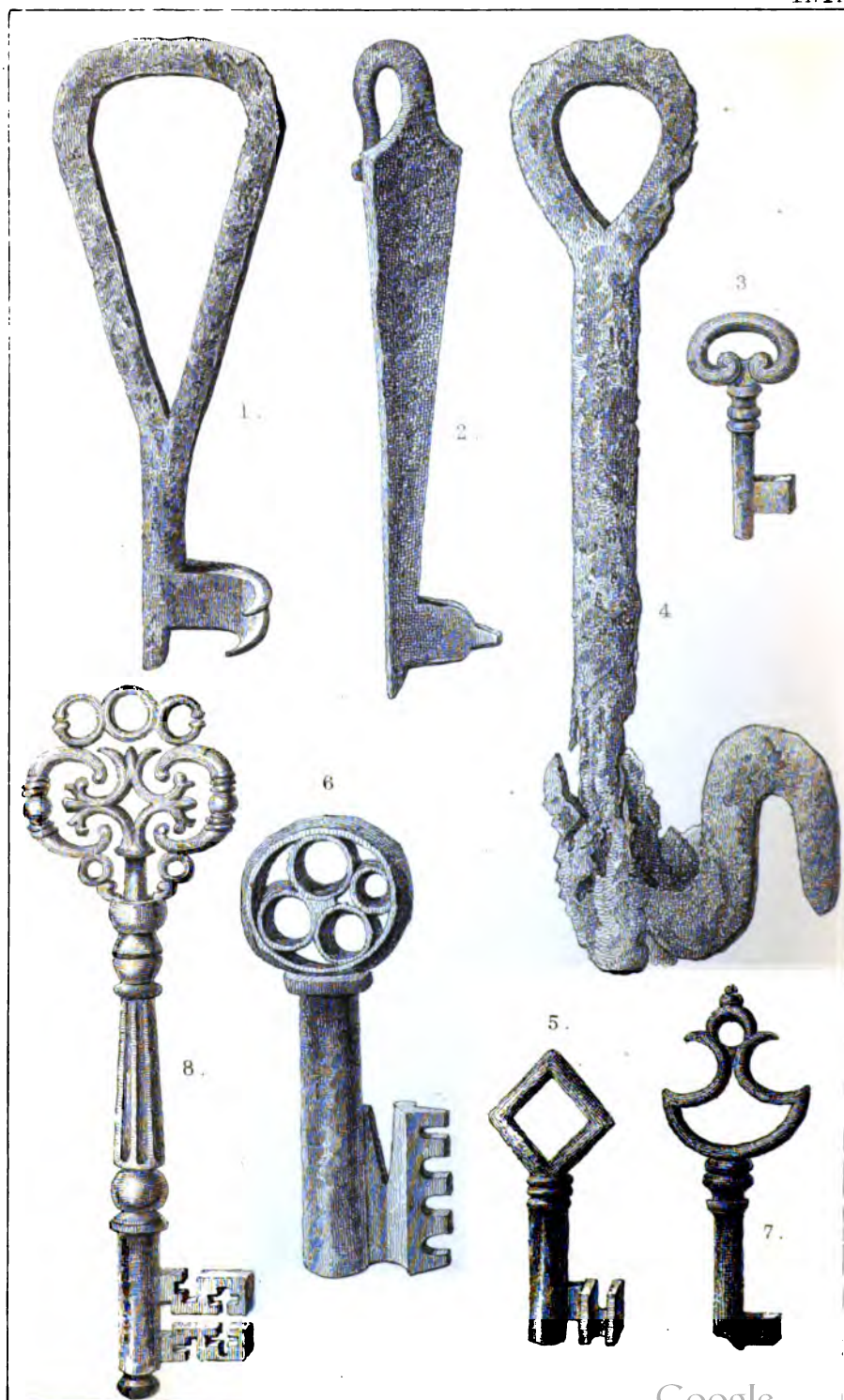
Fig. 3.











# THE JOURNAL

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JUNE 1856.

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### HISTORY OF KEYS.

BY H. SYER CUMING, ESQ., HON. SEC.

THE accumulation of wealth, and the desire of privacy, naturally led to contrivances by which that wealth could be secured and that privacy obtained. Whilst man deposited his treasures in bags and sacks, and dwelt in tents, a strip of bark, a cord woven of vegetable fibres, or a thong cut from the hide of the slaughtered beast, served to bind around the mouth of his bags, and to tie together the curtains which covered and secured the entrance to his habitation. But when these primitive manners ceased, when the nomade tribes congregated together in towns and cities, and the tent of cloth was exchanged for the house of stone and timber, with its doors and shutters, its closets, coffers, and caskets, the thong and the cord were no longer efficient, and bolts, bars, and latches, became requisite to meet the altered condition of society. The Gordian knot, with all its complicated convolutions, now became obsolete and useless, and *vetes* and *pessuli* were the grand means of security.

The first indication of anything approaching to what we understand by a key, occurs in the pages of Homer. In the *Odyssey* (xxi, 6, 46-50) mention is made of an instrument by which a door may be bolted or unbolted, from the outside, with a leathern thong having a loop, ring, or hook, at the end, which was passed through a hole in the door, and, catching the bolt, moved it either backward or forward as desired. This simple contrivance, in the course

of time, led to the construction of locks and keys in their now recognized forms. Eustathius, in his commentary on Homer, assigns the invention of the key to the Lacedæmonians; and Pliny, to Theodorus of Samos; but, in all probability, it is to Egypt that we are to look for its origin. M. Denon, in his work on Egypt (pl. I, figs. 2, 3, 4, 6), describes a lock which he saw sculptured in the famous temple at Karnak, which he believed to be similar to the locks still used in that country. At the present day, in Egypt, the doors of dwelling-houses, apartments, closets, public gates, etc., are secured with wooden locks called *dub'beh*, the bolts of which vary from about six inches to upwards of two feet in length. The upper part of the lock has five or six iron pegs, which drop into corresponding holes in the sliding-bolt as soon as the latter is pushed into the staple of the door-post. The wooden key has small pins made to correspond with the holes, into which they are introduced to open the lock; the former pins being thus pushed up, the bolt may be drawn back.<sup>1</sup>

Though it is highly probable that the locks and keys of ancient Egypt were principally of wood, there is undoubted evidence of metal keys having been employed at an early period. In the British Museum are several Egyptian keys of iron; and in plate 13, fig. 1, we have figured two of the same material linked together with a stout ring, which were discovered at Thebes, and brought to England in 1841. With these curious specimens were likewise found the small triangular padlock of iron (fig. 2), which I exhibit, and to which the smaller key apparently belongs. The larger key is of most peculiar construction: it is broad and flat, and cut out in very odd shapes to fit the lock. The use of this key is explained by a padlock and key, which I now produce, from Western Africa, where many of the ancient Egyptian fashions and contrivances are still to be traced. This padlock is of iron, inlaid with threads of brass. It is semi-cylindrical, the flat part having two

<sup>1</sup> In all likelihood the locks and keys of our Celtic ancestors were of the same material as those of Egypt, for no trace of either the one or the other has been met with among the *reliquiæ* referable to the bronze period. That they possessed locks and keys is attested by the Cymraeg name, *clo*, for the former, and *allwedd* and *agoriad* for the latter. Wooden locks and keys are still found in the highlands and islands of Scotland, which are almost identical with those of Egypt. In the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland is a curious old wooden lock from North Ronaldshay, one of the Orkney islands.

long slits for the admission of the key, which, when placed within them at right angles to the lock, and forced forward, compresses the springs, so that the shackle may be withdrawn, and the lock taken off the staple to which it has been appended. Padlocks constructed on similar principles to this have been used in China for ages.

We know little regarding the forms of the Greek keys. It is probable that they differed little from those of Egypt; but very few examples have come down to us by which the point can be determined; and the meagre and incidental mention of them in the works of classic authors, tends rather to perplex than to enlighten us on the matter. It seems that some keys were much curved, and of large size; and Polybius alludes to a kind under the name of *βαλανόγρη*, which was made to withdraw a peg affixed to the bolt.

The Romans had two kinds of *seræ*, or locks: the one permanently fixed upon the door or coffer; the other, a padlock, to be removed at pleasure. Of the former kind, two examples are engraved in our *Journal* (iii, 299, and v, 139), from originals of bronze and iron exhumed in Nottinghamshire and Essex. They have both been attached to wooden *scrinia*, or boxes.

Of the *sera pensilis*, or padlock, we have an example recovered from the Thames in June 1847 (see fig. 3). It is cylindrical, one inch and five-eighths in length, made of iron, and having the keyhole at one end. Though the original key is lost, I am able to produce one of the same period (fig. 4), which must have belonged to an exactly similar lock, judging from the form of the keyhole and of the web, or bit of the key. It was found in making the railroad through Bermondsey, July 1847. It is of iron, with a small annular bow, and the lower half of the stem made open. In principle this lock must have been the same with those of Egypt, Western Africa, and China, the key compressing the springs to liberate the shackle.

Padlock keys, or keys for small locks, were at times attached to rings, to be worn on the hand, the key being so placed as to lay flat upon the finger. An example of one of these ring-keys, found at Springhead, Kent, is given in our *Journal* (v, 361); and Rymsdyk has engraved another, from Verulam, in the *Museum Britannicum*, tab. vii,

fig. 4, p. 21. It has been supposed that these keys were designed for a contrivance like the *Spanish padlock*, and carried on the finger for security.<sup>1</sup>

It would appear that many of the Roman *seræ* were made on a similar plan to the wooden locks of Egypt. Keys, both of bronze and iron, have been found, which were never intended to turn, the stems being square, and the webs, consisting of from one to five or six teeth, rising from a bar bent at an acute angle to the stem; and which teeth would serve the purpose of elevating pegs, as in the Egyptian locks. The keys with three teeth are generally considered examples of the *claves Laconica*, the invention of which was ascribed by the Greeks to the Laconians, but which are more likely to be of Egyptian origin. I exhibit three specimens of these dentated keys. The smallest (see fig. 5) is of bronze, having three teeth, which rise no higher than the plane of the square stem. It is in a very high state of preservation, and was discovered in Cannon-street, City, February 1855. The largest example (fig. 6) is of iron, with four strong teeth rising an inch and a quarter above the bar. It was exhumed at Orange, near Nismes, in 1841, but is similar to the keys met with in Egypt. The remaining key was found in the tomb of the Scipios, in the Via Appia at Rome. It has four teeth on the bar, and one on the stem.<sup>2</sup>

Many of the Roman keys have a spike or broach to fit a pipe in the lock, as in the examples engraved in our *Journal* (iv, 156, and the number for March 1855, vol. xi, p. 64), as well as in the two now before us. The smallest was discovered in Moorfields, the larger one in the Thames. It will be remarked that both these iron keys have a little spur on each side the stem, just below the annular bow, like the one referred to in our *Journal* of 1848 (p. 156).

Other keys are tubular, or piped, to fit the broach fixed in the lock. I exhibit two examples of this variety, both of which are of bronze. The larger one has the spurs beneath the bow. The smaller key was discovered in Addle-street, Wood-street, March 29th, 1845, and is much

<sup>1</sup> Among the "rarities to be seen at Don Saltero's Coffee-house in Chelsea" was "a Spanish apparatus, or belt, to prevent cuckoldom, commonly called a Spanish padlock." See *Catalogue*, 4to. ed., p. 11, No. 38.

<sup>2</sup> Some curious dentated keys are engraved in the *Journal* (iii, 98 and 179, and v, 140) from originals discovered in Dorset and Essex.

like the one found near Bath, and given in our *Journal*, x, 113.

Roman keys exist, which have a pipe to receive the broach of the lock, and in the centre of the pipe a broach, so that the broach of the lock must have been tubular to admit that of the key. Montfaucon (*Antiq.*, iii, p. 1, pl. lv) has figured an example of such a key from Bonanni.

In our *Journal* (iv, 156) are engraved two very singular keys, which, from their close resemblance to some of the modern latch-keys, must have been intended for the same purpose. Indeed, the ancients appear to have been acquainted with almost every variety of key known to ourselves, not excepting the *clavis adultera*, the false or skeleton key of the robber. Sallust, in his *Bellum Jugurthinum* (12) makes special mention of the Numidian's house at Thermida being entered by the murderers of Hiempsal through the means of false keys.

Although the majority of Roman keys terminate in annular bows, this is by no means constantly the case. Sometimes, as in a little bronze key I exhibit, the stem is surmounted by a flat ovate plate perforated with a round hole; at others, by a perforated disc, as in the fine iron key I also produce, which was found at Orange, near Nismes, in 1841. This specimen has a broach and three strong teeth, and, from the form of the web, was evidently intended to fit a lock similar to that engraved in our *Journal*, v, 139.

The bow also assumed an open, ovate shape, of which we have an instance in an iron key exhumed from a depth of sixteen feet, in Lothbury, in July 1847. (See plate 14, fig. 1.) With this key was found another (fig. 2), which has a broad, thin, flat stem, with a hook-formed bow bent down on one side of the stem. The first of these keys has two teeth, the second only one: they were both designed for locks similar to the one just mentioned. I exhibit also a very pretty little key of a *capsa*, or, more properly, a *capsella* (fig. 3), which has a reni-formed bow, very like the bows in use about the commencement of the seventeenth century. This key is of bronze, with a solid web and broach. Montfaucon has figured a Roman key, in the Geneviève cabinet, with a similar bow.

Lozenge-formed bows resembling those of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are to be found among Roman

keys. A very curious instance occurs in a bronze key discovered in Sherwood forest, engraved in the *Archæologia*, x, 378. Two examples found at Gloucester are given in our *Journal* for March 1855, p. 64; and one of more ornate design, the lozenge having a round perforation, was exhumed in Southwark, and published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1832, p. 17. And we have now before us a little key of bronze, which has a lozenge bow with a round hole in the centre. This specimen, which is piped, and designed for a one-warded lock, was found at Sutton, Surrey, in 1816.

The few iron keys which have been met with in Anglo-Saxon interments, so closely resemble those of the Roman period, that it is somewhat difficult to detect any difference between them. Indeed, down to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the keys represented in illuminations and sculptures, have a very Romanesque appearance, the bows being either annular or ovate, the webs solid, or cut to fit large-warded locks, and frequently having long broaches.<sup>1</sup>

I now beg to call attention to a key of a very unusual form, which was discovered, some years back, in Moorfields, and which there is reason to believe is rather Saxon than Roman. It is of iron, nearly five inches and a quarter long, the bow ovate and flat-sided, the stem tubular, with a singular S-shaped web. It is the only specimen of the kind I remember to have seen, and it is much to be regretted that it has suffered from lying in the humid soil. It is represented in plate 14, fig. 4.

Mr. T. Gunston has brought before the Association a rude key which is palpably of the same age as the example obtained from Moorfields. It is seven inches and a half long, the bow ovate, the web solid, and has evidently been cut out of a stout iron plate, and then rolled round to form the tubular stem. It was found, in 1849, at Leeds castle, Kent, a fortress of Saxon



Half-size.

<sup>1</sup> In the Anglo-Saxon a key is called *cæg*, or *cægic*, and a steward, *cæg-hyrde*, literally a bearer or keeper of keys.

origin. The preceding woodcut presents it drawn half its size.

Upon the Saxon or early Norman font at Kirkburn, Yorkshire, figured in our *Journal* (vii, 38), is an image of St. Peter receiving two large keys from our Saviour, which are held together by a ring; and a broached key of a little later period is shown on the Derbyshire gravestone, given in our *Journal* (ii, 257). As an example of iron key belonging to the Norman era, I give the representation of one in the possession of Mr. T. Gunston. It was found in the Thames. (See annexed cut.)

The form of the keys in common use down to the close of the thirteenth century may be seen in our *Journal* (iii, 207), where a painting from the lid of the church chest of Newport is delineated. They are in the hand of St. Peter, and appear to be of ponderous fabric, with annular bows, and their webs adapted for three wards. It is not improbable that they represent the actual keys belonging to the old church, though the more usual practice was to have figures of the keys drawn in the register.<sup>1</sup>

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, key-bows were frequently of a lozenge form, of which we have an example in an iron key of a coffret found in Ireland. (See plate 14, fig. 5.) It is worthy of note that the web of this little key is channeled at the edge, to pass over a peg in the lock before it can reach the wards. It was formerly in the collection of the late T. C. Croker, esq.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, key-bows were usually of a trefoil shape, like those sculptured on the valuable ivory casket of the fourteenth century, so beautifully represented in the *Journal*, plate 1, vol. v, p. 266.

Considerable variety in key-bows prevailed during the fifteenth century. When annular, they were frequently filled in with designs partaking much of the character of the architectural decorations of the period. Before us is



Half-size.

<sup>1</sup> Hearne.



a key of the fifteenth century, the bow of which is filled with a sort of quatrefoil formed of four rings. (See plate 14, fig. 6.) It was exhumed in Moorfields. We have also the top of another key, taken out of the Thames in 1847, the bow of which includes a trefoil; and above is a square loop, by which the key might be suspended from a ring. The beautiful keys belonging to the church chest at Blickling, in Norfolk, have similar loops surmounting their bows.<sup>1</sup>

The key-bows of this period were also made nearly circular within, and rising to a point on the exterior, as in two examples I lay before you. The larger one, with the centre of the web cut in the form of a cross, is from the Thames;<sup>2</sup> the smaller one was found at Sutton, Surrey, 1816. The solid web of the latter specimen may be compared with the old massive key of Bromley church, Kent, figured in Hone's *Table Book*, ii, 102. We have also a key of the time of Henry VII, which has a piece rising from the stem, and which, with the upper part of the stem and the ends of the round bow, form a cross.

Occasionally the key-bows of the fifteenth century were depressed, approaching the reni-form of a later period. I exhibit a specimen with this formed bow, which was discovered in Moorfields.<sup>3</sup>

Key-bows much like those now in use were in fashion as early as the fifteenth century. Examples may be seen in the hand of St. Osyth or Sitha, in the painted window of Mells church, Somersetshire, and also on the encaustic tiles of Ewenny Priory, Glamorganshire. Before us is also an iron key with a similar bow, which was found with a seal of the fifteenth century in King William-street, City, in January 1846. This specimen probably belonged to some large chest; it is of rude fabric, the bow, a pretty perfect oval and of ample size; it has a broach, and the web cut to fit a three-warded lock.

In the sixteenth century, keys became very varied, ornate and fanciful in design.<sup>4</sup> I exhibit one, in which

<sup>1</sup> They are engraved in the *Gent. Mag.* for March 1837, p. 262.

<sup>2</sup> Keys somewhat similar to this one are wrought on the pall of the Fishmongers' company. See *Journal*, i, 177.

<sup>3</sup> A key of the fifteenth century, with a web precisely similar to the above, is figured in the *Gent. Mag.* for August 1786, p. 632.

<sup>4</sup> A valuable and highly interesting series of keys of the fifteenth and six-

the bow consists of two scrolls which, when perfect, were united at the top with a round loop. This specimen, which is of the time of Henry VII, or early part of the reign of Henry VIII, was obtained from the Thames in 1848. A key with a similar bow, but having within it a rich cross, was exhibited by the late A. W. Pugin, esq., at the rooms of the Society of Arts in 1850.

I have now to direct attention to a small bronze key, of about the same age as the last specimen. The lower part of the bow is a semicircle, from the ends of which rise concave bars, which unite at the top in a perforated ornament. This key has a solid or *blank* web, and no doubt belonged to a cassolette (see plate 14, fig. 7). We have also before us a key,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, the stem of which is columnar, so that the end presents the figure of a quatrefoil, and was evidently intended to fit a pipe of the same form, which turned round with the key. The wards are cut to fit a rather complicated lock, and in lieu of the original bow, it is surmounted by a beautifully wrought pommel of a dagger of the time of Henry VIII or Elizabeth.

The key which comes next under review is of a somewhat later date than the foregoing. It is of large size, and made to fit a triangular broach and pipe, both of which must have turned with the key. The bow is formed of two dolphins, within the mouths of which is a disc; part of a central pillar, which may be turned round by the knob, surmounting the whole. A key with a nearly similar bow was exhibited to the Association by Mr. T. Gunston, February 28, 1855 (see page 99 *ante*).

At times, the key-stems were wrought in the form of figures of men and animals. An instance is engraved in the *Gent. Mag.* for Dec. 1790, p. 1177, in which the figure is that of our Saviour as on the cross, the outstretched arms upholding an arch. It was found in the ruins of an ancient abbey near Londonderry.

The passion for decorated key-bows reached its climax in the reign of Elizabeth. Scrolls and cyphers, crosses and crowns were then interwoven in the most intricate, tasteful, and ingenious manner. The stems were also

teenth centuries, the property of our associate, capt. A. C. Tupper (exhibited to the Association in February last), may now be seen at Marlborough House. See also *Journal*, p. 97 *ante*.

decorated, and even the webs at times were engraved with devices. Our late president, Ralph Bernal, esq., possessed some remarkably fine specimens of this description. Before us are four keys of this period which offer good examples of the style of decoration then in vogue. The first (plate 14, fig. 8), with a fluted stem and florid cross in the centre of the bow, formerly belonged to Bishops' Hall, Kingston, Surrey. It closely resembles the old keys of Rousham House, Oxon, a mansion erected in the reign of Elizabeth.<sup>1</sup> The next specimen has a very rich bow, with the stem fluted spirally. The third has a quadrangular stem with dentated edges, and the bow is of lighter design. The remaining key is of a plainer character, the bow more open, reminding us of the trefoil bows of the fourteenth century. The edge of the web is perforated to pass over a peg in the lock, in a similar way to the key we have already seen from Ireland.

The keys in ordinary use about the commencement of the seventeenth century are much more simple in design than those of the early part and middle of Elizabeth's reign. The general style of keys of this period will be seen in four specimens before us. They have somewhat reni-formed bows, with the extremities rising more or less within the loops. The one with a solid stem and the web graven with straight lines, belonged to a large paneled chest of oak, on the front of which was carved the name of the once proprietor—NICHOLAS COLLIS. A.D. 1600.

From this period it was only the keys of chamberlains and other officers, and those belonging to palaces and the most stately mansions, that display any richness of design. Sometimes the bows are adorned with the armorial bearings of their noble owners, as in the beautiful key, with the arms, etc., of the Stowells, engraved in the *Gent. Mag.* for November 1788, p. 593.

A highly curious steel key was found in 1825 at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris (once the residence of James II), which is believed to have belonged to Charles II, it having that monarch's crown and cypher and other royal emblems chased on it. And a key, also bearing the crown and cypher of Charles II, and the words "*Dutchess of York*" graven on the stem, is given in the *Gent. Mag.*

<sup>1</sup> See *Graphic Illustrator*, p. 385.

for July 1788, p. 593, where it is stated to be plated with gold, and found in a drain, near the foundation of Ely chapel, May 27, 1788.

Mr. W. Meyrick favoured us some time back with the sight of an exquisitely wrought state or official key of German fabric, of the close of the seventeenth or early part of the eighteenth century. It is of steel, most elaborately tooled out in every part, the bow being in the form of a thistle, set with a gold plate bearing a coronet and cypher.<sup>1</sup> The combination of two metals in the bow is somewhat unusual but not unique, for I now exhibit a thick disc of brass, bearing on each side a crown and G. R., which some mischievous person punched out of a key-bow of the time of George I, belonging to Kensington Gardens.

The last key I shall on this occasion produce is interesting, as a relic of a mansion no longer in existence, but one which will ever be celebrated as having stood "on the sweet shady side of Pall Mall", namely, Carlton House. It is a double key of steel, the stem and webs richly graven with bands of foliage, and bearing the initials G. R. beneath the royal crown.

I must now bring this essay to a close, in which I have endeavoured, as briefly as the subject would permit, to trace the origin of fastenings from the simple knot and rising bar and sliding bolt, till in the days of the Pharaohs they became fully developed in the wooden locks and keys, still used in Egypt. It has been my object to point out and chronicle the leading characters and fashions of the keys employed during the last thirty centuries, but it would be beyond our province to descant upon all the changes and improvements brought about by a Black, a Barron, a Bramah, a Chubb, and a Hobbs. Did time permit, much might be said of the importance of keys, apart from their connection with the security of property. They have from very early times been looked upon as possessing talismanic virtues. The Chinese have their "hundred families' lock", which they suspend round the infant's neck to *lock* it to life. A miniature key is to this day found among the *charms* depending from the chate-laines of the fair ones of Germany and Italy, aye, and those even of our own land. The Bible and key has long

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal*, x, 190.

been regarded as all-sufficient in discovering the perpetrator of a theft, and few of us, perhaps, have escaped the infliction of a key being thrust down our back to stop hæmorrhage from the nose: although check to the bleeding is really effected by the shock produced by the coldness of the metal, the vulgar notion is that it acts as a charm.

The key has played no insignificant part as an armorial bearing. It occurs in the escutcheons of the Bakers, Cays, Decriolls, Gibsons, Knots, Parkers, etc., as well as in the arms of the sees of St. Asaph, Exeter, Gloucester, Peterborough, Winchester, and York. It is also found in the shields of the popedom, in those of the cities of Leyden, Bremen, and Soest in Westphalia, and in that of the Canton of Geneva. The latter arms are interesting to us from the fact of their adoption as a shop sign by some of our best printers in the reign of Elizabeth. Rowland Hall dwelt at the *Half Eagle and Key* in Golden-lane, near Cripplegate, and also in Gutter-lane. Richard Serlls lived at the same sign in Fleet-lane, as did also John Charlewood in Barbican. The *Cross Keys* was a favourite sign with the old Londoners. According to Stow, one of the Bordello on the Bankside bore this sign. John Windet practised his art at the *Cross Keys* near Paul's Wharf, when he was printer to the city of London. The *Cross Keys*, Gracechurch-street, will ever be renowned as the scene of the feats of Bankes' horse Morocco. Barnard Lintot kept a bookseller's shop with the same sign between the Temple gates, at the commencement of the eighteenth century; and the carved, painted, and gilded sign of the *Cross Keys* may still be seen at the angle of the house, No. 1, Blackfriars-road. Praise-God Barebones owned a house called the *Lock and Key* in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West. Jane Keye dwelt at the *Key* in Bloomsbury-market; and the *Golden Key* was long a common sign for the chemist's shop, and may even now be seen as such at No. 104, High-street, Borough. The sign of the *Golden Key*, with the date 1713, also exists at No. 36, Leadenhall-street.

But I must not further indulge in these reminiscences, and will therefore only add a word or two respecting the mode of keeping keys. Next to the loop of cord, the ring is the most ancient as well as the most modern contrivance for the purpose. The keys from Thebes are held together

by a ring ; in a gem given by Stosch, Cl. ii, 730, appears a Cupid with keys on a ring. Some small ancient keys, exhumed at Chatalet in Champagne, were fastened on a ring ; and the keys of St. Peter on the Kirkburn font are united by a ring. A variety in the form of the keeper occurs in the fifteenth century, for those of St. Osyth, in the window in Mells church, before referred to, are on a long link, arched at the top and square at the bottom. At a later period, the keeper was made pyriformed, provided with a spring to close it after the keys were placed upon the loop, and having a hook at the top whereby to hang it to the girdle. I exhibit an example of such a keeper, of the first half of the eighteenth century.

In conclusion, it seems right that a few words should be said regarding certain articles frequently appended to the keys of the doors of stables and cow-houses and the gates of sheepfolds, viz., a naturally perforated stone and a horn. Ask the groom or the cow-boy why those two things are selected in preference to any others, and they can give you no further reason than that they have ever been used for the purpose ; they follow the practice of their predecessors, but whence the origin of the practice, they neither know nor care to know. Tell them the truth, tell them that the perforated flint, the *holy-stone* or *hag-stone*, is the talisman employed from the most remote period to guard the cattle from the attacks of the fiendish Mara, the ephialtes or nightmare, and that the horn<sup>1</sup> is the ensign and emblem of the god Pan, the protector of cattle, and hence regarded as a potent charm and fit appendage to the key of the stable and cow-house, and they will laugh you to scorn, deride your information, and, perchance, pity your simplicity. They nevertheless, unknowingly, unthinkingly, perpetuate the most archaic superstitious, and though sunk in a slough of ignorance, thus become ancillary in preserving and illustrating the thoughts, rites, and practices of departed ages.

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<sup>1</sup> Strictly speaking, it ought to be the horn of a goat, but in these degenerate days that of a cow or ram is at times employed.

## ON THE TAPESTRY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

BY J. R. PLANCHÉ, ESQ., HON. SEC.

IN my necessarily brief notice of mediæval tapestry, I propose to restrict myself to those works of the needle, or the loom, which formed a portion of the domestic furniture of our ancestors, and not confound them with the tissues and embroideries appropriated solely to dress, or to similar costly stuffs, which in Asia, Greece, and Italy, were spread on the couches, or closed the portals, of princes and nobles. To these latter manufactures, it is true that tapestry owes its origin; but the veil of the temple, and the curtain of the tabernacle, which have been cited as early examples, resembled, I imagine, the magnificent brocades of Lyons more than the exquisite pictures of the Gobelins. The needle-work hangings described in Homer approach more nearly to our present notions of tapestry, which is understood to be "a textile fabric, usually composed of wool and silk, and sometimes enriched with gold or silver, woven or embroidered with *figures*, *landscapes*, or ornamental devices, and used as a lining or covering for the walls of apartments."<sup>1</sup> That it was specially considered so in the middle ages, is evident from its being usually called a *hall*, or *hallings*, from *aulæa*, the name given to such decorations by the Romans, who found some, according to Pliny, in the palace of Attalus king of Pergamus.

Guicciardini asserts that tapestry was invented in Flanders, by which, we presume, he would mean, that the Flemings first introduced into Europe the art of weaving tapestry, which had been previously manufactured by the needle only. As early as the ninth century it existed in France, when the term *tapetia* becomes of frequent occurrence; and, at the close of the tenth century, we are told that tapestries were woven in the abbey of St. Florent, at Saumur. The fashion of hanging the walls of cathedrals and churches with tapestry, on great festivals, prevailed so much in the eleventh century, that it was denounced as a

<sup>1</sup> Knight's *Cyclopædia*, article, "Tapestry."

vanity by the Cluniac order of monks, notwithstanding it had received the sanction of a saint, Gervais, abbot of St. Riquier, who had some remarkably fine tapestries made for that especial purpose. In 1025, the city of Poitiers, in France, was celebrated for its manufactures of tapestry.

Monsieur Achille Jubinal, in his essay on this subject, quotes an amusing correspondence between an Italian bishop named Leo, and Guillaume fourth count of Poitou. "Send me," writes the bishop, "a wonderful mule, and a costly bridle, and the curious tapestry for which I asked you six years ago. I tell you, in truth, you shall not lose your money; and I will give you whatever you may want for them."

"I cannot send you at present," replies the count, "the mule you asked for, because I have not one fit for your work; and in our country we do not find any horned mules, or with three tails, or five feet, or anything of that sort which you can really call wonderful: but I will send you, as soon as I can, one of the best I can find in this country, as well as a costly bridle. The tapestry I could have sent you, had I not forgotten how wide and how long you required it. So I pray you remind me of the breadth and the length you wish for, and it shall be sent."

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the art progressed rapidly, in consequence of the increasing demand for a material which clothed the cold, comfortless stone walls of the castles and mansions of the nobility, and not only gave warmth and cheerfulness to the chamber, but frequently illustrated the actions of its owner, or his chivalrous ancestors. The tapestries of Flanders were in great repute as early as the twelfth century; but, although England was celebrated long previously for her wonderful needle-work,—so much so, indeed, that all peculiarly fine embroidery obtained the name of "English work" (*opus Anglicum*),—it does not appear that any successful attempts were made to introduce the weaving of hangings in this country; whilst manufactories were successively established at Brussels, Antwerp, Oudenarde, Lisle, Tournay, Bruges, Arras, Florence, and Venice. Of all these, that of Arras appears to have shortly become the most famous,—and, indeed, almost substituted its own name for that of its production. *Arras* became, in England, synonymous with tapestry; and



*arrazzi*, in Italy, signified the most perfect description of this manufacture.

Pages might be filled with extracts from inventories and wills, showing the quantity of tapestry in use, and the value set upon it, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. I shall speak anon of some of the most celebrated relics of this period which have been preserved to us. In the sixteenth century, Francis I. established the manufactory of Fontainebleau, where gold and silver thread was woven into the work, after the Florentine and Venetian manner; and the same magnificent patron of the arts brought Francesco Primaticcio from Italy, and employed him in making designs for tapestry, which were executed in the mode called high warp (*haute lisse*), under the direction of Babou de la Bourdaisière, superintendent of the royal palaces. The French monarch also paid a deserved compliment to the merit of the Flemish workmen, by sending for some of the most skilful, and paying them liberally, in addition to supplying them with all the necessary materials. At the same time he was not neglectful of the claims of his own subjects, as appears from a receipt from the sieurs Michard and Pasquier, for four hundred and ten livres tournois, to purchase stuffs for making a piece of tapestry of silk, for the king's coronation, according to the patterns provided by him for that purpose, and in which was to be represented the figure of Leda, with nymphs and satyrs. Henry II of France kept up the establishment at Fontainebleau, and formed another, in the Hôpital de la Trinité, at the request of its directors, in which the children received there were employed. Henry III and Henry IV successively encouraged this establishment, and also founded others. Laurent and Dubourg, names celebrated in France, became partners, and were lodged in the Louvre; and Henry IV, following the example of Francis, sent for some of the best Italian workmen, and placed them in the Hôtel de la Maque, where they wove tapestries intermingled with gold and silver, like those of Fontainebleau. The celebrated duc de Sully seconded his royal master in his endeavours to promote this branch of industry. New buildings were erected in the horse-market of Paris, in 1605, and Flemish weavers sent for to superintend the works. The famous royal tapestry manufactory of the

Gobelins was established by Louis XIV, who purchased the premises belonging to some eminent dyers of that name about 1666 ; and the productions of the Hôtel Royal des Gobelins are said to have attained their highest degree of perfection in the time of Louis' great minister, Colbert, and his successor, Louvois.

It was probably the reputation of the French, Flemish, and Italian tapestries of the sixteenth century, that induced an English gentleman named Sheldon, later in the reign of Henry VIII, to introduce tapestry weaving on a large scale into England. The countess of Wilton, in her *Art of Needlework*, states that Sheldon appropriated his manor-house at Burcheston, in Warwickshire, to this purpose, the works being then under the direction of an artist named Robert Hicks, whom he mentions in his will, dated 1570, as "the only author and beginner of tapestry and arras within this realm." Making considerable allowance for the nature of this complimentary assertion, we must admit that it is a strong proof that no home-made tapestry had at any time gained great reputation in England. To James I we are indebted for the establishment of the better known manufactory at Mortlake, under the management of sir Francis Crane, about 1619. £2,000 were given by the king toward the foundation of it ; and an artist named Klein, born at Rostock in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, was engaged to supply it with original designs. As an additional proof of the fact just stated, we find, in Miller's *History of Doncaster*, published in 1804, in a list of mayors of Doncaster, with chronological remarks, under the date 1619, "tapestry *invented* by sir Francis Crane." Charles I continued the royal patronage, allowing sir Francis Crane £2,000 per annum for ten years, in lieu of £1,000 originally granted "toward the furtherance, upholding, and maintenance of the work of tapestries, latelie brought into this our kingdom by the said sir Francis Crane, and now by him and his workmen practised and put in use at Mortlake in our county of Surrey." (Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xviii, p. 60.) £6,000 were also granted, as due to the establishment, for three suits of gold tapestries. The king settled upon Klein an annuity of £100 in addition (*ibid.*, p. 112), which he enjoyed until the commencement of the civil war. The premises at Mortlake having been sold to the

king by sir Richard Crane, on the death of his brother Francis, were seized by the parliamentarians as royal property; and though, after the restoration, Charles II endeavoured to revive the manufacture, and employed Verrio to make designs for it, the attempt was not successful. Foreign tapestry appears still to have maintained its superiority, or at least its vogue, as we find an act of parliament passed in 1663 to encourage the tapestry manufactures of England, and to restrain the great importation of foreign linen and tapestry.

The invention of paper hangings, which dates about the beginning of the seventeenth century, probably tended to check the demand for the more costly article of tapestry; and though the looms of the Gobelins are still in activity, and their productions claim universal admiration, the manufacture is very limited,—those persons who have a taste for this species of decoration, and not only money to purchase, but mansions calculated to display it in, preferring to give large sums for choice specimens of ancient tapestry, relics of the Renaissance, or gems of the reign of Louis Quatorze.

Having thus rapidly reviewed the progress of the art from the ninth to the eighteenth century, I will offer a few observations on the various styles of workmanship, and fashions of subject and pattern, prevailing during those nine hundred years, founded either on personal inspection of existing remains, or the study of drawings, prints, and descriptions, contemporary or modern, illustrative of the subject. The most celebrated, if not the most ancient, piece of needlework tapestry which time has spared to us, is that preserved at Bayeux, and there called the “Toilet of Queen Matilda”, or, of “Duc Guillaume”. It is a representation of the history of William duke of Normandy, from the arrival of Harold’s ambassadors to inform the duke of his detention by Gui comte de Ponthieu, to the close of the decisive battle of Hastings; at least, beyond the death of Harold and the dispersion of his army, no portion exists of the work, if any more should ever have been executed. It is not my intention at present to occupy your time by entering into the apparently interminable dispute respecting the exact date and authorship of this most interesting relic, which tradition has assigned to

the queen of the Conqueror. I expressed my opinion, as far as I was at that period enabled to form one, in my *History of British Costume*; and as public attention has been recently recalled to the subject by the work of the rev. Dr. C. Bruce, I propose shortly to lay before the Association a review of the controversy concerning the age and origin of the tapestry. For my present purpose it is sufficient to observe, that the work is admitted by nearly all writers to be of a date at least as early as the commencement of the twelfth century. Well then, taking it at the latest, we have an existing specimen of the needlework tapestry employed in the decoration of churches, and the furniture of private edifices, at the very time the loom was beginning "to give relief to the busy finger"; but unfortunately we have no equally early production of the loom to compare with it. Monsieur Jubinal, describing it, says, "this piece of embroidery, at first sight, appears an assemblage of figures of animals and men rudely designed, but, notwithstanding, possessing character; and the original outline, still discernible under the needlework, is not without a certain merit, even a sort of improvement which recalls to us much of the Byzantine style. As to the colours of the wool (or worsted), the greenish blue, the crimson, or the pink, have so well resisted the efforts of time, that they appear to have lost nothing of their brilliancy." Despite the truth of this description, the execution of this embroidery would, I think, raise a smile of contempt on the lips of many a young lady of the present day, whose performances in Berlin wool adorn the chair backs, fire-screens, or ottomans in her mother's drawing-room; and though the suspension of such hangings might give an air of greater comfort to an apartment, judging from what remains of the frescos of that period, the wall painted with battle scenes, or miracles, blazing with gold and colours, had immense advantages in point of effect.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, there can be little doubt that the looms of Flanders and France produced tapestries of greater richness of colour, and much improved character of design. Heraldry began to lend its powerful assistance to effects both of outline and colour, and "halls of worsted", of green, blue, and other grounds

covered with the armorial shields, or badges of the nobles and knights of Christendom, are to be found specified as valuable furniture, or affectionate bequests, in hundreds of documents of that period. Charles V of France, in 1379, possessed, besides a large collection of "*tapisseries ystoriées*" and "*ymagés*", several "*tapisseries d'armoiries*", the greater number exhibiting the arms of France and Bohemia; and in the same year the inventory taken of the tapestry belonging to the church of Saint Sepulchre at Paris, enumerates, amongst others, a tapestry "*lozengé*" (that is, divided by diagonal lines into diamonds or lozenges), containing lions and unicorns with mantles of the arms of Castile and Alençon, and a tapestry of the arms of France and Burgundy.

In the wardrobe accounts of Edward III, mention is made of a "halling of worsted", ordered for the lady Joan, the king's daughter, worked with popinjays, and another with roses. Edward the Black Prince, in his last will and testament, bequeathed to the church of Canterbury, a hall of tapestry of ostrich feathers, with a border, paly red and black, wrought with swans with ladies heads; and Edward duke of York, who was slain in the battle of Agincourt, 1415, leaves to his "*tres aimé compagne Phillipe*" his white and red tapestry wrought with garters, lockets, and falcons. In other tapestries, persons were represented either bearing their shields of arms, or arrayed in their jupons or surcoats covered with armorial bearings. Montfaucon, in his *Monarchie Française*, has engraved a splendid tapestry of the fourteenth century, representing the enthronement and coronation of Charles VI of France, with the ecclesiastical peers on his left hand, and the secular peers on his right. Beneath each peer is an escutcheon of arms, and above the throne are three shields of the arms of France.

The subjects of the *tapisseries historiées*, or *imagées*, are varied and curious. Profane and sacred history, romance and legend, furnish their most striking scenes indiscriminately. By the side of the great tapestry of the Passion of our Lord, we find the great tapestry of the life of *Saint Theseus*! The tapestry of the Seven deadly Sins is found in the same inventory with a large and fine tapestry worked in gold, with the seven sciences and saint Augustine. The

battles of Judas Maccabeus and Antiochus are recorded in worsted equally with those of the dukes of Aquitaine and Florence. The Quest of the San Graal is depicted in one, and the Nine Worthies in another. The siege of Troy was also a favourite subject; and the tapestry of Arras, representing the battles of Alexander the Great, formed part of the presents sent by the king of France in 1396 to the sultan Bajazet, as ransom for prisoners taken by him at the battle of Nicopolis. Of these, and many others, the accounts of which have come down to us, no relics are known to remain. Of the tapestries of the fifteenth century, we can, however, speak from personal inspection. In our own country, the tapestries in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, at Hampton Court, and the so-called Plantagenet tapestry, formerly in the possession of Mr. Yarnold, of Great St. Helen's, London, but now, unfortunately, dispersed, although incorrectly dated and described, are undoubtedly most interesting specimens of the close of the fifteenth century. The first is traditionally reported to have been presented to the city of Coventry by Henry VI, but the costume disproves the assertion, and its date cannot be placed earlier than the commencement of the reign of Henry VII. It is said to represent Henry VI, his queen Margaret, cardinal Beaufort, and other historical personages of that period.

Mr. Shaw has engraved them in his beautiful work on *The Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*, and the writer of his description, assuming one of the figures to represent the good duke Humphrey, naïvely pronounces that "the tapestry *must*, therefore, have been made before 1447, the date of duke Humphrey's death". I am satisfied, on the contrary, that it was not woven till after Henry VI had followed his good uncle to the grave (1471<sup>1</sup>), and see

<sup>1</sup> The costume in which both the male and female personages appear in this tapestry has never yet been found in any painting or sculpture previous to this date; and, unless it was woven during the life of Henry VI, it stands to reason that it must be ascribed to the reign of Henry VII (1485), as neither Edward IV, Edward V, nor Richard III, would be likely to make such a present to the city of Coventry, or order such a work to be executed for any purpose. This subject has been lately canvassed at a meeting of the Archæological Institute, and I am happy to find Mr. J. Gough Nichols coinciding with me in opinion as to the date of the Coventry tapestry. He conjectures that the figures are intended for Henry VII, cardinal Morton, etc. If, however, they were meant to represent Henry VI, queen Margaret, and their court, the work could only be con-

no possible reason for believing, in opposition to all other evidence, that an affectionate record in tapestry should have necessarily been made previous to the death of the parties, more than their monumental effigies, which were frequently executed very many years after the consignment of their bodies to the tomb. I have thought it necessary to point out what I conceive to be an error, because the date so authoritatively given to the Coventry tapestry in a work of such credit as Mr. Shaw's, involves an erroneous opinion as to the date of other extant specimens of the art. A piece of tapestry was discovered by the British Archæological Association, during their Congress at Derby in 1851, upon the walls of the great gallery at Hardwick, which is certainly of the age of Henry VI and of the earliest part of his reign,—I should say before 1430.

At Hampton Court, the tapestries are of three different dates. Those which belong to the fifteenth century are placed in what is called the withdrawing room of cardinal Wolsey, or presence chamber, as it is also called in the Guide Books, and under the music gallery in the hall. The first, representing the influence of Destiny, and containing a jumble of historical and mythological personages, Lucretia, Scipio Africanus, Chastity, Bonvolonté, Priam, Pompey the Great, Paris, Hercules, Atropos, Fame, Cato, and heaven knows who beside, I should be inclined to date the earliest; the costumes recalling the style of the illuminations at the close of the reign of Henry VI, and the drawing that of the pre-Raffaelites. The names above the subjects and the words *persecucion*, *consomacion*, *grevance*, etc., worked on the weapons of one of the figures, all smack of the period preceding the Renaissance, and the Flemish, or German school, of which Albert Durer was the most distinguished ornament. To a period immediately succeeding this, I should ascribe the tapestry under the gallery, which in costume, colour, drawing, and workmanship, forcibly recalls the Coventry tapestry before described, and is unmistakeably of the reign of Edward IV or Henry VII. Mr. Jesse is, I think, in error in dating these of an age between those in the hall and those in the with-

sidered as a commemorative one, presented to the city by the seventh Henry after the union of the houses of York and Lancaster.







J. R. Planché, del.

J. R. Jobbins

A PORTION OF THE TAPESTRY CALLED THE ELENS, LONDON.

drawing room. Those in the hall, representing some of the most remarkable incidents in the life of Abraham, can be traced by inventories as high as the reign of Henry VIII, during which period it is most probable they were executed, and if Evelyn is to be believed, from the designs of Raffaele. Mr. Jesse suggests that they were presented to cardinal Wolsey by the emperor Charles V, or that they might have been part of the magnificent gifts interchanged between Henry VIII and Francis I, at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. I rather incline to the latter opinion; at any rate the introduction of gold into the work in such profusion, marks the manufacture to be either Italian or French. Of course it does not follow that the emperor could not have possessed such tapestries: but those woven in his own dominions would have been, however fine in point of art, most probably of wool unmixed with gold, which a very competent and critical authority, Monsieur Jubinal, has assured us was peculiar to the manufactories of Florence and Venice, and those of Fontainebleau, established by Francis I in imitation of them. The double B on the tapestry is certainly as applicable to Babou de la Bourdaisière, as to Bernard of Brussels. In either case, however, their age is the same, and most magnificent specimens they are of the manufacture of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Shaw, in his *Dresses and Decorations*, gives us a print from the tapestry of St. Germain de l'Auxerrois, which is of the same period, but presenting us with the strict costume of the time in lieu of the conventional dress invented by the old masters, and which has been, till within the last few years, so servilely copied by all painters of scriptural subjects.

Of Mr. Yarnold's tapestries, above mentioned, I am fortunately enabled to preserve some recollection, having made a drawing of a portion while it was in the possession of Mr. Pratt of Bond-street. (See plate 15.) A crowned female occupies the centre of the compartment. She is seated in front of a fountain, and in her raised *left* hand is a sceptre, with which she appears to be about to strike a male personage, who is retreating, or being ejected by another. A female attendant is arresting the arm of the incensed sovereign, who is surrounded by groups of richly attired per-

sons of both sexes, all in the costume of the end of the fifteenth century. I do not pretend to form any opinion as to the subject, but will only say that the traditional one, of its being an allegorical representation of the ejection of the house of York by that of Lancaster, is too absurd to need contradiction.

It is impossible to pass this period without paying a tribute of gratitude to Monsieur Jubinal for the publication of his great work on tapestries, in which we have the gratification of studying most carefully made and beautifully coloured *fac-similes*, in all but size, of the most celebrated tapestries extant in France, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; but as at Hampton Court we possess specimens of precisely the same dates,—perhaps the same manufactories,—I have preferred them for the examples in illustration of my notice. Of a later period, beautiful specimens were exhibited, by Mr. Colnaghi, to the British Archæological Association, January 28, 1852: the pattern being what is generally called Arabesque, and the manufactory of Beauvais. Another piece, exhibited by the same gentleman on the same occasion, was not only embroidered with gold and silver, but ornamented with imitation jewellery. It came from Sicily, and was probably manufactured there about the middle of the seventeenth century.

It is much to be desired that specimens of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries should be procured when opportunities occur, and placed at Hampton Court, to complete a series. There are, or were, other tapestries in the royal palaces of Windsor and St. James's, of the seventeenth century: relics of the time of the Charles of England and Louis of France. Examples of the later establishments of Mortlake and St. Cloud, which, with one of the geographical pieces woven at Burcheston (some fragments are reported to have been in Walpole's collection at Strawberry Hill), would, chronologically arranged, form, with those above mentioned, a collection of the greatest interest to the antiquary, the artist, and the manufacturer. The importance of such classified exhibitions has been proved in several recent instances. The magnificent display of objects of medieval workmanship at the rooms of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, in 1850, was a triumphant

experiment; but its success, however great as a spectacle, would not have been so beneficial as it has proved to art, so instructive as it was admitted to be to all, had not the arrangement facilitated comparison, and exhibited so clearly the progress of design and execution, the spirit of beauty struggling through the dark ages, and asserting the power of genius under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

## ACCOUNT OF A ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY AT BARNES, NEAR BRIXTON, ISLE OF WIGHT.

BY THE REV. EDMUND KELL, M.A., F.S.A.

NOTWITHSTANDING the almost universal opinion of the historians of the Isle of Wight, that few or no vestiges of occupation by the Romans are to be found in it, I believe recent researches to have proved beyond doubt that abundant evidence exists of their lengthened sojourn in that lovely and salubrious spot.

“Here, on the border of the running brook,  
With moss and herbage finely overspread,  
The *Roman* might espy, in many a nook,  
Primrose and violet as sweetly shed  
As now, and hyacinth with bended head.”<sup>1</sup>

In addition to the considerable number of Roman coins mentioned in this *Journal* as having been found in the island<sup>2</sup> (to which, indeed, various recent additions, if necessary, might be recorded), I would call especial attention to a Romano-British pottery in the parish of Brixton, situated about one hundred and fifty yards east of Barnes' Chine, and three hundred yards south of Barnes.

In conjunction with Ernest Wilkins, esq., I excavated its site, for a length of about sixty feet, to the undisturbed stratum beneath, on the top of the cliff, until all traces of pottery were lost. By a comparison of the pottery with the subjacent clay, the latter appeared to have been the

<sup>1</sup> Peel's *Fair Island*, canto 6, v. 31.

<sup>2</sup> See *British Arch. Assoc. Journal*, vol. viii, p. 329; vol. xi, p. 191.

material from which it was made. The clay is highly tenacious, and of good quality, and was observed by the late sir John Barrington many years since, though without a knowledge of its previous use. Sir John, indeed, contemplated the establishment of a modern pottery on this locality; influenced, no doubt, by the same reasons that induced our ancestors to fix upon it, viz. the goodness of the raw material, and the capabilities of sea carriage.

Many of the urns found in the barrows and cemeteries of the Isle of Wight correspond in form and material with those discovered by us, and I believe most of them were actually manufactured at this pottery: at all events there is nothing inconsistent with such a supposition, but, on the contrary, everything in support of it.

The urns, for the most part, were fragmentary, as if the refuse of the kilns. They were also much decayed; no doubt from the land in this neighbourhood being thoroughly infiltrated by sea water, which, at certain seasons, is condensed in abundance from the sea fogs so well known on these shores, coupled with the circumstance of the water so condensed lying on the top of impermeable clay. The pottery lies upon the clay, and is covered with a bed of peaty mould about two feet thick, so that the water has a free downward passage; and the further sinking of the water being arrested by the clay, the pottery is thereby exposed to a constant soak,—and hence its decayed condition, for we can all understand the highly corrosive property of sea water. The urns discovered were in no instance perfect, although a few specimens almost entire were observed: they, however, fell to pieces on removal. Some, by the ingenuity and perseverance of Mr. Ernest Wilkins, have been put together, and exhibit great varieties of shape. Of these, six examples have been drawn by Mr. Griffiths, artist, of Newport. (See pl. 16.)

The most interesting feature of this collection of pottery appears to me to be its variety, pertaining to different historical eras. The earliest is a coarse, *slightly baked* pottery, similar to the rude, early British urn, of large size, deposited in the Newport museum.<sup>1</sup> This variety is in the worst state of preservation, from its being of rude manufacture and porous. The two most illustrative fragments

<sup>1</sup> Engraved in the *British Arch. Assoc. Journ.* for 1855, p. 187, pl. 12, fig. 12.

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represent a portion of the bottom and the shoulders of a large urn, the latter being marked with an ornamentation similar to the specimen in the Newport museum. A second variety from Barnes exhibits specimens of Samian ware differing in no respect from that found elsewhere, save in not being as well preserved as usual. The third variety differs in no respect from the urns which have been found in some of the barrows of the island, as seen in a small urn in the Ryde museum, obtained by excavations of the Ryde society at Ashey; several urns, in the Newport museum, obtained by excavations by the Museum Society in a cemetery on Bowcombe Down; urns discovered in the cemetery of Chessell Down, by the late Mr. John Dennett, some years since, and, at a later period, by other explorers,—all of which have been recorded in our *Journal*.

Other specimens, differing from the above urns, were also obtained, which I hesitate to classify with them, although they mostly have the character and appearance of Roman vessels: some differing little from Samian, others having a greyish or blueish tint. These fragments are of a thin substance, and evidently belonged to vessels of a fine artistic form. One vessel, remarkably delicate, when exposed was nearly perfect, but fell to pieces on attempts at its removal. Its colour is a fine red tint, and its substance very thin,—too thin to permit restoration. It appears to have been a drinking utensil, and is similar to the one engraved in our *Journal*, ix, pl. 9, fig. 12. A few of the fragments only, present any indication of ornamentation. Among them is one marked with dots, as if by a pointed instrument. Fig. 5, in the accompanying plate, is the rim and shoulder of a vessel of fine texture, and black colour: the shoulder is ornamented with a series of notches, surmounted by a groove; the rim also has a groove upon it. We found an iron tool, which the artist has drawn of its natural size (see fig. 7). The upper end corresponds to the grooves on No. 5, and possibly may have been used in making them: the lower end is pointed, and appears to have been in a handle, which decay has destroyed.

Among other fragments is the rim of a coarse vessel, worked with the impress of the ball of the thumb. It corresponds with some pottery, in the Newport museum, obtained by me from the Romano-British pottery at Crockle



in the New Forest. Several fragments of pateræ were found. They are of a black, fine material, resembling those figured in our *Journal*, vi, 62, and vii, 109. To convey an idea of the various shapes of vessels discovered, I may state that I have counted upwards of two dozen varieties of rims. In one of the fragments I observed a circular aperture about an inch below the rim, as though a string had been run through it to facilitate its conveyance.

With the collection of pottery were found several fragments of bitumen, possibly used in some way in its manufacture. Most of the collection has been turned in a lathe, or on a rotatory table, which may be seen employed in some of the modern potteries.

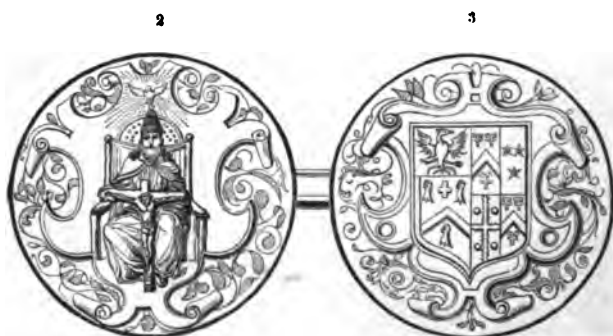
Little doubt can be entertained that this pottery has been of considerable extent. Our excavation was on the edge of a precipitous cliff, on a part of the island where the sea has long been making and continues to make inroads, to the extent of acres within our memory. Its site was discovered some years ago by Mr. Dyer of Newport, who found fragments of pottery lying on the sea-shore beneath, and even now fragments may be found scattered along the face of the crumbling cliff. We consider this spot to be merely the edge of a widely extended pottery, the remainder, with the kilns, having been removed with the cliff by the continued agency of the undermining waves of the British Channel. The discovery of this pottery, and the neighbouring extensive one of Crockle, in the year 1852,<sup>1</sup> must materially modify the opinion expressed in relation to the extent to which the Upchurch potteries in Kent supplied the west and south of Roman Britain.<sup>2</sup> This district of England, at all events, may have mainly supplied itself, even if we suppose that no other Roman potteries remain undiscovered. Greatly it is to be regretted that this pottery had not been explored ere the great bulk of its contents had perished in the sea. All the specimens found at Barnes have been deposited in the museum at Newport, and constitute a highly interesting group for the further observation of antiquaries.

In conclusion, Mr. Wilkins and myself would embrace this opportunity of urging upon the residents of the Isle

<sup>1</sup> See *Archæologia*, vol. 35, p. 91.

<sup>2</sup> *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, by T. Wright, p. 210.





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of Wight the necessity of storing up in their local museums all antiquarian relics they may be so fortunate as to discover. The proprietors of estates in particular are solicited to regard this; for these matters, although in themselves individually often insignificant, may in after ages help to fill in links of historical importance. In making these remarks, we participate in the regret, now so very generally expressed, at the loss lately sustained in the removal from their proper depository—the island itself—of a large collection of Anglo-Saxon remains, recently taken from the cemetery in Chessell Down, discovered by Mr. Dennett about forty years ago. We fear the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight may consider them entirely lost to them, at least during the present generation.

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## NOTES ON THE SEALS OF ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

BY T. J. PETTIGREW, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A., VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER.

(Continued from p. 71.)

**DURHAM.** Queen Elizabeth founded a free grammar school at DARLINGTON in 1567, and endowed it with the former possessions of Robert Marshall's charity, which, at the dissolution, had passed into the hands of the crown. Her majesty conferred this boon upon the inhabitants of Darlington principally through the instrumentality of Henry earl of Westmoreland and James Pilkington, bishop of Durham in 1560, who is renowned as having been the first Protestant prelate holding the bishopric of Durham.

The seal, of which Surtees makes no mention, presents the figure of queen Elizabeth standing upon a cushion. Around we read, COM · SIGILLUM · LIB · GRAMATICAL · SCHOL · REG · ELIZABETH · IN · VILLA · DE · DARLINGTON · 1567. (See plate 17, fig. 1.)

**ESSEX.** In this county, the grammar schools having seals are those of Brentwood and Chelmsford.

**BRENTWOOD.** The free grammar school at Brentwood, in the parish of South Weald, was founded by sir Anthony Browne, knt., a serjeant-at-law, in the reign of Philip and

Mary. The letters patent date July 5, 1557. The statutes, drawn up by bishop Grindal and Dr. Howell in the reign of Elizabeth, were confirmed by Abbot, bishop of London, and Donne, dean of St. Paul's, in 1622. The seal is of silver and in form of a double clasp. The obverse presents a representation of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and the reverse gives the arms of the founder (see pl. 17, figs. 2, 3), which are, *gules*, a chevron between three lions' jambs, within a border *argent*; over all a chief of the last; thereon an eagle displayed regardant, *sable*; ducally crowned, *or*, a crescent for difference (not a *cross*, as in seal). Impaling the arms of Farrington, viz.: quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*; a chevron, *gules*, between three lions' faces, *sable*; second, *gules*, three cinquefoils, *argent*, pierced of the field; third, *argent*, a cross engrailed, *sable*, between four torteaux.

CHELMSFORD Free Grammar School is a foundation of Edward VI by letters patent, March 24, 1552, granted at the humble request of sir William Petre, knt., one of the principal secretaries of state, sir Walter Mildmay, knt., one of the general supervisors of the court of augmentations, sir Henry Tirrell, knt., and Thomas Mildmay, esq. The governors of this body corporate and politic are incorporated as "the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free School of king Edward in the parish of Chelmsford", which is recorded thus in the inscription around the seal: COM·SIG·GUB·POS·REV·ET·BON·LIB·SCHO·GRA·REG·ED·VI·IN·CHELMSFORD·IN·CO·ESSEX. A large rose occupies the centre of the seal; it is the royal rose as represented on the penny of Edward VI. *Rosa sine Spina*. (See plate 17, fig. 4.)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. The grammar school of North Leach was founded in 1559 by Hugh Westwood, esq., whose arms are depicted on the seal. (See plate 17, fig. 5.) They consist of *gules*; three mullets with six points, *or*; and a canton ermine. The crest, which is not upon the school seal, is a cubit arm habited with leaves, *vert*. Around the seal is SIGILLVM·HVGO·WESTWOOD·IN·COM·GLOC.

Westwood was of Chedworth in the county of Gloucester, and he endowed the school with the rectory, parsonage, and premises, together with the appurtenances, etc., of Chedworth (according to sir Robt. Atkins,<sup>1</sup> of the yearly

<sup>1</sup> Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire, p. 306.

value of £80), which by an act of parliament passed in the fourth year of James I (1606) was confirmed, the school incorporated and placed under the direction of the provost and scholars of Queen's college, Oxford, who have the nomination and appointment of the schoolmaster, etc., from among the graduates of the university of Oxford.

HAMPSHIRE. WINCHESTER COLLEGE, or the college of St. Mary of Winchester, near Winchester, "*Coll. Sœe Marie Winton: prope Winton*", is a foundation by William of Wykeham in 1373. This renowned prelate engaged a schoolmaster, named John de Herton, in the month of September in this year, for ten years, exclusively to instruct diligently in grammatical learning such poor scholars as the bishop might send to him.<sup>1</sup> The register of the public acts of the bishop contains a copy of the original agreement, and is illustrative of the desire and intentions of Wykeham to promote, upon a most extensive plan, the advancement of learning, which he subsequently exhibited upon so large and munificent a scale in the foundation of his colleges in Oxford and at Winchester. During the progress of building of what was originally called "SEINTE MARIE COLLEGE OF WYNCHESTRE IN OXENFORD" (the seal of which is represented on plate 18, fig. 1), now known as New College (a name, notwithstanding its antiquity, it has ever since retained, though the oldest of buildings in Oxford and the seventh in the order of foundation), William of Wykeham was ardently engaged in furnishing it with members from his establishment at Winchester, a magnificent erection, completed and opened for the reception of its inmates in

<sup>1</sup> This engagement is thus graphically described by the rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcot, in his interesting work, *William of Wykeham and his Colleges*: "The plan of the future college was already faintly sketched out in the founder's mind: the poor scholars, the informant, and assistant hostiarius. At Merewell manor, in his paneled morning chamber, on September 1st, 1373, sat the good bishop; behind his chair stood John de Campeden, canon of the church of Southwell, some time the faithful master of St. Cross; and John of Buckingham, canon of York, and hereafter bishop of Lincoln. Before him, and at the other end of the oak table, were parchment rolls; and master John de Herton, taught by the two apostolic notaries public at his side, was signing his hand at the foot of the quaintly written page; and anon he came and put his right hand within the right hand of the prelate, and made promise that, from the next feast of St. Michael the archangel, he would instruct and teach in grammar such poor scholars as the bishop should send to him, during the space of ten years, except when he should be sick, and while he should once in that time visit the court of the holy see; and then he should supply one sufficient and able for the place in his stead, over and above the grammar master, whom the bishop would find to aid him in his labours and the school." (P. 119.)



March 1393. Living till Sept. 1404, he survived long enough to be witness of the great good he had effected for posterity.

The arms used by William of Wykeham upon his accession to the episcopate (see plate 19, fig. 1) consist of two chevronels, *sable*; between three roses, *gules*, seeded, *or*; as seen on all the seals represented in plates 18 and 19. It has been suggested that the chevronels were selected as being carpenters' instruments or emblems,<sup>1</sup> and make appropriate allusion to the bishop's knowledge of architecture, to which he in a great measure owed his rise and fortune. The effigy of the bishop is on the seal<sup>2</sup> (pl. 19, fig. 1), and the motto is expressed on the smaller seal and arms, "**MAN-NERS MAKYTH MAN**" (figs. 2 and 3). The seal of Winchester college now in use is given on plate 18, fig. 2. The matrices of both the seals are of silver.

**HEREFORDSHIRE.** At **LUCTON**, a free school was founded at the commencement of the last century by John Pierrepont, a citizen and vintner of London. By an indenture, bearing date Dec. 7, 1708, he endowed this establishment with the tythes of Lucton, Eyton, Luston, Bircher, and Yarpool, in the county of Hereford. It was made a body corporate and politic in the seventh year of the reign of queen Anne, under the name of "The governors of the Free School in Lucton founded by John Pierrepont", as expressed around the seal, the legend of which reads thus: **SIG · GUBERNAT · SCHOLÆ · DE · LUCTON · FUNDAT · PER · JOHAN · PIERREPONT · COM · HEREFORD.**

The body of the seal is filled with the arms of John Pierrepont (or, as it is commonly given, Pierrepont), and over his crest is **AN. 1708**, the date of the foundation of the school.

The arms are *argent*; semée of cinquefoils, *gules*; a lion rampant, *sable*. Crest, a wolf passant, proper. (Pl. 20, fig. 1.)

**HUNTINGDON.** **GODMANCHESTER**, near Huntingdon, has a free grammar school founded by queen Elizabeth, and placed under the management of trustees, who receive **£20 per annum** from the master, fellows, and scholars of Emanuel college, Cambridge, for the payment to the schoolmaster, out of the produce of a farm at Godmanchester, bequeathed to the college by sir Walter Mildmay. The school is appropriated to the children of freemen of

<sup>1</sup> "Signum per carpentarios et domorum factores portatum."—*Upton*.

<sup>2</sup> Obliginglly lent by Mr. Nutt, the publisher of Mr. Walcot's *William of Wykeham and his Colleges*.

the borough of Godmanchester exclusively, free of expense. The education does not extend beyond English, writing, and arithmetic, though originally intended as a grammar school. The seal of the school is that of the corporation. The centre has a large fleur de lis, and around, COMMUNE SIGILLVM GVMECESTRE. (See plate 20, fig. 2.)

KENT. The seals of the grammar schools of this county are at Cranbrook, Faversham, and Sandwich.

CRANBROOK is a foundation by Simon Lynch, a native of the place, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was endowed by him, in 1574, with a house and land in Cranbrook and a farm at Horsemonden. It was incorporated, and the government of it vested in thirteen trustees or governors, freeholders and residents within the parish. The seal presents a portrait of Elizabeth in profile and crowned, and around is THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH IN CRANBROKE. (See plate 20, fig. 3.)

FAVERSHAM. The original endowment of the free school of this place was by the rev. Dr. John Cole, one of the chaplains of the Royal chapel and warden of All Souls college, who, by an indenture in 1527, conveyed to the abbot and convent of Faversham lands and tenements for this purpose, and directed the schoolmaster to be nominated by the warden and fellows of All Souls college. The abbey, however, soon after was suppressed, and the property of the school was vested in the crown, and so remained until the reign of Elizabeth. The queen resting at Faversham for two nights in 1574, the opportunity was embraced to solicit her majesty there to erect and endow a grammar school according to the intentions of Dr. Cole. This was consented to, and a charter was granted in 1576, by which the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Faversham and their successors should be the governors of the revenues of the said school, to be called "The Free Grammar School of Elizabeth Queen of England in Faversham". They were constituted a corporation for that purpose, and a common seal was given for all matters relating to it. The seal presents the queen seated, holding in her hands the sceptre and orb, and she is crowned and under a canopy. The date of the charter is expressed at the lower part of the seal, whilst on the right side are the arms of Faversham, being *gules*, three lions passant guardant

per pale *or* and *argent*. The reverse placed on the left of the queen exhibits a ship with soldiers and sailors aboard. A trumpeter stands on the forecastle, and there is a rose in the dexter chief of the field. Around, + SIGILLV̄ · CŌE · LIBĒ · SCHOLE · GRAMATIC · ELIZAB · REG · IN · FAVERSHAM (pl. 20, fig. 4).

**SANDWICH.** The free grammar school of this place owes its origin to the mayor, jurats, and principal inhabitants, who, in 1563, agreed to erect a suitable building under a promise of endowment of it as a school by Mr. Roger Manwood, a barrister. The design was ardently supported by archbishop Parker, who obtained from the dean and chapter of Canterbury a grant of some land belonging to their church adjudged proper for the site of the school. He further promoted the establishment by his interest with secretary Cecil, who procured from queen Elizabeth her license for the foundation and its endowment. Letters patent were accordingly issued by which Roger Manwood was enabled to erect a free grammar school in Sandwich, under the name of "The Free Grammar School of Roger Manwood in Sandwich". A common seal was also given to it, which is of rather elaborate execution, representing the Saviour calling little children unto him and giving instruction to them. The lower compartment of the seal has the arms and motto of Roger Manwood. They consist of *sable*, two pales, *or*; on a chief of the last, a demi-lion issuant, *sable*. The motto is "Sinite parvulos ad me venire". (Matt. xix, 14.) (See plate 21, fig. 1.) The seal of the school is of silver, and preserved with the corporation seals in a small round piece of oak, on the back of which is marked with a pen the date of 1st March 1566.

**LANCASHIRE.** There are four grammar schools having seals in the county of Lancaster: Blackburn, Clitheroe, Rivington, and Wigan.

**BLACKBURN.** Queen Elizabeth founded a grammar school bearing her name at this place, and appointed "Fifty men of the more discreet, and honest, of the inhabitants or freeholders" to be governors of its possessions. They were made a body corporate, and were granted a common seal, which we may presume gives to us the representation of a schoolmaster in his gown and ferule in his hand. Around we read: + SIGILLVM · COMVNE · LIBERÆ · SCHOLÆ · GRAMATIC · DNÆ · REGINÆ · ELIZABETH (pl. 21, fig. 2).

**CLITHEROE.** Under the reign of Philip and Mary, the

free grammar school of Clitheroe was founded and endowed with the lands and rectorial tithes of the parish of Almondbury, in the county of York. The governors, six only in number, must be residents of the parish of Whalley, and as vacancies occur they are filled up by the survivors. The bishop of Chester is the visitor. The school is exclusively classical. No payment whatever is made, but the present of what is called "a cockpenny" is expected from the scholars to their teacher at Shrovetide. This cockpenny varies in value according to the means or pleasure of the relatives of the scholars. The seal consists of the arms of Clitheroe, *azure*, on a mount *vert*, a castle triple towered domed, *or*, and around is: + COMMUNE · SIGILLVM · LIBERÆ · SCHOLÆ · GRAMAT · IN · CLETHROW. (Pl. 21, fig. 3.)

RIVINGTON, near Bolton. The school here was founded and endowed by James Pilkington, bishop of Durham, in 1566, as "The Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in Rovington, *alias* Rivington". It is in the parish of Bolton le Moors. It is open to all "our faithfull and liege people whosoever they be", but a preference is given to boys residing within the townships of Rivington, Anglezarch, Fowlds, Anderton, Heath-Charnock, and Horwich, which in the statutes are termed "The Corporation of the School". The seal is large and rather grotesque, presenting the pedagogue with book in one hand and birch in the other, having over and by the side of his hand the date 1586 expressed, and at the side of his body the initials of Pilkington, I. D. as bishop of Durham. The arms of the founder form the body of the seal, and above is his motto. The arms consist of *azure*, a cross patonée, *or*, between four lions rampant, *argent*; impaling the arms of Pilkington, viz., *argent*, a cross fleury voided *gules*; on a chief, *vert*, three sines in splendour, *or*. And the legend around the seal reads in letters cut in the reversed way: + SIGILLVM · SCHOLARCHAVM · DE · RIVIGTON. (Pl. 21, fig. 4.)

WIGAN. By whom the free grammar school of Wigan was founded is unknown. It was prior to the 16th of James I, as James Leigh, gentleman, paid to certain trustees, in January 1619, an annual rent of £16:13:4 out of property in the county palatine of Lancaster, for the maintenance of the school for the bringing up of poor scholars of the parish and town of Wigan. The revenues of the school were increased by various bequests, but it

was not until 1812 that the royal assent was given to the incorporation of the school as "The Free Grammar School of the Borough of Wigan, in the County Palatine of Lancaster". The scholars are limited to eighty. The seal, which has not, I believe, been before engraved, consists of a representation of the schoolhouse, a handsome building. Around is the inscription: "The Common Seal of the Governors of the Free Grammar School of the Borough of Wigan, in the County Palatine of Lancaster": and beneath the house: "Incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed the 9th June, Anno Domini 1812." (Pl. 22, fig. 1.)

LEICESTERSHIRE. MARKET BOSWORTH in this county has a free grammar school, which was founded in 1593 by sir Wolstan Dixie, knt., lord mayor of London, who vested the patronage in the Skinners' Company, of which he was a member. This was left by will to the company, with a reservation that "if they neglected or abused their trust—which he hoped in God they would not—then, by application to the master of the rolls, it should be transferred to his heirs." The Skinners do not appear to have ever exercised the power vested in them, and the patronage was accordingly made over to the heir of the founder. Queen Elizabeth, in 1601, gave power to Wolstan Dixie, esq. (knighted in 1604) to found the school, and it was called "The School of Wolstan Dixie, knt., in Market Bosworth, in the county of Leicester." The nomination of the governors is by the churchwardens of the place, or by the bishop of Lincoln. The instruction is in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and there are two fellowships and four scholarships at Emanuel college, Cambridge, on sir W. Dixie's foundation. A remarkable event connected with this school deserves mention in this place. We learn from Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, that on the 16th of July, 1773, the great lexicographer accepted the offer to be employed as an usher in this school. "Julii 16. Bosworthiam pedes petii", is the entry in his diary. The employment was, however, exceedingly irksome to him, and he wrote to his friend Mr. Hector, the surgeon, at Birmingham, that he "did not know whether it was more disagreeable for him to teach, or the boys to learn, the grammar rules." He officiated also as chaplain to sir W. Dixie, with whom he disagreed, he being treated with what he regarded as "intolerable harshness." In the words of his biographer,

"after suffering for a few months such complicated misery, he relinquished a situation, which all his life afterwards he recollected with the strongest aversion, and even a degree of horror." Instances of abuse and mismanagement of this school caused its affairs to be brought under the notice of the court of chancery in 1801, and proceedings were carried on during many years in relation to it. It is now in a flourishing state, the accumulations paid into the hands of the accomptant-general having amounted to a very considerable sum. The seal of the school consists of a leopard, collared, and around which is + SIG · SCHOLÆ · GRAM · WOLSTANI · DIXIE · MIL · DE · MARKET · BOSWORTH. Pl. 22, fig. 2.

LINCOLNSHIRE. In this county we have seals belonging to the free grammar schools of Grantham, Horncastle, Louth, Moulton, and Spalding.

GRANTHAM. The free grammar school of this place owes its foundation to the celebrated Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, founder of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and one of the most esteemed of the ministers of Henry VII. He was a native of Ropesley, near Grantham, and by indenture demised certain messuages, lands, and tenements in the counties of Lincoln and Somerset, in the year 1528, to found this establishment. It was augmented in 1553 by Edward VI, and by letters patent then issued it was denominated "The Free Grammar School of Edward the Sixth, for the education and instruction of boys and youths in Latin and Greek, with one master or pedagogue, for ever to continue." In 1571, Thomas, bishop of Lincoln, confirmed the statutes devised by Nicholas, bishop of Lincoln, and sir William Cecil, secretary of state to queen Elizabeth, who had received his education at this school. Other rules were drawn up and adopted in 1815 upon a decree in the court of chancery, made in relation to the possessions of the school, and the lord chancellor is appointed the visitor. In addition to the



name of sir William Cecil among the scholars of this school, it must not be omitted to record that of the illustrious sir Isaac Newton. The seal presents the arms of Grantham, chequy, *or* and *azure*; within a border, *sable*, charged with eight trefoils, slipped, *argent*; and around them is

SIGILLUM · OFFICII · GRANTHAMIE · CUM · SOCA ·

HORNCASTLE has a free grammar school, founded by Edward lord Clynton and Saye, lord high admiral of England in the reign of Elizabeth, and by letters patent, bearing date the 25th of January, 1571, was directed to be called "The Free Grammar School of queen Elizabeth in the ville or soke of Horncastle" for the education and instruction of children and youth in the town and neighbourhood. It is governed by a body of ten governors, and has a common seal, exhibiting a castle placed upon a horn, and around, the words + COMVNE · SIGILLVM · LIBE · SCHOLE · DE. The income of this school is precarious from the nature of its property, part of the land being subject to inundation from the sea.



LOUTH. The free grammar school of this place was founded in 1552 by Edward VI, and the preamble of the letters patent granted for its establishment is worthy of notice as strongly expressing the desires of the youthful king. It was thus: "Whereas We have always coveted, with a most exceeding, vehement, and ardent desire, that good literature and discipline might be diffused and propagated, through all the parts of our kingdom, *as wherein the best government and administration of affairs consists*; and, therefore, with no small earnestness, have We been intent on the liberal institution of youth, that it may be brought up to science, in places of our kingdom, most proper and suitable for such functions; *it being, as it were, the foundation and growth of our commonwealth*, and having certain and unquestionable knowledge that our town of Louth, in our county of Lincoln, is a place most proper and fit for the teaching and instructing of children and youth, in regard it is very populous and stocked with youth, and heretofore, a great concourse of children and youth have flocked thither, from the adjacent towns, to acquire learning, etc., etc." The school bears the name of the royal founder as expressed around its seal: SIGILL · COM · LIBERE · SCOLE · GRAMATIC · REG · EDWARDI · 6<sup>o</sup> · IN · VILLA · DE · LOWTH. The seal itself is a practical illustration of the precept partly engraved upon it: "Qui parcit virge odit filium." He that spareth his rod, hateth his child<sup>1</sup> (pl. 22, fig. 4).

<sup>1</sup> Proverbs xiii, 24.

MOULTON, a pleasant village, is distinguished by a free grammar school, which was founded by John Harrod, a yeoman, and a native of the parish. By his will, dated Sept. 19, 1560, he endowed it with certain lands in the parish and in the adjoining one of Whaplode. It would appear that no little difficulty was experienced in the holding of these lands for the purpose intended by the founder, for in 1599 a commission was appointed to examine into the "long and troublesome suits between divers schoolmasters and their feoffees, seeking *to keep the lands in their hands*, and to allow the schoolmaster only a certain stipend in money, with the occupation of the house and some small parcel of the lands; and not to assure the lands, nor any part thereof, to the schoolmaster and his successors;" and a decree issued "to order the heirs of the surviving feoffee, to convey and assure the whole of the said lands unto the schoolmaster then being, and to his successors." New trustees were appointed, and a common seal obtained, having for its motto PIETAS PLANTAVIT, PROBITAS FIRMAVIT. The seal itself (see plate 22, fig. 3) consists of a tree on which is figured a fine pointed star and the initials of the founder at the sides. It is a free school in almost every sense of the word, as the only payment required from the scholar is fourpence, to be paid on his admission. It is open to all boys, of any age or place, who can read a chapter in the New Testament.

SPALDING. The free grammar school was founded by John Gamblyn and John Blank, who endowed it with lands in the county of Lincoln, and obtained letters patent for its establishment from Charles II. By the will of Mr. Atkinson its revenues were augmented by an ancient house and granary at Spalding. It is open to the boys of all the householders of Spalding, free of expense, when they have arrived at the age of eight years, can read a chapter in the Old Testament, and write a tolerably good hand. The celebrated critic, Dr. Richard Bentley, was master of this school in 1681. The seal consists of three mallets on a chief, and around, + SIG·LIB·SCHO·GRA·IN·SPALDING·IN·COM·LING.





## Proceedings of the Association.

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FEBRUARY 27.

S. R. SOLLY, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

THE following were elected associates :

Patrick M'Dowall, esq., R.A., Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

J. H. Foley, esq., A.R.A., 19, Osnaburgh-street.

Thomas Hughes, esq., Paradise-row, Chester.

Thanks were given for the following presents :

*To the Royal Society.* Their Proceedings. Nos. 17 and 18. 8vo.

*To the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.* Mémoires de la Soc. des Antiq. de Normandie. Tom. xxi. Paris, 1855. 4to.

„ Le même. 2<sup>e</sup> série, 10<sup>e</sup> vol. *Ib.* *Ib.*

*To M. Charma.* Sur l'Etablissement d'une Langue Universelle, par M. A. Charma. Paris, 1856. 8vo.

Mr. Planché, on the part of Mr. S. Pratt, exhibited two fine examples of the British *cleddyv* or leaf-shaped sword of bronze : the one measuring two feet and a quarter of an inch, the other two feet and half an inch in length. Also a bronze sword of the same form, nearly two feet in length ; having a bronze hilt with flat-topped pommel, similar to the swords discovered in Denmark, but its modern fabric is too apparent to admit of its being regarded as a genuine relic of the Celtic period.

Capt. Tupper laid before the meeting a very curious little knife-case of ivory, five inches and a half high. It is of a cylindrical form, decreasing towards the base, where it again expands into a round foot. It is perforated within with seven holes, like the old *patrons* for cartridges. On the cover is a five-petaled rose, and among the foliage which decorates the sides appear the rose, shamrock and thistle, and the figure of a stork. These embellishments are graven in the ivory, and their outlines filled in with silver threads, and their centres with a bright red substance. It contains six knives and a fork with silver handles, on each of which are the letters *R. S.* within a small shield ; and the knife-blades bear the mark of the manufactory—a small dagger. The knives are square-ended, and exactly resemble one found in 1789, together with a silver-gilt fork and spoon in a shagreen case, on pulling down part of the old

palace of Enfield, and which are described and illustrated in the *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lx, p. 595. The fork is two-pronged, and the stem ornamented with a spiral groove. This case is said to have been brought from Mexico about one hundred and sixty years since, but it is evidently of English workmanship, and of the time of Charles I.

Mr. Pettigrew produced two interesting memorials of our late proceedings in the East—one a Mahomedan *sha'hid* or tombstone, the other a large brass chandelier, both presented to him by Mr. Eaton. The tombstone is of beautiful Parian marble, of the usual upright narrow form, surmounted by a fluted turban, and having a stem to fix it in the ground. It is inscribed with six lines of Arabic, in the lowest of which appears the date 1236, equivalent to the year 1820 of the Christian era. It was obtained from a burial-place at Buychmetch, a village about thirty miles from Constantinople. The other specimen is a large bucket-shaped chandelier of embossed brass, for eight lights, and pendent from three long chains of the same metal. It swang before the high-altar of St. Paul's church at Sevastopol, and is a fine example of ecclesiastical furniture of the last century.

Mr. Pidgeon laid upon the table an earthen bar of a dark colour and an oblong form, similar in appearance to a whetstone, being one out of a great number of the same character, obtained from "Captain's Creek", within the limits of the Upchurch potteries, of which notices have been given in previous numbers of the *Journal*. The depth of the bed in which they were found was sixteen feet. The use of them is at present obscure, but it was conjectured by Mr. Pidgeon that they might have been placed in the ovens of the potteries to rest the pottery on, so as to obtain an equally diffused heat.

Mr. Syer Cuming read the following notice of coins found at Lougher, Caermarthen, laid before the Association by Mr. Eaton :

"The mineral wealth and maritime position of the country now called Caermarthen, must have rendered it a place of importance from the earliest ages, and it was probably one of the first spots visited by the Phœnician and Greek merchants who traded with the natives of the western shores of Britain long anterior to the Christian era. Caermarthen, together with Pembroke and Cardiganshire, constituted the region of the *Dimetia*, who were at one time subject to their powerful neighbours the *Silures*, and with them were conquered in the reign of Vespasian by Julius Frontinus, and their territories absorbed into the Roman province of *Britannia Secunda*.

"At our last meeting Mr. Eaton laid before us a fine bronze *paalstab* found at Kidwelly, a relic of the Celtic denizens of Caermarthen, and on the present occasion the same gentleman exhibits a few memorials of foreign visitants, consisting of coins found at Lougher on the coast of the Burry river. The first to notice is one of high interest and antiquity—a

*chalcos* of Syracuse, similar to one figured in Beger's *Thesaurus Brandenburgicus*, lib. ii, p. 289, where it is assigned to Gelo I, who reigned from 485 to 478 years before Christ. *Obv.*, head of the king to the left, vittated, legend ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. *Rev.*, lion to the right, its left fore-paw raised; above the club of Hercules, and in the exergue a Γ, the presumed initial of ΓΕΛΩΝ. This *chalcos* has evidently been long in circulation, and has suffered much from inhumation, but is still sufficiently distinct to leave no doubt of its Sicilian origin. Though Hellenic coins have been discovered in the territories of the *Damnonii*, this is, I believe, one of the first which has been noticed on the Welsh shores of the Bristol Channel, and must therefore be regarded as an object of considerable historic value.

"Though the Romans secured their conquests in South Wales by erecting several stations, none of their money occur in this trouvaile of an earlier date than the last half of the third century. They are all third brass, and their inscriptions are all more or less worn or mutilated, but the subjoined readings will, I trust, be found correct. Of Gallienus there are four coins, with the following reverses. A centaur, APOLLINI CONS AVG.—A stag, DIANÆ CONS AVG.—INVICTVS AVG.—VBERITAS AVG? Of the elder Victorinus there are two coins: INVICTVS—SALVS AVG.—Of Tetricus the Elder there are also two: LAETITIA AVGG—VIRTVS AVG. Of Claudius Gothicus there are three coins: GENIVS EXERCII—LIBERT. AVG.—VICTORIA AVG. The latest is of Constans. A phoenix on an orb, FEL.TEMP.REPARATIO.

"The Roman power in Britain terminated in the reign of Honorius, and coins of any subsequent emperor are rarely discovered in this country. In less than a century and a half after their legions had departed, the Roman specie began to be succeeded in England by the rude *sceatta* of the Saxons, but it was not until Edward I had subdued Wales that the Cymri again witnessed a metallic currency among them, for neither Idwallo or any of his successors seem to have thought of striking money. The collection contains a well preserved penny of Edward I, minted at London. The *obv.* reads EDW.R.ANGL.DNS HYB. The *rev.*, CIVITAS LONDON.

"From the thirteenth, we descend to the seventeenth century, the next piece in point of date being a French jetton of Louis XIII. *Obv.*, bust of the king to the right, LVD XIII.D.G.FRANCO ET NAV REX. 1615. *Rev.*, arms of France and Navarre in two shields, LVDOVICVS XIII.D. GR.FRANCORVM ET NAV REX.

"Next comes the centre of a Spanish dollar, an example of what was formerly known in commerce as a *bit*. It is of the reign of Philip V, and struck for Arragon in 1739. The latest is a coin of Taou-kwang, emperor of China, who commenced his reign in 1820 and died 1850. It was minted at Canton.

"Though these coins are few in number, they serve nevertheless as landmarks of Cambrian history. First we have the money of the Grecian trader, next that of the conquering Romans, followed again by the 'image and superscription' of the victorious Edward. Then, after a lapse of ages, we find indicia of an extended commerce reaching from France and Spain to the far remote regions of China."

Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited an interesting miniature on copper, being the portrait of the wife of Cortez, by Velasquez, now in the possession of Mrs. West, to whose husband, "the late captain West, R.N.", it was given by Mr. R. Bartlett, then consul at Teneriffe. He purchased it in Spain, at the sale of a Spanish nobleman's effects. It is of very fine execution and merits attention.

Mr. Thomas Gunston exhibited a clog of the close of the seventeenth century, found in August last, while excavating at the east corner of St. Paul's churchyard. It is formed of a single piece of wood, seven inches and a half in length and three inches wide; the support to fit the raised part of the shoe beneath the instep is two inches in height, and the cavity for the heel one inch and three-quarters. It has a leathern tie, and to the under part small pieces of leather are affixed by a double row of nails, possibly to prevent the wearer from slipping.

The following communication from the rev. Edmund Kell, M.A., F.S.A., was then read.

#### NOTICE OF SITES OF ROMAN VILLAS AT BRIXTON AND CLATTERFORD IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

"On the east of a beautiful and never-failing flow of water, called Buttlehole Spring, and west of Brixton Shute, is a field which bears the impress of having been the site of a Roman villa. These vestiges consist of underground foundations, Samian ware, Romano-British pottery, Roman coins, and other traces of Roman habitation. About twenty-five years ago, what was considered the remains of a Roman bath was discovered; but it was soon covered up, to prevent people crossing the field and injuring the crops. The appearances which led to the inference that it was a bath were a number of small openings in the side of a low building, acting as flues for the purpose, as it seemed, of conducting hot air; and from a variety of other evidence, I have no doubt that these vestiges either appertained to a bath, or were the hypocaust of a Roman villa.

"On digging into the field, stone, mortared together, is often met with. The whole ground has evidently been moved. The stone from the centre of the field, where there is a perceptible depression of the earth, was carried away by Mr. Rogers of Pitt Place, to whom the field belonged, to build a stone wall on the road-side near his house. Robert Cooper, a labourer, told me that when he drained the field he came to the foundations of buildings. He had traced ten or twelve rooms, which were placed

between two parallel walls seven feet apart, thus constituting a succession of small rooms characteristic of part of the Roman villa. There was one wall ten or twelve feet thick, which, while draining the field, he had bored through in five places. These buildings, he thought, extended over a space of a hundred yards. There seemed to be evidences of the place having been destroyed by fire, as many of the stones at the foundation were split to pieces, and there was a cart load of ashes in which the bones of human beings and animals of various sorts were mixed together. Deer horns were not unfrequent, and there was a large accumulation of oyster shells. In one part is a withy bed which tradition has handed down as a fish-pond. After the field has been ploughed, fragments of Romano-British pottery and pieces of Roman tile and mortar may always be picked up.

“Mr. Wm. Dyer informed me that he had taken the dimensions of a vault or grave, opened on this spot some years ago, of a peculiar construction. It was in length 5 feet 2 inches; breadth, 1 foot 8½ inches; and depth, 1 foot 8 inches. It was walled round with thin stones placed one on another, and covered over with large flat stones, called Black Lake, from Compton Bay. The head of the skeleton was laid on a stone sculptured out to fit the back part of the skull. Various Roman coins and pieces of Samian ware have been found on or near this spot, of which I can attest the following: A Claudius Gothicus (in the possession of Ernest Wilkins, esq.), found at Rock, which adjoins this field; fragments of the mortarium and some Samian ware, found on this site by Robert Cooper, who also parted with specimens of the same ware to James Ward, esq., then a resident at Westover. Robert Cooper has had many fragments of Samian ware lying about his house, which he has given away. He found six Roman coins in the field. One he had parted with to Mr. Arnold of Waitcourt; another, an Alexander Severus, which he had found in digging a drain, he had disposed of to Mr. Loder. The rev. E. M'Call has presented a gold Valentinian II, found a quarter of a mile east of the field, under Brixton Down, opposite Lambe Farm, to the Newport museum. A neighbouring labourer has also found Roman coins on the spot. In connexion with all these evidences of a Roman villa at Brixton it may be mentioned that, about three or four miles distant, Mr. Wm. Way of Dodpits, has some Samian ware found by his own men in lowering the land round his dwelling-house.

“The traces of another Roman villa exist at Clatterford, in the fields beyond Castlehurst, and opposite Bowcombe Barn. The quantity of Roman tiles is very considerable. They are found scattered over the length of two fields wherever the plough turns the surface, and probably extend into a third, now a pasture, as the vestiges of tiles extend to its very edge. Mr. Wilkins has collected a quantity of these tiles, usually fragmentary, for preservation in the museum at Newport. The founda-

tions of buildings here are traceable. One of the walls examined for twenty or thirty feet is straight, and about three feet thick. The stones and flints of which it is composed are strongly cemented together. Part of the flint-stones, it is said, have been excavated to build a wall at Bowcombe Barn. The strength and composition of the large pieces of mortar alone 'tell the tale' of the Roman masonry employed in their erection. Tradition dimly records that very ancient remains existed here. I have three coins, presented to me by Alfred Mew, esq., found in the immediate neighbourhood by a labourer of the name of Jacobs, namely, a Faustina the Younger, a Posthumus, and a Constantine the First, and a Faustina the Elder, found by H. D. Cole, esq.; also a beautiful silver Greek coin, a Juno, found at Clatterford in 1848, I can authenticate as purchased by myself. It is of Faleria in Etruria. In the obverse is the head of Juno, to the right, with the letters  $\text{H P A}$  in her diadem. In the reverse is the thunderbolt, with  $\text{P}$  on the left and  $\text{A}$  on the right side, and surrounded with an olive wreath. It has a hole at the top for suspension, being worn as an ornament by married women. It weighs 250 grains. In reference to the place of its coinage, Mr. J. Y. Akerman writes to me, 'Strabo gives the title of *ἰδιόγλωσσον* to the people of Faleria in Etruria, but they were no strangers to either the arts or the literature of Greece, as is seen by this beautiful coin, in which, though the workmanship and the legend are Greek, the  $\text{FA}$  is used for  $\Phi\text{A}$ . The most curious fact is the place of its finding.' This coin has been figured in Mionnet's *Description de Médailles Antiques*, Suppl. vol. iv, p. 178, No. 31, plate v, among those belonging to Elis, now the city of Paleopoli. The coins of Elis were formerly attributed to Faleria of Etruria.

"One of the fields on which the villa stood is called *King's Quay*, and the large field below its site toward the stream is called Court Mead. Whether this term, *King's Quay*, points to a time when the waters of a larger river than the mere streamlet which now runs through the vale, it is difficult to say, but it would appear probable that a tidal river flowed near this villa. With some care, the eye may trace a wide channel, averaging perhaps two hundred yards, and commencing near Idlecombe, till it terminates in the *Medina* at Newport Quay, following the course of the present *Lukely*<sup>1</sup> stream, a name which, like the *Medina*, savours of Roman origin. This derives corroboration from the character of the soil in the extinct channel, the nature of its oft ranker herbage, and the appearances of the land on both sides, as between West and Westminster Mills. Our island poet, Edmund Peel, esq., thus describes the stream:—

'From Caer eastward have I traced thy stream,  
Light-paven Lukely, all the flowery way  
With silver threading, where the valleys teem

<sup>1</sup> From *lux, lucis*. Many Roman names of places begin with the syllable *luc*, as Lucca, or Lug, Lugdunum, signifying hill of light.

With herbage fresh as dew, as fragrant hay  
New mown, in which the plunging children play.'"<sup>1</sup>

Mr. John Barrow, F.R.S., F.S.A., exhibited four paintings obtained by captain Sherrard Osborne, R.N., and presented to him. They were in private houses at Kertch.

Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A., also exhibited four paintings of saints brought from Sebastopol, and Mr. Eaton produced a small painting of a sacred subject, similar in character and style, obtained from a vessel wrecked near Swansea, bound from Leghorn to Hamburg. This vessel had on board a quantity of statuary and pictures, collected at Florence for the king of Prussia. It had also the baggage of a Russian ambassador consigned to Hamburg. The cargo was nearly all saved and forwarded to the respective owners, as far as they could be ascertained. But as some of the cases had got broken and the contents dispersed, they, together with other salvage, were sold by auction for the underwriters. The picture referred to was included in the sale.

The meeting terminated by the reading of a paper on the antiquities of Kertch, by Mr. Pettigrew, which will appear in a future number.

#### MARCH 12.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

S. C. Tress Beale, esq., B.A., of Ivy House, Tenterden, Kent, was elected an associate.

Mr. Gibbs exhibited a penny of Edward III, and thirty-two jettons, which had been lately exhumed at Rochester in making the new railway and bridge. The jettons are all of French and German manufacture, and range from the fourteenth to the close of the seventeenth century, the latest being of the time of Louis XIV. Some of them bear the arms of France in shields and lozenges, others have crowns, others ships, and most of the German ones have the *Reichs Apple* or monde and cross. With these jettons were found several spoons of brass and pewter, of which Mr. Gibbs produced examples. One of brass, of the time of Charles I, has a plain straight handle; another of pewter, of the same date, has the upper part of the handle decorated with foliage in relief. A third specimen of brass, of the time of Charles II, has a broad tri-lobed termination to the handle.

Mr. Wood laid before the meeting a brass spoon of the time of Charles I, with straight handle, like the one above. It was found in the cesspool of the Grapes public-house, which formerly stood in Basing-lane, at the corner of Bread-street, adjoining the ancient Gerard's Hall, described in the *Journal* (vol. ix, pp. 113-120). The above spoons form interesting addenda to those engraved in the *Journal* (viii, 365.)

<sup>1</sup> *Fair Island*, canto 4th, v. 38.

Mr. Wood called the attention of the meeting to a wooden cup, much like in form to the mazer, exhibited and described by Mr. H. Syer Cuming in the *Journal* for December 1855, p. 355, but of much more gigantic proportions. It measures no less than ten inches and a quarter in height, the bowl being five inches deep, and eight inches and three-quarters diameter. Mr. Wood states that this vessel has long been known as the Cuckold's cup, and that it formerly belonged to an old Kentish family, named Spong, who held an estate at Aylesford, and resided at Millhall. The wood of which this cup is made somewhat resembles mulberry, both in vein and color. It is certainly not later than the early part of the seventeenth century, but it was suggested that the decorations on the stem and foot were of modern date, from their appearing to have been produced by what is termed *engine-turning*. It may be remarked, however, that this process is far older than is generally supposed. In our *Journal* (vol. i, p. 5) may be seen specimens of Roman pottery decorated with an engine-turned pattern, and an account of *oval turning* and *rose-engine-work* will be found in Felibien's *Des Principes de l'Architecture, de la Sculpture, de la Peinture, et des autres Arts qui en dépendent*. Paris, 1690.

Mr. Peter Legh, of Norbury Booths Hall, Knutsford, forwarded two interesting instruments, being the appointments of one of his ancestors to the office of sheriff of the county of Chester.

"OLIVER, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereto belonging. To all dukes, earles, barrons, knights, ffreemen, and all others of the countie of Chester, etc., etc., greeting. WHEREAS wee have committed to John Leigh of Booth's, esquier, the said countie of Chester, etc., etc., with the appurtenances, to keepe the same dureing our pleasure, as in and by our letters patents thereof to him made is more fully conteyned. WEE doe therefore command and require you that in all things which belong to the saide office of sheriffe yee bee ayding and assisting to the said John Leigh, etc., etc., present sheriffe of the said county of Chester. IN TESTIMONY whereof wee have caused theis our letters to be made patents. WITNES our selfe at Westminster the tenth day of December, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred ffifty and seven.

"LENTHALL. GUIDOTT."

"RICHARD, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereto belonging. To all dukes, earles, barons, knights, ffreemen, and all others of the countie of Chester, greeting. WHEREAS wee have committed to John Leigh of Boothes, esquier, the said countie of Chester, with the appurtenances, to keepe the same during our pleasure, as in and by our letters patents thereof to him made is more fullie conteyned. WEE do therefore so



command and require you that in all things which belong to the said office of sheriffe yee bee aiding and assisting to the said John Leigh, present sheriffe of the said county of Chester. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused these our letters to bee made patente. WITNES our selfe at Westm<sup>r</sup>, the sixth day of September, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred fiftie and eight. LENTHALL. MAYDWELL."

The great seal of Oliver is attached to both these documents. Oliver Cromwell died Sept. 3, 1658; Richard was made protector Sept. 4th, and the date of his letters patent confirming John Leigh in his office of sheriff of the county of Chester is September 6th. No fresh seal could have been prepared at that time. These instruments have been preserved in their original box for deposit, which was also exhibited with them.

Captain Tupper produced to the meeting four fine examples of apostle spoons, which have been in the family of a friend of his for upwards of eighty years, they having been purchased by his grandfather at the sale of plate belonging to the Leather-sellers Company, at the time when they sold off their hall and premises, which were situated at St. Helen's place, now occupied by other buildings. They are interesting examples of old English workmanship, as the hall mark (a) shows that three of them were made in 1618, time of James I, the other in the following year, and they were presented to the company in 1619. At the back of the spoons are three stamps, the first, "a letter in old English", signifying the year of their manufacture; the second, "the lion passant", indicates the duty; the third, the maker's monogram or initials; in this instance it appears to be an S intersected by an I. At the upper and internal part of the bowl is the goldsmiths' hall mark, "the tiger's head crowned"; this was changed about the year 1720 to its present device. The four effigies, which have been gilt, are figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, and St. James. We know that it was formerly a custom with godfathers and godmothers to present the infant at its christening with a set of twelve spoons; those who could not afford so many gave six, some only four, and these were generally called after the evangelists; and, lastly, *one*, with the figure of the apostle after whom the child was to be named. Hone in his *Every-day Book* (vol. i, p. 178) gives a woodcut of a complete set, which is rarely met with, accompanied by a short description. In Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, allusion is made to the custom, when Quarlous says to Winwife, "And all this for the hope of *two* apostle spoons! to suffer, and a cup to eat a caudle in! for that will be thy legacy." Gifford, in a note, states that such spoons and cups formed almost the only articles of plate which the middle classes possessed at the time the poet lived, and were therefore highly prized as legacies and gifts. In act 5, scene 2, of *Henry VIII*, Shakespeare makes the king say to Cranmer, "Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your spoons"; and Malone mentions, in explaining the passage, "that in 1500 we find entered upon the books of the Sta-

tioners' company, 'a spoyn the gifte of master Reginald Wolfe, all gylte, with the picture of St. John.'" Upon the stems of the specimens now exhibited are engraved in dots, John Sudbury's gift, 1619, on one, and 1618 upon the three others, which corroborates the remark just read.

Mr. Wakeman, of Monmouth, forwarded the following notice respecting heraldic badges.

#### THE RED ROSE OF LANCASTER.

"In looking over the back volumes of the *Journal*, I observe, in page 374 of the sixth, a very interesting paper on this subject by our friend Mr. Planché, in which he observes that according to a list of the badges of the house of York, in the reign of Henry VI, the white rose of that house was borne as representing the castle and honour of Clifford, and that sir Henry Ellis suggested that the red rose had most probably a similar origin. I think that when I have shown that the red rose represents the castle and lordship of Grosmont in this county, and why it does so, there will be not much room for doubt upon the subject. Henry III, by charter, in the fifty-first year of his reign, granted their castle, together with the neighbouring ones of Skenfrith and Whitecastle, to his son Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, and they are still parcel of the duchy. Whether Edmund assumed this badge, as Camden states, or not, he may have done so, and very possibly did; at all events, we have the authority of his seal, that his grandson Henry, the first duke of Lancaster, adopted it; for which, besides its representing his estate here, he had the additional reason that he was born in the castle, and from that circumstance is very frequently styled Henry De Grosmont.

"It remains to be shown why 'a red rose' should designate the castle of Grosmont. Welsh local names are generally descriptive of the situation, some peculiarity in the appearance, or the natural productions of the soil; the mount upon which the castle stands and the adjoining lands are called in old documents *Rhōslwyn*—*rose bushes*, some word indicative of a mount or small hill being understood, from the abundance of rose bushes which grew there. The name is still retained as that of an estate adjoining which was formerly the demesne lands, having been first of all contracted into *Llwyn*, and then corrupted into *Lawns*. The emblem of a red rose to designate this place dates from an early period. Aethan ap Gwaethvoed, a Welsh chieftain, whom our genealogists by a confusion of persons place before the Norman conquest, although in fact he lived in the reign of Henry II, is always styled lord of Grosmont, not that he actually possessed it, for in his time it was in the hands of the De Braose family, but that he claimed it by hereditary right. This personage was a man of considerable property, and took the cross at the hands of bishop Baldwyn, who passed through his estate on his road from Abergavenny to Usk, as mentioned by Giraldus. In Hoare's trans-

lation of Giraldus, he erroneously calls him Arthenus instead of Aethenus. In all the documents in which his name occurs, it is repeatedly connected with red roses in a way not easily accounted for, unless it was a sort of tacit assertion of his claim to Grosmont. In one of his manors, he granted out the whole of the demesne lands to different persons his retainers, reserving from each a red rose *per annum* at the feast of St. John Baptist for all services except suit of court, and the same tenure is common in his other manors. As late as the reign of Elizabeth, the then tenants claimed to hold their lands under these grants (*Ex dono Domini Aethan*). Whether the white rose of York represented the castle of Clifford for a similar reason, or was adopted out of opposition to the rival house, I will not pretend to determine.

"The ruins of the castle of Grosmont are considerable; if not rebuilt, it was probably much improved and embellished by duke Henry; an elegantly designed chimney, surmounted by a ducal coronet, was most probably erected by his orders. It is seldom visited by tourists, but is, as well as Skenfrith and Whitecastle, well worth inspection."

Mr. H. Syer Cuming, hon. sec., made the following communication respecting

#### ARTICLES FORMED OF KIMMERIDGE SHALE.

"The venerable Bede (lib. i, c. 1) in his brief but valuable notice of the natural products of Britain, states that here is found 'much and excellent jet, which is black and sparkling, glittering at the fire, and when heated, drives away serpents; being warmed with rubbing, it holds fast whatever is applied to it, like amber.' Richard of Cirencester (lib. i, c. 4) echoes this account almost in the same words; he says: 'Jet of the purest quality abounds; it is of a shining black, and highly inflammable. When burned, it drives away serpents; and when warmed by friction attracts bodies, like amber.' The word jet must have had a far wider signification formerly than at present, for there is nothing either in nature or art to indicate that the true *gagat* or jet, ever abounded in our island. The substance spoken of by Bede and Richard was, in all likelihood, the melaniferous bituminous shale, which does occur in considerable quantity in the upper oolitic rocks of Dorsetshire; and where there are ample proofs that at some remote period it was quarried for domestic purposes, and wrought into vessels and personal ornaments, which even to this day, when discovered, are generally described as of jet. The bituminous shale of Dorset is, when first removed from its native bed, of a firm texture, and of a jetty-black colour, well agreeing with the British name of jet—*maen muchudd*, i. e., the sable or gloomy stone. Long exposure to the air, or burial in a humid soil, converts its melanic hue into a dull-brown colour, and causes the substance to split into laminae. I exhibit a specimen of the bituminous shale of Portland,

and also examples of true jet, and of parrot or cannel-coal, of which the great majority of what are called *jet* earrings, beads, brooches, etc., in the present day are formed.<sup>1</sup>

"The relics discovered in the barrows of this country attest that, during both the stone and bronze periods, the British tribes decorated their persons with necklaces and other trinkets of bituminous shale. The beads of which the necklaces were composed vary much in size, and are of a globose, ovate, and bugle shape. The earliest were evidently not turned in a lathe, but wrought by hand, and perforated from each end, the drill meeting in the centre, where the foramina are much smaller than at the orifices. Examples of necklaces of this material, from barrows of the later stone period in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, are engraved in our *Journal* (vol. ii, p. 234; vol. vi, p. 4; and vol. vii, p. 216). At a more advanced stage of civilisation the Kimmeridge shale trinkets were wrought with greater care, and many have been turned in a lathe; a machine called in the British tongue *tröadur*, *troell*, and *turn*, all of which names imply something having a rotatory action.<sup>2</sup>

"There has long been noticed in certain spots in the isle of Portland, numerous discs of bituminous shale which, from occurring more plentifully in the bay of Kimmeridge than in any other situation, have received the name of '*Kimmeridge coal money*'. They have all been turned in a lathe, and vary from half an inch to three inches in diameter, and from a quarter to upwards of half an inch in thickness. The edges are generally more or less sloping. The smaller surface has a slight indent in its centre, caused by the chuck of the lathe; and on the broad face are from two to five large round holes arranged opposite each other near the edge, or a single round or square hole in the centre discs have been found with the square holes carried through the substance, so that the pieces bear some resemblance to the coins of China. I exhibit three examples of the so-called *coal money*. The smallest is rather above one inch and a half in diameter, the largest one inch seven-eighths; they have a small indent on the one side, and two large round holes on the other. An air of profound mystery long obscured the history of these Kimmeridge discs. With some they were Druidic amulets, with others the circulating medium of the ancient Britons. They are far too abundant for the former

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Dee's famous speculum, formerly at Strawberry Hill, was of cannel-coal; and in the British Museum are busts of Henry VIII and his daughter, the lady Mary, beautifully carved out of blocks of this material.

<sup>2</sup> The invention of the *tornus*, or lathe, is attributed, by Diodorus Siculus, to Talus, the grandson of Dædalus. Pliny (vii, 57) ascribes it to Theodore of Samos; and in lib. xvi, 40, mentions one Thericles, who rendered himself famous by his dexterity in its use. It was much employed by the ancients in turning various kinds of vases, which were at times enriched with ornaments in relief. Thus Virgil (*Ecl.* iii, 38) says, "*Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis.*" And Cicero (*Orat. in Ver.*) calls the artificers who work with the lathe *vascularii*.

purpose, and far too circumscribed for the latter. It was reserved for our own age, and in great part for our own *Journal*, to dispel all doubts upon the matter, and establish the fact that the Kimmeridge coal money is in truth the refuse of an ancient turnery that existed in Portland from a period in all probability anterior to the Roman conquest, and whilst the *Durotriges* were sovereign-lords of Dorsetshire.<sup>1</sup>

"On examination, it is apparent that the so-called coal money are the nuclei of finger-rings, bracelets, cups, vases, etc., of which examples have been found in different parts of England. Two sepulchral vessels of Kimmeridge shale were discovered some years back at Warden, in Bedfordshire, and are now in possession of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. They are formed out of separate pieces, as though the bed of shale had not been thick enough to furnish a block of sufficient size for the purpose. A fragment of a vessel of the same substance has been found at Colchester;<sup>2</sup> and in 1848 a bracelet of Kimmeridge shale was obtained from a Roman grave in the neighbourhood of the same town.<sup>3</sup> A ring of this material was also met with upon the breast of a skeleton in the Romano-British cemetery at Litlington, near Royston, Cambridge-shire.<sup>4</sup>

"Our respected associate, Mr. Horman-Fisher, places before us another instance of the employment of Kimmeridge shale, in a highly curious carving, discovered in 1855, at Alchester in Oxfordshire. (See annexed cut.) It seems to represent the fore part of a lion couchant. The breast and paws are broken off, but from the development of the shoulders, there can be no doubt that there were legs in front. The eyes are round, and may possibly have once been set with stones or glass. At the back is a square tenon to fit into a mortise; and the base of the carving is very smooth and somewhat polished. It is five inches and a half high to the tip of the nose, and six inches and three-quarters in length. Both the age and purport of this curious piece of sculpture are somewhat



<sup>1</sup> See *Journal*, vol. i, p. 325.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*, ii, p. 213.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*, iv, p. 401.

<sup>4</sup> In our *Journal*, vol. vi, p. 156, is engraved an eagle found at York, said to be of jet; and in vol. viii, p. 162, two chessmen of "fine jet, or brown coal", discovered at Warrington; all of which are probably of bituminous shale.

obscure. It is stated to have been 'discovered in some wet rubbish several feet below the surface, when digging a deep drain.' Though Alchester was a station in the time of the Romans, and abounds with their remains, the carving before us seems scarcely referable to the Roman era. In style it is much like late Saxon or early Norman work; and I venture to suggest that it served as the frontal ornament to the foot of a throne or chair of state, and that the under surface has become polished by sliding on a paved floor. The early illuminations prove that animals formed a favourite adornment to the *cathedra* of both monarch and ecclesiastic, and to this day the coronation chair of our kings in Westminster abbey rests on lions. But whatever may be the exact age and use of this sculpture, its rarity and interest are indisputable."

Dr. John Lee, V.P., communicated the following

**"INVENTORY OF THE GOODS AND EFFECTS OF A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE GENTLEMAN IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.**

"Among some ancient evidences at Hartwell house, near Aylesbury, are some curious inventories of the goods of deceased persons, which afford a remarkable insight into the domestic manners and circumstances of the age in which those persons lived. At the present day the valuation of the property of testators and intestates, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of probate duty, supersedes the necessity of adhering to the practice of exhibiting an inventory to the ordinary: the production of which, however, the ecclesiastical courts do insist on in some cases; and executors and administrators are bound to do so whenever required.

"The curious document, of which a copy is now laid before the British Archæological Association, is a small narrow roll, of four membranes, neatly engrossed, and purports to contain a full description and valuation of all the goods, chattels, and debts, of Thomas Lee, late of Morton, Bucks, deceased, taken by six valutors (two of whom were members of the family, and bearing the same surname), dated 12 September 1572, and exhibited to the ordinary, on the part of the widow and administratrix, 18 October 1572. It describes his household goods in his house at Morton (a mansion not now standing), by the rooms in which they stood, as the hall, the parlor, the best chamber, etc., etc. It then proceeds to the brew-house, milk-house, and corn-loft; and goes out into the grove, the marsh, and to his farms at Bishopston and Claydon, describing all his agricultural store, implements, and stock. It then sets forth his apparel; and, finally, his debts and ready money. The total amount of his personal estate (excepting leases), amounted to £682 : 5 : 10. The items are very curious in themselves, and afford some interesting notices of the state of the times. Of books he had few, valued at no more than 6s. 8d. His armour and weapons are described, and valued at £3. His corn is so set forth by quantity, as to show the following prices:—

Wheat, per quarter, 13*s.* 4*d.*; old wheat, 12*s.*; malt, 8*s.*; barley, 6*s.* 8*d.*; beans and peas, each, 6*s.* 8*d.*; hay, per load, 5*s.* The prices of his cattle were as follows:—Oxen, each, 45*s.* 5½*d.*; fat oxen, 66*s.* 8*d.*; yearlings, 10*s.*; a bull, 30*s.*; cows, 35*s.*; colts, 40*s.*; ewes, 2*s.* 1½*d.*; ewes and wethers, 3*s.* 4*d.*; rams, 6*s.* 8*d.*; lambs, 3*s.*; hens, 2*d.* The horses are severally described, and particularly valued.

“The deceased married the heiress of the Hampdens of Hartwell, and so obtained Hartwell house. Of this latter family there are preserved two very curious inventories, which may, on some future occasion, be communicated to the Association. The one is that of Jerome Hampden, esquire, late of Hartwell, executor of Mere Hampden, widow, also of the said Mere’s goods; taken by eight valutors, 20 May, 33 Hen. VIII. (1541), and exhibited to the ordinary 15 February, 1452-3, written on both sides of a like small roll of two membranes. The description of the lady’s plate is curious. The articles are not given with reference to their rooms or places. The other describes the contents of all the rooms then constituting Hartwell house, as they stood in 1571 (the year before Thomas Lee’s inventory was produced), on the death of Michael Hampden, esq., late of Hartwell, ‘*praised*’, or valued, in March 1570-1, 1st Elizabeth. The total value of his property was £757 : 10 : 6, being £75 : 4 : 8 more than that left by his neighbour, Thomas Lee, in the following year, which is as follows :

“‘The inventory of all the goodes, cattalles, and debttes, of Thomas Lee, late of Marton, in the county of Buck, deceased, made and praysed the xij<sup>th</sup> day of September, in the yere of our Lord God a thowsand fyve hunderth lxxij<sup>th</sup>, and in the xiiij<sup>th</sup> yere of reigne of oure soveraigne lady Eliz., by the grace of God quene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, defendour of the fayth, etc., by Thomas Yeatt, Lenard Yeatt, Thomas Duncombe, Will’m Lee, Fraunces Lee, and William Edmundes.

## [MEMBR. 1.]

“‘*In the hall.*

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Imprimis, a tabell and ij formes, a settle, a round table, and a chayre . . . . .	0	7	0
Item, ij carpettes hanginges and vij cussheens . . . . .	0	10	0
Item, a payer of andyrans, a fyer showvel, and a payer of tonges . . . . .	0	2	6
Item, a payer of tables . . . . .	0	0	12
Item, bookes . . . . .	0	6	8
Summa, 27 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>			

*In the parlor.*

Item, a joyned table and vij ioyned stooles, a round table and a chayre . . . . .	0	6	8
Item, v. cushens and the hanginges . . . . .	0	5	0
Summa, 11 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>			

*In best chamber.*

	li.	s.	d.
Item, ij joyned bedsteddes . . . . .	0	30	0
Item, ij fether beddes, ij flocke beddes, iij bolsters, iij pillowes, ij payre of blankettes, and ij coveringes .	3	16	8
Item, the curteyns of ij beddes, and the fringe, the hang- inges of the chamber, and ij cushens . . . . .	0	10	0
Item, a counter table, ij chayres, and ij chestes . . . .	0	10	0
Item, a payer of andyrans and a fyre shovel . . . . .	0	0	12
Summa, 6li. 7s. 8d.			

*In the chamber over the hall.*

Item, ij bedsteddes, w <sup>th</sup> the hanginges . . . . .	0	6	0
Item, iij flocke beddes, one fether bed, ij bolsters . . .	0	26	8
Item, ij coverlettes, iij payer of blankettes, the hanginges of the chamber, a table, and a carpet . . . . .	0	10	0
Item, vij chestes, ij stooles, and a forme . . . . .	0	6	8
Item, iij servauntes beddes, with all belonging to yt . .	0	10	0
Summa, 59s. 4d.			

*In the maydes chamber.*

Item, ij bedsteddes, a (so), ij beddes, ij coverlettes, and ij blankettes . . . . .	0	10	0
Item, xx <sup>ii</sup> payer of shetes, iij dosen of napkins, vj tow- elles, and vj table clothes . . . . .	3	0	0
Summa, 3li. 10s.			

[MEMBR. 2.] *In the litell chambre nexte the hall.*

Item, ij bedsteddes, ij flockebeddes, ij coverlettes, ij payer of blankettes, ij bolsters, the hanginges, and a table . .	0	13	4
Summa patet.			

*In the buttry.*

Item, ij dosen of platters, ij dosen of sawcers, one dosen of dishes, a basen and ewer; ij basens, ij saltes, ij dosen of poringers, vj candlestickes . . . . .	0	40	0
Item, ij silver saltes, one dosen and a half of silver spounes, a silver cupp, a stone cupp garnyshed w <sup>th</sup> silver and gylte . . . . .	11	0	0
Item, a cubbard . . . . .	0	2	0
Summa, 13li. 2s.			

*Apparell.*

Item, his apparrell . . . . .	4	0	0
Summa patet.			
Item, iij servauntes beddes wt all thinges belonging to ytt . . . . .	0	10	0
4li. 10s. <sup>1</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> This entry is interlined, having been added afterwards.



*In the kytkhen.*

	li.	s.	d.
Item, iiij great brasse pottes . . . . .	0	20	0
Item, ij litle brasse pottes, and iiij chafers of brasse . . . . .	0	10	0
Item, v kettelles . . . . .	0	13	4
Item, vij spyttas, a payer of rackes, a payer of andyorons, ij dripping pannes, pothangers, a frying pan, ij gred- yorons, one brandyron, and a skymmer . . . . .	0	20	0
Summa, 3li. 3s. 4d.			

*In the brewhowse.*

Item, iij great pannes, iij lytle pannes, and a great kettell . . . . .	0	26	8
Summa patet.			

*In the mylke howse.*

Item, xij mylke pannes . . . . .	0	20	0
Item, a chese presse, chese fates, a cherne . . . . .	0	5	0
Item, a (so) fatt, a rundell, vj tubbes, iij bere barrells . . . . .	0	10	0
Summa, 35s.			

*In the corne lofts.*

Item, iij quarters of malte . . . . .	0	24	0
Item, a quarter of olde wheate . . . . .	0	12	0
Item, a scryne to try corne, and a grynd stone . . . . .	0	5	0
Item, the poultry . . . . .	0	6	8
Item, gese and duckes . . . . .	0	3	6
Item, ij corslattes with swordes and daggers, a jacke, a bowe with a shefe of arrowes, a blacke byll, and a hargubushe . . . . .	3	0	0
Item, wood in the yeard . . . . .	0	40	0
Item, forkes and hockes . . . . .	0	2	6
Item, augures, hatchetes, iij iron wedges . . . . .	0	3	4
Item, xv lode of hay aboute the howse . . . . .	3	15	0
Item, iij baye and a halfe of wheate . . . . .	40	0	0
Summa, 51li. 12s.			

*In the grove.*

Item, xxij oxen . . . . .	50	0	0
Item, iij yearlinges . . . . .	0	30	0
Item, ij coltes . . . . .	4	0	0
Item, a cocke of haye . . . . .	0	40	0
Item, ccxxx ewes in the marche feld and grove . . . . .	33	6	8
Summa, 90li. 16s. 8d.			

*In the marshes.*

Item, xiiij fatt oxen . . . . .	46	13	4
Item, a bull . . . . .	0	30	0
Item, x lode of hay . . . . .	3	6	8
Item, xxx quarters of beanes and barley . . . . .	10	0	0
Item, xiiij rammes . . . . .	4	6	8
Summa, 65li. 16s. 8d.			

*In Byschofton.*

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item, iij score and tenn quarters of barley . . . . .	23	6	8
Item, ij baye of hay . . . . .	4	0	0
Item, xv quarters of beanes and pease . . . . .	5	0	0
Item, cc ewes and wethers . . . . .	33	6	8
Item, xvij kyne, and a bull in Pollens . . . . .	33	0	0
Item, ij hay cockes at Chilborowe and at Pollens . . . . .	7	0	0
Item, a bay gelding . . . . .	3	6	8
Item, a bay mare and whyte gelding . . . . .	0	40	0
Item, a gray stone nagge . . . . .	0	40	0
Item, a gray mare and her colte . . . . .	0	40	0
Item, xxx hogges swyne shetes . . . . .	5	0	0
Item, beanes att home xx quarters . . . . .	6	13	4
Item, waynes, ploughes, and ploughe tymber and ploughe chaynes . . . . .	0	30	0
Item, a brydell and saddell . . . . .	0	10	0

Summa, 128*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

## [MEMBR. 4.]

*Att Clayden.*

Item, x fattig oxen . . . . .	30	0	0
Item, xij plowe oxen and steres . . . . .	24	0	0
Item ccviij lambes . . . . .	20	12	0
Item, ccviij (so), and sterhogges . . . . .	30	0	0
Item, xiiij kyne . . . . .	18	0	0
Item, ij sters and a bull . . . . .	3	6	8
Item, a hayfer . . . . .	0	18	0
Item, ij yerling bullockes . . . . .	0	20	0
Item, xiiij great hogges and xvj lyke hogges . . . . .	4	0	0
Item, ij waynes and a carte . . . . .	0	26	8
Item, plowes and ploug[h]e chaynes . . . . .	0	10	0
Item, iij score quarter of wheate . . . . .	40	0	0
Item, xxx quarter of beanes, old and newe . . . . .	10	0	0
Item, xl lode of hay . . . . .	10	0	0
Item, iij servauntes beddes with the furnytüre . . . . .	0	20	0
Item, a great caudron, a pann, ij lytle caudrons, and iij pottes . . . . .	0	20	0
Item, a furneys of brasse . . . . .	0	6	8
Item, vj platters, vj porengers and platters, iij dyshes, and ij candlestickes . . . . .	0	13	4
Item, x hennes . . . . .	0	0	20
Item, vij carte horses and mayres . . . . .	10	0	0
Item, iij C. of bord . . . . .	0	6	0

Summa, 207*li.* 12*d.*

*Debites.*

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item, Mr. Greneway . . . . .	10	0	0
Item, John Lee . . . . .	20	0	0
Item, William Collen . . . . .	48	0	0
Item, Thomas Shrympton . . . . .	3	0	0
Item, Thomas Saunders . . . . .	6	0	0
Item, Thomas Levy . . . . .	10	0	0
Summa, 97 <i>li.</i>			

*Redy money.*

Item in redy money . . . . .	0	40	0
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## Summa patet.

Summe totall of this inventory . . . . .	682	5	10
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Over and besydes dyvers leases given by will.

[Subscribed] Exhibitum erat hujusmodi Inventarium per Leonardum Yate, nomine relicte et administratricis pro pleno Inventario, etc., xvij<sup>o</sup> Octobris Anno. 1572.

(Signed) LAW. ARGALL.

## MARCH 26.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

THANKS were voted for the following presents :

*To the Royal Society.* Their Proceedings. No. 19. 8vo.

*To the Authors.* The History and Antiquities of Saint David's, by W. Basil Jones, M.A., and Edw. A. Freeman, M.A. Part iv. Lond., 1856. 4to.

Mr. W. D. Bennett presented a copper coin of Raimondo Perellos y Rocafull, grand master of Malta from 1697 to 1720, and five others of Emanuel de Rohan, who filled the same high position from 1775 until the island was taken by the French in 1798. These coins had been found by Mr. Bennett during his late residence at Malta.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming, the hon. sec., made the following communication respecting

## MEDALETTS PRESUMED TO RELATE TO MARY STUART.

"Among the medalets, jettons, cloth-marks, and other like trifles which are constantly being exhumed in London and other parts of England, are occasionally found certain pewter pieces, exhibiting devices and inscriptions which seem to bear allusion to Britain and France; and it is a commonly received opinion that they were struck in commemoration of Mary Stuart and her first and second husbands, Francis, dauphin of France, and Henry lord Darnley. This opinion is adopted by no less a numismatist than Mr. C. Roach Smith, and promulgated in the catalogue of his valuable museum. The following are among those believed to

refer to Mary and her first husband:—*Obv.* Arms of the dauphin of France; legend, GOD.SAVE.THE.QUEEN. *Rev.* A lion rampant within a garter, and HONI.SOIT.—MAL.Y.PEN. The place of the *qui* being occupied with a crown. *Obv.* Arms of France in a heart-shaped shield, surmounted by a crown, and placed between two crowned columns, flanked with flowers. *Rev.* as before. Of this type I exhibit two examples of different sizes, recovered a few months back from the silt of the Thames. There are two other varieties of these medalets; one bearing on the obverse the legend PIETA ET IUSTIA, the other with the date, 1574, in a scroll beneath the arms of France. Of this somewhat rare variety Mr. Gibbs lays before us a specimen, discovered in the early part of the year in excavating for the new railway and bridge at Rochester. It will be well to examine the devices on these pewter medalets a little in detail. How, it may be asked, can these pieces be connected with Mary Stuart, when the lion is not tressured, as in the arms of Scotland when *fully* emblazoned, and is surrounded by the English motto? Now, it is an important fact to observe in this investigation, that Scottish coins and medals exist in which the national lion appears without the tressure, a familiar instance of which may be seen in the *bodle* of Charles I, which I here produce. But still there is the English motto to account for. The marriage of Mary and the dauphin took place in April 1558; and on the death of Mary I of England in the following November, she and her husband assumed the arms of England with those of Scotland and France, and it was this unlawful assumption which in a great measure laid the foundation for the long and bitter struggle between Elizabeth and the Scottish queen. It is therefore no marvel that the English motto should be found on these medalets, and being associated with the arms of Scotland and France, it favours the idea that they were really struck in honour of Mary and the dauphin. Respecting the crowns, we may state that they do not represent the English crown of the period, but bear a closer resemblance to those on the money of Mary and her son James VI. But it may be urged that the date 1574 on the medalet produced by Mr. Gibbs negatives the notion of its bearing any allusion to Mary and the dauphin, for at that period the latter was dead, and the queen a prisoner in this country. All that can be said is, that this is not the only instance of misdating which occurs on pieces relating to Mary and the dauphin—witness those with the date 1553, just five years before their union.<sup>1</sup> The only way to account for these anachronisms is to suppose that the die-sinkers made sad though not altogether unparalleled blunders.

“The queen became a widow on December 5, 1560, and on her return to Scotland in the following August discontinued, as she repeatedly affirmed, the assumption of the English arms, and the medalets believed

<sup>1</sup> This date attracted the attention of a correspondent to the *Gent. Mag.* as far back as April 1784.

to commemorate her second marriage certainly give countenance to her assertion. Her nuptials with the lord Darnley were solemnized in July 1565, and the medalets we have now to refer to are supposed to have been struck on the occasion. Some bear on the obverse the arms of France, crowned, with the legend, HENRICVS DEI GRA.; and on the reverse, the arms of Scotland *without* the English motto.<sup>1</sup> Others are entirely without legends, and present only the arms of France in heart-shaped shields on one side, and those of Scotland on the other.

“With regard to the place of mintage of these medalets, it must be obvious that they are of foreign design and workmanship, the products either of France or Germany. The presence of English phrases, such as ‘*God save the queen*’, are no proof of English origin, for even the jettons struck by Lazarus Götlieb Laufer, at Nuremberg, on the restoration of Charles II to the throne, bear the king’s bust in a tree, surrounded by the words ‘*the royall oak*’. Neither can any argument be drawn from the discovery of these pieces in England, for it most frequently happens that they are found mingled with foreign coins and jettons.

“Such are some of the principal varieties of these curious medalets, which seem to deserve more consideration than they have yet obtained. They are surely not the mere effusions of chance and caprice, the arbitrary combination of names and mottos and national insignia without reason and design, but contemporary records of political events; and if those events be not the first and second marriages of Mary Stuart, it is difficult to point to what else they can refer. Having no other object in view than the evolution of truth, I have endeavoured to place the subject broadly and fairly before the Association, with all its obscurities, doubts, and difficulties, and now leave it in the hands of its members, believing that ‘in the multitude of counsellors there is safety.’”

Mr. H. Syer Cuming also read the following paper on

#### ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT ALCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE.

“Alchester is distant about two miles south of Bicester, and is the *Alauna* of the Britons, which stood on the line of the ancient Akeman Street. Richard of Cirencester (i, 6) enumerates Alauna among the cities of the *Dobuni*, whose territories extended over Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, and which counties, in the time of Diocletian, were included within the Roman province of *Maxima Caesariensis*.<sup>2</sup> On the site of the British Alauna, the Romans erected their station of *Ælia Castra*, which

<sup>1</sup> On a jetton of Mary, engraved by De Passe, the arms of Scotland are encircled with the English motto.

<sup>2</sup> This is not the only *Alauna* mentioned in history. In the xiv *Iter* of Richard’s *Itinerary* is another Alauna, now called Alcester or Aulcester, on the Alne, Warwickshire. Ptolemy mentions an Alauna among the cities of the *Damnii*, which Richard places in his ix *Iter*. The same writer speaks of the river Alauna in the country of the *Ottadini*, who inhabited Northumberland.

is placed by Richard in his xviii *Iter*. Some years back, part of the trench and bank surrounding the city were still visible, together with indicia of its streets and edifices; but the plough and the spade of the agriculturist have gone far to obliterate every trace of the old station. Agger and fossa, domus and crepedo are all ruined and o'erthrown, and golden corn and verdant pastures now wave and flourish in rich luxuriance on the land which once felt the tread of hostile legions: masses of concrete, painted stucco, patches of *tessellæ*, broken *lateres*, and *tegulae*, fragments of vessels, and numerous coins, are all that now remain to attest the strength, the extent, and importance of *Ælia Castra*.

“A brief notice, by the rev. W. L. Brown, has already appeared in our *Journal* (vi, 154) of Roman reliquiæ discovered at Alchester; and our respected associate, Mr. Horman-Fisher, now places before us a number of examples of *fictilia* from this locality. Among them, however, are two articles which are referrible to an age anterior to either Roman or Celtic rule. The first is a fine axe-blade of Trappean-greenstone, upwards of five inches long, and nearly two inches and three-eighths across its cutting edge. The second is a flat pyriformed piece of red sandstone, rather above three inches and a half in length, nearly three inches and a quarter wide, and upwards of an inch thick in the middle. The edges are rounded, and the whole surface, with the exception of the obtuse end, is polished. In form it much resembles a specimen exhumed from a barrow at Upton Level, and figured in Hoare's *Antient Wiltshire*, pl. vi, which is supposed to be an axe-blade. The form, blunt edges, and general appearance of the stone forbids such a use, and I incline to believe that it was employed in smoothing hides and rendering them pliant for clothing.

“Before proceeding to the pottery, we may call attention to a fragment of tessellated pavement, the only remains of a building in the collection; to the *verticillus* or whirl of a *fusus* or spindle, of fine grey terra-cotta; and to a head of Diana, broken from a statuette. The latter is of good workmanship, and formed of the same kind of white clay employed in decorating the exterior of some of the vessels exhumed in this locality.

“Many fragments of *vitrea* have been met with at Alchester, of which some examples are now before us. Among them is part of the mouth of a vessel of white glass; and the base of a square *ampulla* of green glass, the bottom decorated with three concentric rings.

“The Alchester pottery include many varieties both of form and fabric. It may be well to observe that, during the Roman dominion, several *fornaces* or kilns existed in Oxfordshire, as for instance, near Headington, at Shotover, Fencot, on Otmoor, Stonesfield, and Wilcot; which kilns probably supplied most of the examples now on the table. Some of the *fictilia* are of a remarkably fine stone-coloured ware; some, of a greyish hue, were evidently baked in a *smother-kiln*; others have a surface colour-

ing of dull red; others, again, are of red ware, and many fragments occur of the so-called Samian. The rarest variety is a small fragment of green-glazed ware, similar in character to that met with at Headington, and described in our *Journal* (vi, 65). Among the examples of stone-coloured ware, particular attention may be directed to the upper part of an enormous *amphora*, on one handle of which is stamped  $\omicron \text{ NO } \text{NI}$ ; the upper part of a large *gutturium* with compressed lip; two necks of *ampullæ*, and a *mortarium*, which, as is usually the case, has the bottom broken out. A portion of a cup of fine white ware, with a brownish-black surface, and having on it the fore-part of a dog, deserves mention; as well as a fragment decorated with white slip, and two pieces of buff-coloured ware with red bands. The parts of vessels from the *smother-kiln* are of a very smooth texture, closely resembling the examples obtained from the Upchurch potteries. The most perfect vessel in the collection is presented in the remains of an *olla* of thin reddish-brown ware, six and a half inches high, the sides of which are indented in a similar way to the examples given in the *Journal* (i, 7; iii, 250; and vi, 62). Of Samian ware there are specimens of both the plain and the embossed varieties: among other fragments many be noticed, one with an eagle, another with a figure of the Venus de Medicis, a third with Actæon attacked by his dogs, Melampus and Ichnobutes; part of an *acetabulum*, with the maker's name,  $\text{DONVM}$ ; part of a *calathus*, with  $\text{QVINIALI}$ , an addition to our list of Roman *fiitores*; and a sixth, exhibiting the remains of leaden rivets, employed in ancient times in uniting the fractured vessel. Beside the so-called Samian, there are remains of a few vessels of fine red ware, made, it would seem, in imitation of it; the most important is a fragment of a *mortarium*, with its edge embellished with white slip, in like manner to the piece figured in the *Journal*, vi, pl. 6, fig. 11, and to those described in x, 194.

"It is greatly to be regretted that so little attention has been paid to the antiquities brought to light at Alchester. Scarcely any interest seems to have been felt in the discoveries made from time to time, and the preservation of the reliquæ here described, may be regarded as rather the effect of chance than design. And out of the vast hoards of coins known to have been exhumed, not one has come to hand to indicate the period of either the rise or fall of *Ælia Castra*."

The hon. Mrs. Erskine sent for inspection, through Mr. Baigent, a highly curious figure of our Saviour, found about four years ago by a labourer in a field at Compton, Sussex. It is three inches and three-eighths high, formed of copper strongly gilt, and, from the position of the arms, would seem to have constituted part of a representation of the "Descent from the cross". The brow is encircled by a royal crown; the drapery fastened above the right hip, falls in ample folds from the loins to the knees; and the right foot is placed over the left, so that but

one nail was used in fixing the feet to the cross. The fashion of the crown and beard, and the quantity of drapery, indicate this curious relic to be the work of the last half of the thirteenth century. It may probably have been once attached to the cover of a book; or have formed a portion of an extended sacred ornament.

Dr. W. V. Pettigrew laid before the meeting an oval silver watch of about the middle of the seventeenth century, very similar to one exhibited by Mr. Whelan, and described in the *Journal* for September 1855, p. 258: Within the circle of Roman numerals is engraved a view with a pedlar and dog crossing a bridge; and outside the circle, the plate is adorned with rich foliage in Niello-work. The interior of the watch is well finished, but catgut is used in place of the more modern chain. On the back plate is inscribed the maker's name and habitat, "*Hans Conrad Elchinger fec. Amsterdami.*"

Dr. Pettigrew also produced a dress-sword of the early part of the eighteenth century. The triangular blade is engraved; and the silver hilt and shell guard richly decorated with perforated scrolls. On the locket of the silver-mounted vellum scabbard is engraved a boar's head beneath a baron's coronet, and the words *Shaw. Essex Bridge*. These engravings are much later than the original embellishments.

Mr. Gunston exhibited three articles of pewter, of the seventeenth century, lately discovered in Shadwell dock. On a spoon, with decorated handle and oval bowl, is stamped a crown and *TT*, with the date, 1677; engraved. Another spoon, of larger size, has the letters *W.I.K.*, and two keys between the initials *R. A.* The third article is a porringer, three inches and three quarters in diameter, in the bottom of which is stamped a rose between *C. S.*, and on the top of the ornamental handle are the letters *W. I. K.*, as on the larger spoon. It may be mentioned that a number of earthen porringers, with handles very similar to the above, were found in St. Saviour's churchyard, Southwark, in 1837.

The meeting terminated with the reading of a further paper "On the Seals of the Endowed Grammar Schools of the counties of Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Huntingdon, Kent, and Lancaster", by Mr. Pettigrew (see pp. 145-152, *ante*).

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## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

APRIL 9.

S. R. SOLLY, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

The Chairman called upon the Auditors for their Report, when Mr. John Turner produced the accompanying statement of accounts, and read the following Report:

"We, the Auditors of the British Archæological Association, appointed at the general meeting in April 1855, do hereby report, that we



have duly examined the accounts of the Treasurer and inspected the vouchers for the same. The sum of £313:13 has been received, and £337:6:2½ has been expended, leaving a balance in favour of the Treasurer of the sum of £23:13:2½; which, added to the previous balance of £146:5:7, leaves the Society indebted to that officer in the sum of £169:18:9½.

"The past year has been from the state of public affairs a trying one to most institutions, and there has been more than ordinary difficulty in the collection of subscriptions. Several associates are abroad, and there are 109 members in arrear. We feel it necessary to repeat the recommendation of the Auditors of the preceding year, and to call the attention of those members who have not yet subscribed to the Donation Fund to aid by their contributions. The amount in cash received, as will be seen by the subjoined 2nd Donation list, amounts only to £21:3, in addition to the previous one of £167:2; but various valuable donations of engravings and woodcuts have been liberally presented, and the expenses of the *Journal* thereby considerably diminished, whilst the illustrations have been more extensive than hitherto and superior in their execution. It is but an act of bare justice to the Treasurer to state that this has been effected by his undeviating attention to the interests of the Association, and a strict regard to economy in all its departments. The anticipation of a diminished expenditure expressed in the Auditors' Report for 1854 has been realised, the sum of £83:11:2½ having been saved on the year's *Journal*. We would, therefore, urge upon the members of the Society at large, as a measure of absolute necessity, to exert themselves in their own immediate circle to increase the number of the associates, so as to enable the Association to maintain, without difficulty, the high character of its publications, and to carry out in its fullest possible extent the purposes for which the institution was established.

"It is gratifying to report that whilst the number of withdrawals amounts to 49 during the past year, the election of 48 new associates within the same period serves to place the Association in almost undiminished strength. By death the Society has experienced during 1855 the loss of four members, the smallest number hitherto annually experienced.

"It remains only to add the satisfaction we feel in witnessing the present amicable disposition of the Association, and the zeal and ability with which the members all appear to work together; and to state for the information of the associates that the Society is exempt from any liability whatever except that of its debt to the Treasurer, and that the property and stock of the Society is of a value far beyond the amount of that obligation.

"THOMAS GUNSTON.

"JOHN TURNER.

"April 7th, 1856."

1855.	PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
Printing and publishing Journal, No. XL <i>et seq.</i>		197	13	2
Binding of vol. XI (1855) .....		11	15	0
Illustrations of Journal .....		55	1	4½
Miscellaneous printing .....		13	2	0
Rent of rooms for public meetings .....		13	13	0
Collector's commission, payments for delivery of the quarterly Journals, gratuities to servants, etc. ....		24	15	2
Postage of circulars, etc., and advertisements.		14	11	0
Petty expenses, carriage of antiquities, etc. ...		6	15	6
		£337	6	2½

Balance due to the Treasurer	1854...	146	5	7
Do.	1855...	23	13	2½
		£169	18	9½

THOMAS GUNSTON.  
JOHN TURNER.

1855.	RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Annual and Life Subscriptions .....		270	18	0
Donations as per 2nd List contributed to the Fund for Illustration of the <i>Journal</i> .....		21	3	0
Treasurer's balance on account of Congress in the Isle of Wight* .....		14	14	0
Sale of publications .....		6	18	0
<i>Donations of Plates and Woodcuts in aid of the Journal:</i>				

G. J. French, esq. Two plates and 44 woodcuts to illustrate his paper on the nimbus.  
James James, esq. One plate and 8 woodcuts to illustrate his paper on the Solleret.  
Geo. Hillier, esq. One plate to illustrate his paper on the excavations at Brightstone and Bowcombe Downs.  
Geo. Vere Irving, esq. One plate to illustrate his paper on the geography of the wars between the Saxons of Northumberland and the northern Britons.  
Philip Brannon, esq. Four plates to illustrate the antiquities of Southampton.

Balance due to the Treasurer	£313	13	0
	23	13	2½
	£337	6	2½

THOMAS GUNSTON.  
JOHN TURNER.

\* The accounts of the local secretaries not yet received.

SECOND LIST OF DONATIONS TO FUND FOR ILLUSTRATION  
OF THE JOURNAL:—

1855.	£	s.	d.
H.R.H. the Prince Albert, K.G., etc., etc.	10	0	0
George Ade, esq.	2	2	0
J. R. Jobbins, esq.	2	0	0
H. Syer Cuming, esq.	1	1	0
Samuel Wood, esq.	1	1	0
G. H. Bascomb, esq.	1	1	0
M. O'Connor, esq.	1	1	0
G. G. Adams, esq.	1	1	0
Charles Curle, esq.	1	1	0
Rev. B. Poste	0	15	0
	21	3	0

*Associates withdrawn in 1855.*

Lewis Pocock, F.S.A.	Frederick Sandys
Hon. Col. Onslow	Edward Solly, F.R.S.
Rev. R. M. Traherne, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.	D. B. Wingrove
Godfrey Tallents	C. H. Hingeston
Robert Woodcock	Henry J. Stevens
Charles Marshall	J. W. Stanbridge
James Edmaston	J. E. Grogan
Osborne Bateman	H. Gunston
Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A.	T. P. Dobson
Thomas Lott, F.S.A.	J. J. Briggs
J. B. Scott	Rev. W. J. Newman
Miss G. Smith	Henry Lake
E. S. Clarke	W. H. Robinson
T. C. Brown	R. N. Phillips
J. S. Cooper	Rev. Robert Hornby
Charles Baily, F.S.A.	William Webster
T. F. Baily	Francis Hobler
L. Burleigh	George P. Parker
R. H. Cullum	H. N. Nissen
Henry Duesbury	J. Huxtable
John Ellis	Thomas Charles
Alfred White	J. B. Millington
John Whichcord, Jun., F.S.A.	C. M. Jessop
John Owen	W. W. King
Henry Parfitt, M.D.	

*Associates elected in 1855.*

William Addison Combs, esq.	John J. Chalmers, esq., F.S.A.Ed.
E. W. Ashbee, esq.	Jeremiah Crafter, esq.
Samuel Wood, esq.	Miss Lucy Barnes
George Eaton, esq.	Thomas Jackson, esq.
George Virtue, esq.	Edw. Stephen Lee, esq.
W. Digby Seymour, esq.	Alexander Zanzi, esq.
Rev. George Stokes, B.D.	Charles Curle, esq.
Rev. John Young, D.D.	Jacob Birt, esq.
Lieut. Driver, R.M.	E. W. Wyon, esq.
Francis Henry Rich, esq.	William Leuchars, esq.
John Myers, esq.	Edmond Braithwaite, M.D.
Charles Bishop, esq.	Sir Wm. Martins
The Earl of Perth and Melfort	Douglas Savory, esq.
Rev. Edmund Kell, M.A., F.S.A.	J. R. Stebbing, esq.
Lieut. R. J. Morrison, R.N.	Sampson Payne, esq.
J. Palgrave Simpson, esq.	Rev. D. I. Heath, M.A.

Rev. E. D. Scott, M.A.	John Alger, esq.
Rear-Adm. Sir Augustus Clifford, bt., C.B.	William Biggs, esq., M.P.
James Coape, esq.	John Evans, esq., F.S.A.
Rev. Edw. M'All, M.A.	Miss Annie Masson
Thomas Chapman, esq.	G. F. Sargent, esq.
Philip Brannon, esq.	S. C. Westfahl, esq.
Robert White, esq.	Robt. Allington Long, esq.
Samuel Shaw, esq.	Henry Dennett Cole, esq.

*Associates deceased in 1855.*

Richard John Smith, esq.	Rev. John Joseph Ellis, M.A., F.S.A.
Stephen Jackson, esq., M.A.	William Devonshire Saull, esq., F.S.A.

The thanks of the meeting, upon the proposition of Mr. G. N. Wright, seconded by Capt. Tupper, were voted to the Auditors for their Report.

Mr. Gould moved, and Mr. Albert W. Woods seconded, the following resolution, which was carried with acclamation :

“ That the thanks of the meeting be specially rendered to T. J. Pettigrew, esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., for his continued attention to the interests of the Association, and most satisfactory editorship of the *Journal*.”

Mr. Turner moved, and the rev. A. F. Pettigrew seconded, a proposition of thanks to the President, Officers, and Council of the past year, for their valuable and effective services. Carried unanimously.

Capt. Tupper moved, and Mr. Planché seconded, a vote of thanks to those associates who had presented engravings and other illustrations in aid of the *Journal* of the past year. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Pettigrew moved, and Mr. Gould seconded, the adoption of the recommendation of the Council to appoint a new officer, “ the Palæographer,” with seat in the Council. Carried unanimously.

The election then took place of Officers and Council for 1856-57, when the following were returned elected :

*Officers and Council for 1856-57.*

PRESIDENT.

THE EARL OF PERTH AND MELFORT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

SIR F. DWARRIS, F.R.S., F.S.A.	T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A.
GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S., F.S.A.	S. R. SOLLY, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.
JAMES HEYWOOD, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.	SIR J. GARDNER WILKINSON, D.C.L., F.R.S.
JOHN LEE, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.	
MAJOR J. A. MOORE, F.R.S.	

TREASURER.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A.

SECRETARIES.

J. R. PLANCHÉ, *Rouge Croix*. | H. SYER CUMING.

*Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*.—WILLIAM BEATTIE, M.D.

*Palæographer*.—W. H. BLACK.

*Curator and Librarian*.—GEORGE N. WRIGHT.

*Draftsman*.—HENRY CLARKE PIDGEON.

## COUNCIL.

GEORGE ADK  
W. F. AINSWORTH, F.S.A.  
ARTHUR ASHPITEL, F.S.A.  
THOMAS BREWER  
GEORGE AUGUSTUS CAPE  
REV. J. E. COX, M.A., F.S.A.  
F. H. DAVIS, F.S.A.  
NATHANIEL GOULD, F.S.A.  
ROGER HORMAN-FISHER

GEORGE VERE IRVING  
WM. CALDER MARSHALL, R.A.  
WM. MEYBICK  
DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.  
CAPT. A. C. TUPPER  
JOHN TURNER  
WILLIAM WANSEY, F.S.A.  
ALBERT WOODS, F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*

## AUDITORS.

C. A. ELLIOTT.

| ALFRED THOMPSON.

The Treasurer read the following notices of the associates deceased in 1855 :

The OBITUARY for the year 1855 has providentially fallen light upon us ; it is nevertheless attended with deep regret, as we have lost those who have been connected with us and participated in our labours from the commencement of our Association.

THE REV. JOHN JOSEPH ELLIS, M.A., F.S.A., lived to the venerable age of eighty-six years, highly respected by all who knew him. I enjoyed that honour for many years, and had the gratification of meeting him on frequent occasions. He was distinguished as a kind, honourable, and warm-hearted man. In addition to the duties of his sacred calling, he was engaged in the arduous employment of teaching youth, and for many years filled the responsible position of one of the masters of the Merchant Taylors' School, whence so many excellent scholars have proceeded. He was presented to the living of St. Mary Outwich, Bishops-gate, by the Merchant Taylors' Company, and for several years delivered the Fairfield Lecture under the appointment of the President and Council of the Royal Society. Mr. Ellis entered warmly into the plan of holding congresses for the examination of objects of antiquity and the promotion of historical research. He attended the first of those meetings, held at Canterbury in 1844, under the presidency of lord Albert D. Conyngham (now lord Londesborough), was a member of the mediæval section on that occasion, and upon the establishment of a regular subscription in 1845, contributed to our funds and acted as an auditor in 1846. He was born on the 25th August, 1769, and departed this life on the 20th of April, 1855. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries from 1827, and had been on more than one occasion elected on its council.

RICHARD JOHN SMITH was born Jan. 28th, 1786, and died on the 1st of Feb. 1855, having thus attained the age of sixty-nine years. The life of Mr. Smith is histrionic; he was well known as O. Smith, and renowned for his remarkable performances. A tall figure, great muscularity, and a hollow, deep-toned, sepulchral voice, gave to him very

conspicuous and commanding qualifications as an actor of certain parts, in which indeed he may have been said to have achieved a celebrity beyond that of any other of his time. His manners, however, were most gentle, and his information upon literature and antiquities extensive. I had the gratification of serving with him upon the council of the Percy Society, where his intimate acquaintance with poetical literature, especially in relation to ancient ballads, of which he possessed a very remarkable collection, was of great utility. His parents were actors in the company of the celebrated Tate Wilkinson, so curiously and ably depicted by Mr. Charles Mathews, sen., and he was born in the Mint yard, adjoining the York theatre. Mr. Smith was introduced as a child, almost an infant, upon the stage; and among his first appearances was that of Peas Blossom in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*. The character, however, which brought him into notice, and which gave to him the sobriquet of O. Smith, was that of Obi, or Three-Fingered Jack.

The desire of his parents (though it does not in any way appear that they took very effective steps calculated to carry out their object) was not to devote him to the stage, but to bring him up to the study of the law; he was accordingly placed in a solicitor's office where, however, instead of conning over dry forms and processes, and studying the mode of drawing up briefs, he was found invariably engaged in the perusal of dramatic productions and in studying effects in theatrical performances. The wonderful acting of George Frederick Cooke completely unsettled poor Smith for pursuing legal affairs, and he was sent to sea, sailing in a merchantman to Sierra Leone from Bristol in 1803. He possessed a taste for drawing, by which he attracted the attention of the governor of that place; but the captain refused to hand him over to the official who was desirous of engaging his services. It was, at this time, that he aided in the escape of two slaves, to which daring he was solely actuated by his humanity. He published an account of this adventure in a number of *Bentley's Miscellany*. When, upon his return from the coast of Africa, he made a tour in Wales and another in Ireland, his histrionic powers served him in good need, and saved him from bondage aimed at him by a pressgang, from whose clutches he obtained release by declaring himself an actor, and giving, as a proof of his vocation, a recital of the well known speech of Young Norval in Home's tragedy of *Douglas*. He now fully resolved upon following the stage as a profession, and he obtained an engagement from Mr. Macready at the Sheffield theatre, where he performed with the celebrated Young Roscius, Master Betty. In his profession he rose to eminence, the course of which it would however not be consistent with our objects to trace here. He was highly respected by all connected with the theatres; and as Charles Mathews, senior, once said, was "a most respectable character in life, though a great ruffian on the stage." He took much interest in our proceedings,

and connected the objects of heraldry, costume, arms and armour, with the purposes of the stage. He amassed a very curious collection, literary and antiquarian, which has, since his decease, been dispersed under the hammer of the auctioneer.

STEPHEN JACKSON, ESQ., of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, died at the early age of forty-seven, on the 16th of February, 1855. Although he had taken the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, and entered upon the performance of clerical duties, he afterwards devoted himself to literature, and succeeded his father, Postle Jackson, esq., as proprietor and editor of the *Ipswich Journal*, which was conducted with great ability. Having been educated at the grammar school of Bury St. Edmund's, he afterwards became a scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, obtained the mathematical prize, and graduated B.A. as a wrangler in 1830. He studied the arts, and paid particular attention to architecture, as was shown in his connexion with our Association. He attended our first Congress at Canterbury, and afterwards at Winchester lectured on the Hospital of St. Cross. His paper upon this subject, which displays his acquaintance with mediæval architecture, is printed in our *Winchester* volume as "Architectural Notes on the Church of the Hospital of St. Cross" (pp. 401-406). He also designed a decorated three-light east window in the chancel of Nettlestead church, in memory of his father, which has been alluded to as a very chaste and meritorious work.

WILLIAM DEVONSHIRE SAULL, F.S.A., an inhabitant of the city of London for, I believe, the whole period of his life, and well acquainted with its antiquities, was born in the year 1784 and died on the 26th of April, 1855, being in his seventy-second year. Up to nearly the period of his decease he enjoyed a good state of health, promoted by frugal habits and devotion to study. He was not, however, to be regarded as a well educated man, and feeling the defects arising from want of early attention to the cultivation of learning, he zealously promoted such objects. His special attention was, however, directed to natural science, and he pursued the study of geology with extraordinary fervour. In this pursuit he collected together an excellent and most instructive museum, which he liberally opened to all who were desirous of referring to its contents, either as a matter of curiosity or the more important end of gaining knowledge. Most of those whom I have now the honour of addressing have been so familiar with him, that it is almost unnecessary for me to say one word as to the excellence of his heart or the kindness of his nature. He could differ, aye, and even dispute, but without any feeling of animosity or allowing his temper to be ruffled, and from the peculiarity of some of the opinions he entertained, and considering the manner in which they were occasionally met, this may be regarded as evidence of the benevolence of his disposition and character. He was a

regular attendant at our Congresses, was present at the first held in Canterbury and served on our general committees. He was an original subscribing member, and occasionally favoured us with contributions for discussion at our meetings or publication in our *Journal*.

At the Winchester Congress in 1845, he read a paper on Ancient Fortifications, which is published in the Winchester volume, under the title of "Notes on the Ancient Fortifications of the town of Southampton" (pp. 424-427). At the Gloucester Congress in 1846, he contributed to the Primæval Section a paper "On the Earlier British Villages or Locations, particularly in reference to one on the Moor near Sealing, Yorkshire", which he read to the meeting and may be found in the Gloucester volume (pp. 152-159). To our *Journal* (vol. ii, p. 281) he contributed an account of a variety of Roman tiles discovered at York and presented to him by our venerable associate, the rev. C. Wellbeloved. These tiles were remarkable for the legionary stamps impressed upon them, chiefly belonging to the sixth and ninth legions. He also exhibited some Roman remains found at Godmanchester, in Huntingdonshire (*ib.* 360), and he called further attention to the subject of early British villages (p. 389). The last address we had the pleasure of receiving from our respected associate was only one month prior to his demise, when he made some very judicious remarks on the barrows of the Isle of Wight, recorded in the number of our *Journal* for March 1855 (p. 66.)

Mr. Saull was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries from the year 1841, and communicated to that society some observations on some British, Celtic, and Roman remains in the vicinity of Dunstable. He was also fellow of the Astronomical and the Geological Societies, and he printed "An Essay on the Connexion between Astronomical and Geological Phenomena." This had been preceded by another little work, entitled "Notitia Britannæ, or an inquiry concerning the Localities, Habits, Condition, and Progressive Civilization of the Aborigines of Great Britain", published in 1844. He was also an active member of the council of the Ethnological Society, and read some papers before that body. Some of these have been published, and that "On the Aborigines of Britain" reached a second edition. These have been presented to our Association by their author. His museum, bequeathed to the Literary Society of St. John-street, Fitzroy-square, together with a sum of £500 to provide for a curator, has been enumerated by Mr. Timbs among "the Curiosities of London." Although chiefly geological, being founded on that division of the collection of the late Mr. James Sowerby, formerly at Mead Place, Lambeth, purchased by Mr. Saull, there were also a great variety of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and other antiquities, amounting altogether to not less than 20,000 specimens.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman for his obliging attention on this occasion, and the meeting adjourned.



## Archæological Notices and Antiquarian Intelligence.

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PHœNICIA. To the learned author of *Ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs* we are now indebted for a further valuable contribution to history, in the publication of a volume on Phœnicia.<sup>1</sup> Of all the writers on this subject, the learned Bochart hitherto stands most conspicuous, to whose erudite labours Mr. Kenrick pays deserved praise; and it is, perhaps, strictly within the confines of truth to aver that no one can attain a satisfactory knowledge in relation to Phœnicia without making an intimate acquaintance with the pages of the *Geographia Sacra*. Notwithstanding the varied and profound knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, and the familiarity with their special literature, possessed by Bochart, yet, as Mr. Kenrick shows, his inferences are not on all occasions to be admitted; and Mr. Kenrick accordingly labours to exhibit the necessity of examining his conclusions with great care, owing to his having partaken of the general opinion of his day in regard to the heathen deities, which had been looked upon as the personages of patriarchal history and ethnography. It must, however, be borne in mind that, at the time in which Bochart flourished, no Phœnician coin or inscription had been deciphered, and that the immediate sources of inquiry in regard to the Phœnician language were exceedingly scanty and insufficient. Monumental discoveries, and the zealous application of learned critics of more modern times, have happily brought us within the reach of more satisfactory information; and of these Mr. Kenrick has judiciously availed himself in the elucidation of the diffusion of the colonists, singularly confirming the traditions handed down to us by ancient authorities. In this field the researches of Heeren hold a conspicuous place; and his views in particular, as relating to commerce, have not failed to be well put forth by his pupil, the author of this work.

In regard to archæology, it must be admitted that the knowledge we at present possess of it, in relation to Phœnicia, is almost an entire blank. Mr. Kenrick justly observes that "the paucity of Phœnician monuments, —even those which we possess having been found in the colonies, not in

<sup>1</sup> Phœnicia. By John Kenrick, M.A. With Maps and illustrative Plates. 8vo. 1855. Fellowes.

Phœnicia itself, and the entire want of specimens of architecture, sculpture, painting, and manufacturing art,—is a perpetual source of regret to the historian." (Pref., p. xi.) But he despairs not of obtaining information, as materials must exist beneath the soil, or in the unexplored districts of the country in which letters originated, and where art was plied with such activity for many centuries. Alexander's mole, he thinks, cannot be buried at an unattainable depth below the sandy isthmus which it has created. The sites of Tyre and Sidon, explored with the same care as those of Babylon and Nineveh, would bring to light the foundations of ancient buildings, if not palace-walls, with historical inscriptions, paintings, and bas-reliefs. The barrows of the unlettered Celt and Saxon have furnished arms, implements, and trinkets, to our museums; but no Phœnician sepulchre has yet supplied a relic of antiquity to illustrate the manners and history of the nation. We heartily join with Mr. Kenrick in hoping that this state of things will not long continue. The discovery of authentic monuments might give a new aspect to Phœnician history, as it has already done to that of Egypt and Assyria.<sup>1</sup>

Our acquaintance with Phœnician palæography dates no further back than the middle of the last century, when the eastern traveller, Pococke, brought home a collection of inscriptions from Citium, in Cyprus, known to have been a settlement of the Phœnicians. These were deposited at Oxford in 1750; and Swinton, the keeper of the university archives, directed his attention to them, and published his account,<sup>2</sup> together with observations on the Samaritan and Phœnician coins. These researches he continued at intervals to a very recent period. The abbé Barthélémy supplied deficiencies in the translations of inscriptions ably deciphered by his predecessor; and these two authors may be regarded as having laid the basis for future inquirers, among whom we must make mention of Bayer, Dutens, Hamaker, and Gesenius. No inscribed stone, as we learn from Mr. Kenrick, has yet been found within the limits of Phœnicia itself, nor any coin of its cities during the time of their independence; but Cyprus and Cilicia, Athens and the Mediterranean islands, especially Sicily and Malta, have furnished a large number, probably originating from their occupation by the Phœnicians; while the south of Spain and the north of Africa have supplied both inscriptions and coins belonging to the Punic branch, the number of which has been greatly increased by the French conquest of Algeria, and the researches made on the site of ancient Carthage.<sup>3</sup>

The Carthaginian tablet of Marseilles, discovered in 1845, on pulling

<sup>1</sup> Pref., p. xii.

<sup>2</sup> *Inscriptiones Citise, accedit de Nummis quibusdam Samaritanis et Phœniciis Dissertatio.* Oxon., 1750. 4to.

<sup>3</sup> p. 160.

down a house in that city, was a public document, executed with great care; and is perhaps the most important monument yet discovered, as it contains a tariff of the prices to be paid for various animals offered in sacrifice to Baal, set up by the authority of the Suffetes of Carthage in his temple at Marseilles.<sup>1</sup> A Phœnician alphabet has been formed from the foregoing few means; and it consists of twenty-two letters, the same number as the Hebrew. Of these, our author gives a table, comparing them with those of the early and later Hebrew, and the early Greek, which cannot fail to be of great assistance to Phœnician inquirers. Phœnician inscriptions have been found on Babylonian bricks; and the recent discoveries at Nineveh exhibit inscriptions in the Phœnician character, along with others in the cuneiform, proving the intercourse between the Phœnicians and the Assyrians. According to Mr. Kenrick the purest examples of the Phœnician alphabet are to be found in the inscriptions of Malta, Athens, Cyprus, and Sardinia, and the coins of Phœnicia, Sicily, and the adjacent islands.

Of the literature of Phœnicia but little has been preserved, and that through the medium of Greek translations. The more ancient productions relate to philosophy and theology. A sepulchral inscription in the Phœnician language, to a woman of Byzantium, was discovered at Athens; but Mr. Kenrick thinks that this and the other Phœnician inscriptions cannot, with any probability, be referred to the immigration of the Gephyræans, who were descended from the followers of Cadmus. He deems them to be of too late an age, and to indicate either a commercial settlement there of sufficient importance to have its own worship and its own cemetery, or at least a very frequent resort of Phœnician merchants.<sup>2</sup> The extent of commercial transactions between the Phœnicians and the Greeks is to be deduced from the fact that the Greek names of all the principal objects of oriental commerce, especially spices and perfumes, are Phœnician. The reported metallic riches of Phœnicia have ever been familiar to us: they consist of silver, iron, tin, and lead; they were principally derived from Tartessus. The weights and measures in use in Phœnicia were nearly the same as those of the Jews. Among the antiquities exhumed in Assyria was a set of bronze weights, in the form of lions, ranging from 40 lbs. 5 dwts. to 10 oz. 14 dwts., and having both cuneiform and Phœnician inscriptions.<sup>3</sup> No Phœnician coins are extant prior to the time of the subjection of the Phœnician cities to the Greeks.

To enter upon any further examination of Mr. Kenrick's interesting volume, would occupy more pages than can be admitted in our *Journal*; but we trust that our recommendation of it as a most important and satis-

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Kenrick gives the text of twelve lines, with the translation, according to Movers, who has been most successful in explaining it. (p. 175.)

<sup>2</sup> p. 208.

<sup>3</sup> Layard's *Nineveh and Babylon*, p. 601.

factory publication upon an obscure and difficult subject, will induce such of our readers as take an interest in such recondite historical researches, to consult its pages, which we are sure they cannot do without benefit and gratification.

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**BIBLICAL LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.** As intimately connected with archæological researches, we are induced to direct the attention of the members of the British Archæological Association to a work<sup>1</sup> recently published by a learned German Jew, who has shown himself to be possessed of those numerous qualifications which are essentially necessary to the biblical critic. The various grammatical and lexicographical works connected with sacred literature, that have, for some time past, issued from the press of this and other countries, must be considered as evidences of the anxiety generally entertained by scholars to overcome difficulties which have hitherto resisted satisfactory development. The progress of modern science to a degree of extraordinary, and, it may be said, almost unexpected extent; the observations of travellers of all kinds, and of all nations,—some directed to the examination of natural phenomena, others to special geographical or historical inquiry, but all necessary and important to the elucidation of Holy Writ; the publication of these in such various ways, and forms, and countries, have all combined to render a work such as that put forth by Dr. Kalisch most useful and truly acceptable. It is not a matter of surprise that his first published researches should be directed to the Book of Exodus, seeing that that portion of the Pentateuch treats specially of the history of his nation; but we rejoice to learn that this is to be followed by the remaining books, and that Genesis is in a state of forwardness for publication. The difficulties attending the first book of the Pentateuch are probably of a more grave character than those belonging to Exodus, inasmuch as they pertain to archæological subjects of the very highest importance, whilst those of the Exodus have relation chiefly to the discrepancies connected with historical inquiry.

The qualities necessary to the biblical critic are numerous, as his attention must be directed to the geography of the sacred lands, to their natural productions, to the customs and ceremonies of ancient and present times, to their peculiar usages and institutions, and to the languages of the people who constituted their inhabitants. It is to the latter consideration in particular that our author has applied himself with peculiar ability, but in no way to the exclusion of the other important points; and in giving to us the results of the labours of the Jewish commentators, who have been most undeservedly neglected by English writers, he has

<sup>1</sup> A Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament, with a new Translation. By M. Kalisch, Phil. Doct., M.A. Exodus. Lond.: 1855. 8vo. Longmans.

rendered especial service. It must be remarked that, in the course of this inquiry, Dr. Kalisch has exhibited much and nice discrimination; that he has directed himself, not to the support of any particular creed, or to the maintenance of any peculiarity of opinion. He has taken the sacred text as his basis, translated it, and in his notes of explanation has availed himself of all the appliances of modern science, and the recent inquiries into ancient history and ancient languages. To our English translation he has not hesitated to award considerable praise in regard to its general excellence; at the same time that he has exhibited and exercised a proper discrimination by pointing out, through the means of Hebrew philology, some of the errors that may be observed in our version, arising either from mistaken conceptions of their renderings, or the employment of now obsolete terms, which cause many passages to be obscure, and occasionally unintelligible. In offering his emendations of these passages, he has, we are glad to see, been particularly anxious to preserve as much as possible the venerable hue of antiquity in their construction, the absence of which would have inflicted no inconsiderable injury on its harmony and general character and design.

In the arrangement of the work, the original Hebrew is printed on one page, and the translation on the opposite, to admit of ready comparison. The notes are in columns, at the foot of each page, so that the whole is very commodiously brought together. Summaries are affixed to the heads of the several chapters; and there are also occasional chapters of supplementary notes, where the subjects treated of are of peculiar importance, or demanding an extended inquiry. Thus we have separate divisions on Egyptian civilisation and the laws of Moses, on the peninsula of Mount Sinai, a general survey of the ten plagues, the feast of the Passover, the hymn of Moses, the ten commandments, the book of the Covenant, the holy tabernacle. These, it must be evident, are such as to be absolutely requisite in a work professing to be an entire commentary on the book of Exodus. It is well observed by the author (*Introd.*, p. viii), that "the narration of the fates of Israel yields ample and copious results for historical and chronological researches; the ten plagues, for the natural phenomena of the East; the Exodi, and the journeys of the Hebrews, for geographical inquiries; the Decalogue, and the laws of the book of the Covenant, for the most fertile philosophical and legislative investigations; and the construction of the holy tabernacle, and the sacred utensils, not only for the history of art and mechanical skill, but also for the innermost character of the religious ideas of Mosaism. This book is, therefore, as interesting for the diversity, as it is important for the sublimity of its contents."

In treating his subject, Dr. Kalisch divides his commentary into two parts, historical and legislative; the former embracing the abode of the Israelites in Egypt; their Exodi; the journeys and wanderings to Mount

Sinai; the divine revelation; the conclusion of the covenant; its violation by the worship of the golden calf and its renewal; the erection of the tabernacle and the inauguration of Aaron and his sons. In the latter division, he considers the appointment of Abib as the first month; the Passover; the sanctification of the first-born and phylacteries; the Decalogue; the book of the Covenant; the tabernacle and sacerdotal robes. How deeply interesting to all readers a judicious and learned commentary, derived in a great measure from the Jewish writers and authorities, on these subjects must be, need not to be urged. It is essential to know that it has been done by one so competent as Dr. Kalisch. He has, by its publication, given to us a most important contribution to biblical literature and criticism, and assisted us in attaining a knowledge of sacred history. It would be vain to extract particular notes or passages from a body where all is so interesting; we must refer our readers to the work itself, as one essentially holding a necessary place in every theological library. We cannot, however, omit directing the attention of the members of our association to the articles specially treating of the chronology of the Exodus, a subject which our author admits to be involved in intricate and embarrassing difficulty. It is only by the most persevering patience, such as that exhibited by Dr. Kalisch, we can hope ultimately to succeed in bringing events comprised in the Exodus in harmony with each other and also with profane history. Dr. Kalisch's examination of the opinions of Wilkinson, Lepsius, Bunsen, and others, is entitled to serious consideration.

The biblical statement as to the period of the sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt is historically given at 430 years (1921-1491, B.C.). This is clearly and unmistakably given in the sacred text; yet what discrepancies are exhibited by various authorities; thus Zunz gives 255 years; Hales, 456; Bunsen, 1440; and Lepsius, 90! The chronology as maintained by Kalisch may be given thus:—

1. Jacob and his family immigrated into Egypt, 1839, A.M., or 1921, B.C.  
 2. Jacob died 1856, A.M., or 1904, B.C. 3. Joseph died 1910, A.M., or 1850, B.C. 4. Moses was born 2189, A.M., or 1571, B.C. 5. The Exodus took place 2269, A.M., or 1491, B.C. To mark the extraordinary variety in the period of the Exodus as given by different writers, it is sufficient to record the results of the researches of the following authorities:—Seyffart, 1867, B.C. Hales, 1648, B.C. Monk, 1600, B.C. Jackson, 1593, B.C. Playfair, 1555, B.C. Petavius, 1531, B.C. Scaliger, 1497, B.C. Usher, Wilkinson, and others, 1491, B.C. Helvicus and Marsham, 1488, B.C. Lepsius, 1314, B.C.

Dr. Kalisch avoids entering into the vexed questions relating to the shorter Hebrew or the longer Greek chronologies, or the relation between the years of the world and those of the Christian era. He at once adopts the Hebrew computation, being that which is based on biblical

statements, and puts aside the questionable alterations which have been adopted in the Septuagint, by Josephus, and their followers.

If the period of the sojourn of the Israelites be difficult of solution, that as to the king who reigned at the Exodus is perhaps fraught with equal embarrassment; yet here we reap the advantages arising from later hieroglyphical research. The order of Egyptian dynasties is one, however, of considerable uncertainty. To enumerate therefore a few of the various conjectures on this head, we may notice that Josephus assigns the period of the Exodus to the reign of Ramesses V, on the authority of Manetho; Champollion adopts the same king; Eusebius and Syncellus name Anchencheres or Cencheres; Lysimachus, Bocchoris; Ptolomæus, Mendesius, and others, Amosis; Polemo, Apis; Archimander, Menephtha II; Rosellini, Ramesses III (Miamum); Wilkinson, Thothmes III; lord Prudhoe (duke of Northumberland) Pthamenoph; Osborne, Kitto, and others, Sethos II. It is vain to attempt to reconcile these remarkable varieties, and it is, let us indulge the fond hope, left to the discovery of further monumental inscriptions to obtain a solution. It is certain that more confirmation has been given by the examination of monumental records to the correctness of biblical statements than by any other researches, and prove their value as far as they relate to the history of Egypt and her institutions.

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**HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF REPTON.**—Dr. Robert Bigsby, well known to antiquaries, a short time since printed a historical and topographical description of Repton, in the county of Derby;<sup>1</sup> which, having had but little circulation beyond those who subscribed to the work, is here noticed as one to which the members of the Association may desire to make reference in connexion with no inconsiderable portion of the proceedings of the Association at their Congress, held at Derby, in 1851, under the presidency of sir Oswald Mosley, bart. In this publication, the learned author has acted up to his motto, adopted from old Fuller, “Redeeming old famous places from the tyranny of time and oblivion.” There is scarcely a place, in its historical and topographical relations, more interesting than that of Repton; and, considering the number of eminent scholars sent forth by its renowned school, it is rather remarkable that it should not before have met with its special historian.

The history of Repton, in the Saxon æra, is one which has been ably brought before our notice by the labours of Mr. Arthur Ashpitel, the results of which will be found in the *Journal* of the Association (vol. vii, pp. 263-283). It will there be seen how the views of the architect support the opinions of the historian. Dr. Bigsby has entered into full particulars relating to the history of the religious house of Repingdon, Repington, or

<sup>1</sup> Historical and Topographical Description of Repton. By Robt. Bigsby, M.A., LL.D., etc., etc. London: 1854. 4to. Woodfall and Kinder.

Repton, including the cell of Calke, and traced it, from the foundation in 1172, to the period of its dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. The derivation of the name of Hreopandun, Repington, or Repton, is still open to discussion. Dr. Bigsby pays deserved attention to the suggestions of Mr. Ashpitel, but "*manipulus montis*" cannot yet be said to have been satisfactorily explained. Repton is, however, generally stated to have been the chief city of the kingdom of Mercia during the Saxon heptarchy, or, as Dr. Bigsby calls it, "*octarchy*";<sup>1</sup> which, according to tradition, formed the burial place of the kings of that nation. These assertions, our author contends, rest solely on tradition, and he adduces circumstances unfavourable to such opinions (p. 22). He, however, admits that the obsequies of Ethalbald, and Wiglaf, appear to have been solemnized at Repton; and it must also be recollected, that the rev. D. Haigh has added Wilmund, or Vigmund, his son, and Wistan, his grandson, to those of the royal line here interred.<sup>2</sup> The foundation of the abbey of Repton dates prior to A.D. 660, it was destroyed by the invasion of the Danes in 874; but, at the time of the Conquest, Repton, as we learn from Domesday Book, was possessed of a church, with two priests and one carucate of land. The extracts from this record are given by Dr. Bigsby, with comments by sir Oswald Mosley, bart., to which we refer our readers. The religious of the second foundation were black canons of the order of St. Augustine, and owe their establishment at Repton to Maud, widow of Ranulph de Blundeville, earl of Chester, in the year 1172. The inmates were brought from Calke. The ancient charters and grants are given with accuracy, commencing with that of Matilda countess of Chester, referred to by our associate, Mr. Halliwell (*Journal*, vol. vii, p. 238). There is also a list of the priors to the time of Henry VIII, and a representation of the common seal of the priory (p. 80). The priory passed into the possession of Mr. Thos. Thacker, in the 30th year of this reign, and became his residence. Other lands, not belonging to the priory, passed to the Finderns, and then to the Harpurs, and are now in the possession of our associate, sir John Harpur Crewe, bart.; also to sir John Port, who founded the grammar school, the seal of which was given by Mr. Pettigrew, in the previous number of our *Journal* (pl. 9, fig. 3.)

The second part of Dr. Bigsby's work consists of the topographical description, giving an account of the village, church, school, parochial statistics, antiquities, biographies, and remarkable events, illustrated by lithographic plates and woodcuts. The crypt of Repton Church has been already amply treated of by Mr. Haigh and Mr. Ashpitel, in the papers of the Association, referred to in our *Journal* and the Winchester Congress

<sup>1</sup> It is scarcely necessary to remark that this variety of terms arises from the two kingdoms of Deira and Bernicia being included in the common appellation of Northumbria. "*Provincia Britonum quæ modo Anglia nominatur, Saxonum temporibus in octo regna divisa fuerit.*"

<sup>2</sup> See Winchester Congress volume, p. 449.

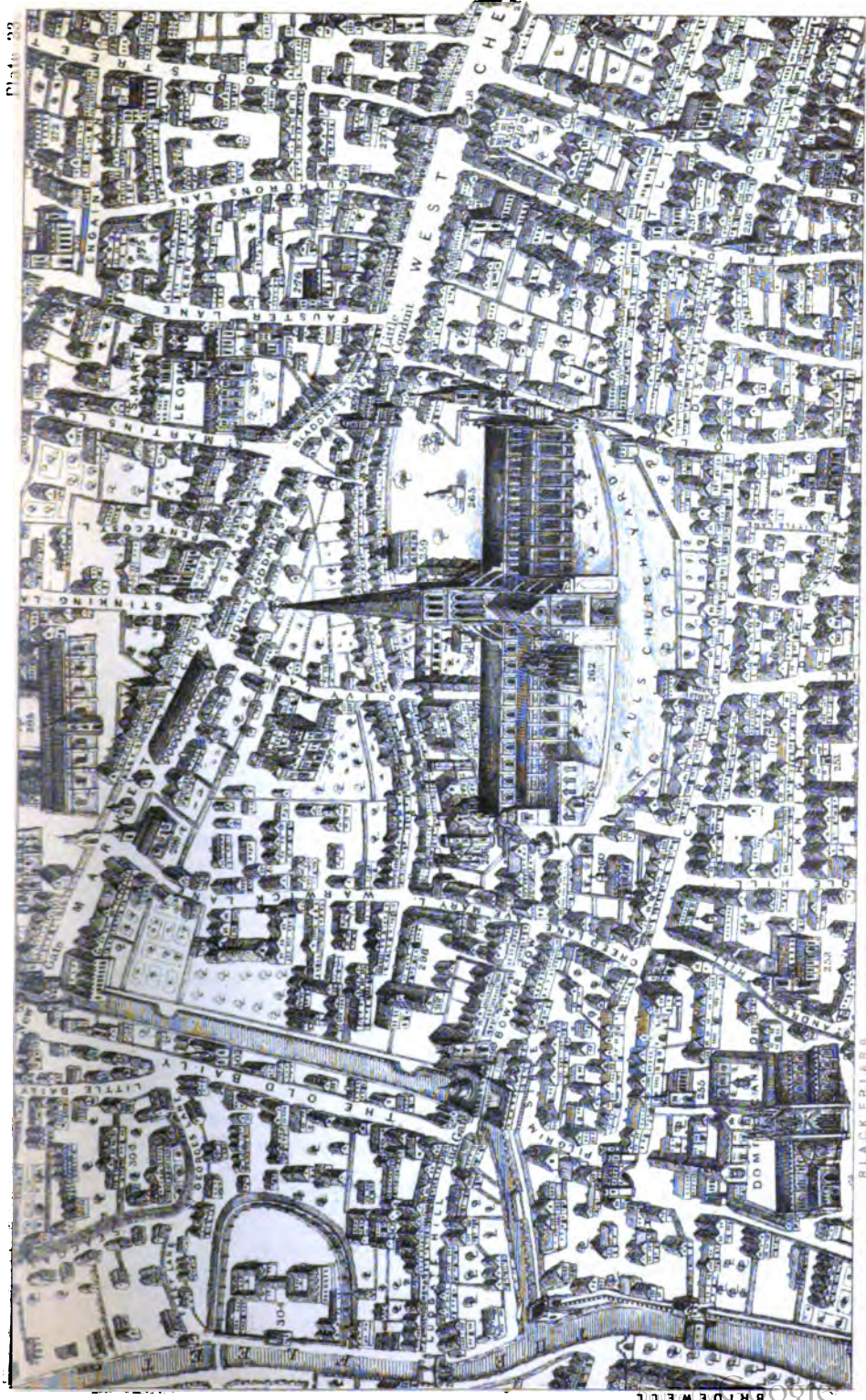


volume, and have been made available to the historian with deserved acknowledgment. Of the school the account is most ample, and the legal instruments in connexion with it are given *in extenso*. It was the place whence the author derived his education, and he dwells upon the subject with affectionate regard.

Under the division of antiquities, Dr. Bigsby enters upon the inquiry as to whether any remains of the Saxon Abbey still exist; and he agrees in the opinion expressed by Mr. Ashpitel, that "the Repton Crypt is beyond doubt a genuine sample of Saxon architecture" (p. 241). He throughout carefully keeps in view the existence of two distinct religious foundations; the former, an abbey, presided over by a female, though containing both male and female inmates; the latter, a priory, destined only for males. Having fully recorded the results of Mr. Ashpitel's inquiries, and given an account of the excavations carried on under the auspices of our respected associate, the Rev. Dr. Peile, then head-master of Repton School, Dr. Bigsby proceeds to detail particulars relating to various monumental tablets, swords, etc., found at different times in the neighbourhood; and among other articles of interest, he particularizes the tiles described by Mr. L. Jewitt, in the *Journal* (vol. vii, p. 384, *et seq.*, and plates 41 and 42). He also makes mention of one presented to the Association by Mr. J. J. Briggs, of King's Newton, found in a stable in Derbyshire, and reported to have been brought from Repton Priory. This tile is one of very few which have come under our notice, having the letters of the alphabet expressed in Lombardian characters, belonging to the twelfth century. It is now for the first time engraved, and cannot be more appropriately introduced, than in a notice of the antiquities of Repton. It measures barely five inches square, and is glazed on its surface, though the glazing is now somewhat impaired by time. It has been cut by Mr. Jewitt for the Association. The letters are, singularly enough, and not very favourably to the advancement of education, impressed backwards, and therefore read from the right to the left.



The biographical notices relating to eminent persons of Derbyshire will be read with general interest, and the particulars of those connected with the school by Reptonians with zeal and delight. All must be anxious to possess so good a record of the place at which they derived their



OLD ST PAULS AND ITS VICINITY. From Mr Newton's Map of London before the Reformation.



education, and we take leave of Dr. Bigsby's work with a hearty recommendation of it to our associates, whose proceedings have been by the Derby Congress so closely connected with the various subjects of which it treats. The matter derived from our labours, and recorded by Dr. Bigsby, satisfactorily evinces the utility of holding Congresses for the examination of the antiquities of the counties of our island, and shows how advantageous they prove to be in the elucidation of the history of the several establishments which have or had their seat in the respective localities.

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**ANCIENT LONDON.** Our associate, Mr. William Newton, has long been known to us by his attention to the ancient topography of London. Many of us have benefited by his acquaintance with this subject in our examination of the city antiquities and at our public discussions; and we have now the gratification of announcing the completion of the work,<sup>1</sup> upon which he has engaged no inconsiderable portion of his leisure time. The printing and ornamentation of the publication have been made to correspond with the period to which it relates, and are altogether highly creditable to those engaged in its production.

The memoir (extending over a hundred and twenty folio pages) which accompanies the map, must be referred to by all engaged in researches respecting the former condition of the city of London, and the representation of the buildings marked in it are engraved with great accuracy and distinctness. The labour attending this must have been necessarily very great. By the kindness of Mr. Newton we are enabled, in plate 23, to present to our readers a specimen, by which the mode of execution and illustration will be understood and appreciated. We have selected that portion surrounding old St. Paul's, including the building itself, which forms the centre of our plate. The objects represented in this portion, admirably engraved by our associate, Mr. Thomas Sherratt, jun., and subsequently lithographed by the skilful hand of Mr. Jobbins, are those which extend in an eastern direction as far as Cheapside, and in a westerly one to the river Fleet. The plate bears reference to the following places worthy of note within this very circumscribed area, corresponding to the numbers engraved in our illustration: 217, Standard in Cheap; 218, queen Eleanor's cross; 241, old Exchange and Mint; 251, Mountjoy house; 253, St. Andrew Wardrobe; 254, the King's Great Wardrobe; 255, St. Ann, Blackfriars; 256, St. Paul's palace; 257, Petty Canons; 258, St. Paul's cloisters; 260, the Dean's lodgings; 267, Paul's bake-

<sup>1</sup> London in the Olden Time; being a Topographical and Historical Memoir of London, Westminster, and Southwark, accompanying a Pictorial Map of the City and its Suburbs as they existed in the Reign of Henry VIII, before the Dissolution of Monasteries. Compiled from Ancient Documents and other authentic Sources. By William Newton, author of a *Display of Heraldry*. London: 1855. Folio. Bell and Daldy.

house; 270, St. Peter's church; 272, Haberdashers' hall; 275, Goldsmiths' hall; 276, St. Vedast's, Foster-lane; 279, St. Leonard's, ditto; 294, St. Nicholas in Sharples; 295, Cloister of the Grey friars; 296, St. Ewin's church; 297, Lovell's inn; 298, Abergavenny house; 303, St. George's inn; 304, the Fleet prison.

In Mr. Newton's map we have, it will be seen, presented to us a clear representation of the cities of London and Westminster, together with the borough of Southwark, and various detached hamlets in the neighbourhood, as they stood in the time of Henry VIII, before the suppression of the religious houses. It is founded on the basis of the survey taken by John Roque in the beginning of the last century. All labours in this field of research, however, previous and subsequent to the time of Roque, extending to the present day, have been duly consulted by Mr. Newton, and are enumerated in his prefatory remarks. The work is not to be looked upon as simply a topographical production; it embraces no inconsiderable portion of history, and is the result of patient and laborious inquiry. The author, in the first instance, entertained the idea of illustrating his map by reference to the pages of the renowned John Stow; but he very soon found that a more useful and advantageous publication would be produced by his own illustration of the writings of Stow, taking the pages of the old chronicler as a ground upon which to pursue his researches. We had an intention to submit to our readers some extracts from the work; but where all is so pertinent it is difficult to make a selection, and no one part is entirely independent of another. A copious and valuable index and a table of contents have been added to perfect the work, and render access to every part easy of attainment.

The map measures four feet seven inches in length, and is three feet and a half in breadth, which affords a scale sufficiently large to represent with distinctness all the parts and buildings embraced in it. That portion of London which succumbed to the flames in 1666 is very judiciously marked out by a jagged line and coloured red, and thus gives to the reader an important bit of information without trouble or difficulty. It is hardly necessary to say that we strongly recommend this work to our associates, and we shall doubtless, in the course of our future inquiries, have occasion frequently to refer to it for assistance.

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ANCIENT ARMOUR AND WEAPONS.—The author of the *Tower Armouries* again appears before us—

‘With helm and shield and plasteron,  
And baldrick richly dight;  
With deadly brand and jupon,  
And spear of mickle might.’

But he is now no longer confined within the narrow walls of the fortress, his flight is more daring, and he comes forward to grapple with the

history of armour and weapons in Europe, from the iron period of the northern nations to the end of the thirteenth century.<sup>1</sup> This subject, once so tortuous, dark, and rugged, and beset with so many doubts and difficulties, has long since been rendered comparatively clear, smooth, and easy, by the researches of the late sir Samuel Meyrick and Mr. J. R. Planché. Although Mr. Hewitt has made extensive use of the labours of these erudite archæologists, we regret to remark that in no one instance has he had the candour to acknowledge his obligations to them, though in truth his book is little else than a compilation, not very judiciously made too, from their published works. So long as Mr. Hewitt follows these excellent guides, we see no reason to dissent from his statements; but we are constrained to protest against his *original* inferences and deductions. The doctrine promulgated at the outset, that the Teutons dispossessed at will the nations that had preceded them (p. 1), is a novelty opposed to all ancient records, and also, indeed, to Mr. Hewitt's own account given in a subsequent part of his work. Mr. Hewitt dates the commencement of the iron period from the retirement of the Romans beyond the Alps! Can he be ignorant of the fact of the discovery of spears and swords of iron in the tombs of Etruria, to say nothing of the numerous iron weapons met with among Roman remains in this country? If cognizant of these things, why forbear to notice them, and lead the uninitiated to give credence to an erroneous statement, and regard the Teutons as the original "iron-workers" in Europe?

The first ninety pages of Mr. Hewitt's work are occupied by Part I,—“From the commencement of the iron period to the eleventh century”; and the weapons first described are the spears and javelins, of which twenty-three examples are engraved. These are followed by the straight double-edged swords, mention being made of the *seax*, or curved blade with concave edge; regarding which he remarks, that though a specimen is figured by Worsaae, not a single one has been found in England. Mr. Hewitt has surely seen or heard of the short daggers of this form so abundant in the Saxon barrows, and which are undoubtedly the kind of weapon alluded to by Nennius (iii, § 46). Various forms of axes and *war-knives* are given by Mr. Hewitt, with notices of the bow and arrow, mace, pike, sling, stone-hammer, morning-star, fork, and bill. The body armour, or coat-of-fence, is treated of; but we are not disposed to agree with the writer in regarding Beowulf's words as conclusive evidence of the use of interlinked chain-mail among the Teutons, though we are inclined to believe that this species of defensive harness was introduced into Europe at a somewhat earlier period than is generally

<sup>1</sup> Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe; from the Iron Period of the Northern Nations to the end of the 13th Century. By John Hewitt. Oxford and London: 1855. 8vo. J. H. and J. Parker.



supposed. We are at a loss to conceive why Mr. Hewitt should sneer at the idea of an eastern origin for hauberk. The earliest chain-mail that has descended to our time is of undoubted eastern fabric, and not only greaves (which seem to puzzle the writer), but even vant-braces, are to be found attached to the interlinked chain-armour of Asia.

The second part of the work introduces us to the era of the Norman Conquest, and with it we are again compelled to demur to some of Mr. Hewitt's conclusions. He appears to find in almost every form, whether it be dot or circle, honeycomb, scale or trellis, a representation of interlinked chain-mail, though in this, as in other matters, he contradicts himself in subsequent pages; indeed, if any wish to take him as their guide, they must elect from which part of his book they will have him. The treatment of the subjects is so confused and indefinite, and the writer's style so prolix and discursive, that we have in vain attempted to select extracts from his numerous pages, and cannot help regretting that so much irrelevant matter is introduced, whilst so many important points of inquiry are omitted.

Not, however, to be open to the accusation of dealing entirely with generalities, we would draw the attention of the reader to the following passage, which occurs at p. 123 of Mr. Hewitt's work: "From this glimpse at the seals and tapestries (and the illuminated manuscripts of the period contribute similar testimony), we may gather that the artists of this day had no uniform method of depicting the knightly harness; so that, instead of endeavouring to find a different kind of armour for every varying pattern of the limners, we should rather regard the varied patterns of the limners as so many rude attempts to represent a few armours." Now, independently of this assertion being contradicted by artists of all nations and in all materials displaying precisely the same varied patterns at the same period as Mr. Hewitt's own illustrations show (*vide* plates 37, 63, and 66 in particular), he himself admits (p. 256) that "from the comparison of various examples, it seems probable that there were *not less than four or five* varieties of this kind of apparel" in what he calls studded armour *alone*. And at p. 134, speaking of the leg-armour in the Bayeux tapestry, he admits there are three sorts of clothing for the leg, one of which being marked with rounds as the hauberks are, probably indicates chain mail; while only fourteen lines further on the same page he calls precisely the same thing "a singular example of studded chausses;" all this being merely an attempt to throw discredit on sir Samuel Meyrick's original classification of the varieties of mail into the ringed, the masclé, the trellised, the scaled, the tegulated, and the banded, names taken by him from contemporary writers, and descriptive of the varieties which it is plain did exist, despite the efforts of some recent writers to deny it. In fact, the most singular circumstance is that, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which sir Samuel's work

was written and published, and the time that has elapsed since it appeared, not a single discovery has been made that has disproved one important point, or done other than illustrate his assertions and strengthen his arguments.

Valuable as are the seals, monuments, and miniatures which Mr. Hewitt in the course of his publication has re-produced from well known works, he would have added greatly to the interest of his compilation, had he further adorned his pages with representations of actual weapons and parts of armour of a date subsequent to the Teutonic period. There is probably not a public or private museum in the kingdom which could not have furnished some examples for his purpose; and of this we are certain, that there is not a proprietor or curator who would not have given him every assistance in their power had he sought their aid. Notwithstanding the objections to the work which we have felt it our duty to point out, we must yet regard it as a resumé of the subject of which it treats put forth in a convenient form, and it will be doubtless acceptable to those who have not the means of acquiring the critical inquiries of the late sir Samuel Meyrick.

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**MR. BATEMAN'S MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES.**—The members of the British Archæological Association have little need to be told of the assiduity displayed by Mr. Bateman, of Yowlgrave, near Bakewell, in Derbyshire, in the attainment of antiquarian objects, and those who attended the Congress held in that county, under the presidency of sir Oswald Mosley, bart., in 1851, must well remember the treasures which composed his extraordinary collection. They will, therefore, rejoice in the appearance of a "Descriptive Catalogue,"<sup>1</sup> which has just appeared, and is rendered available to the public. Fully alive to the uncertainty attending the preservation and transmission of all private collections, Mr. Bateman has wisely determined to leave a record of that which he has brought together, for the benefit of the archæologist. The articles are arranged under five principal divisions: 1. Britannic collections. 2. Ethnological collections. 3. Relics. 4. Arms and armour. 5. Collections illustrative of arts and manufactures. These divisions are again classed under more specific heads: thus, the first is arranged according to the Celtic period; the Roman and Romano-British period; the Teutonic, or iron period, being Anglo-Saxon, etc.; the mediæval period; and the old English, or mixed period: whilst the second division is classed under the heads of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and miscellaneous nations, ancient and modern. The relics consist of various things connected with remarkable persons and localities.

<sup>1</sup> A Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities and Miscellaneous Objects preserved in the Museum of Thomas Bateman at Lomberdale House, Derbyshire. Bakewell. 1855. 8vo.



The first division forms the principal and most important part of the collection; and presents to our notice the results of Mr. Bateman's labours in the tumuli of Derbyshire and the adjoining localities, so ably treated of in his "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire, and the Sepulchral Usages of its Inhabitants from the most remote Ages to the Reformation." The Kimmeridge coal ornaments, upon which Mr. Bateman has thrown so much light in the pages of our *Journal* (vol. ii, p. 234), are, together with the most interesting objects, figured as well as described; a view of Arbor Low, a neighbourhood whence so many antiquities were obtained, is also given, and the several forms of spear-head, javelin, dagger, etc. A beautifully engraved representation is given of a celt, found in 1808, at Brough, near Castleton, in Derbyshire, formerly in the possession of his father, the late Mr. W. Bateman. It is full socketed, and slightly ornamented with raised lines, terminating in bulbs, and is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. The flat celt, having on one side the impression of fern leaves, upon which the body of its owner reposed at the time of his interment, and which has been figured in the seventh volume of our *Journal*, also receives deserved notice. The collection of pottery of the different periods, as may be expected, is very rich, and being copiously illustrated will materially assist the inquirer in determining the time to which his specimens may belong. The articles, however, composing this collection, it is impossible to particularise; they are highly interesting, individually and collectively; and in thanking Mr. Bateman for this further contribution to archæological knowledge, we beg earnestly to express our hope that his health may permit him to continue and extend his researches.

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EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—A very important addition to our knowledge of the history of hieroglyphical literature has lately been afforded to us, by the publication of the extensive correspondence of Dr. Young with those who were first engaged in the research relating to the interpretation of the Rosetta-stone, and other inscriptions of Egypt, and will be found in the third volume of Dr. Young's works.<sup>1</sup> The claims of Dr. Young are very satisfactorily stated by the learned dean of Ely and Mr. Leitch, in chap. x of the biography, and nearly the entire of vol. iii, which consists of letters to and from baron Humboldt, M. Jomard, sir Wm. Gell, Wm. Hamilton, W. J. Bankes, M. Champollion, M. Letronne, M. Rosegarten, chev. San Quintino, count Pollon, chev. de Paravey, M. Peyron, M. Arago, rev. Dr. Tattam, etc.; and a perusal of this curious and deeply interesting correspondence will serve to shew the difficulties

<sup>1</sup> Works of the late Thos. Young, M.D., F.R.S., etc., in 4 vols., 8vo. Vols. i. and ii, Miscellaneous. Edited by Geo. Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely. Vol. iii, Hieroglyphical Essays, and Correspondence. Edited by John Leitch. Life of Dr. Young, by the Dean of Ely. London: 1855. Murray.

that had to be encountered, and the arduous manner in which they were surmounted. Nothing can exceed the patience displayed by Dr. Young in the pursuit of his inquiry; and the readiness with which he acknowledges the value of the labours of others, redounds greatly to his credit. There is a faithfulness about all he says and did, which unfortunately strongly contrasts with the conduct of some others engaged in the same inquiry. No one can be more anxious to pay all due regard to the labours of M. Champollion, to whose ingenuity and learning Dr. Young repeatedly bears the strongest testimony in the course of this correspondence. Among those who saw and admitted the importance of Dr. Young's researches, and maintained for him the honour due to his discovery of the key to the lost literature of Egypt, the baron von Humboldt stands most conspicuous. Dr. Young received also most important aid from sir W. Gell, whose lively style gives spirit and animation to such profound subjects, and whose patronage of Mr., now sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, has been so well repaid, by the most essential information in regard to Egyptian matters with which, in this country, we have been made acquainted. It will gratify our readers to know, that the widow of Dr. Young has recently presented to the Royal Society some of the original letters from the most celebrated philosophers of the age, with whom Dr. Young corresponded.

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**SARDINIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.**—The spirit of archæological inquiry seems to be rapidly spreading, both at home and abroad; and we have now to announce the appearance of an *Archæological Bulletin*<sup>1</sup> in Sardinia, where antiquities of deep interest (some of which have been more particularly noticed in our *Journal*) have recently excited much attention. Our respected member, the editor of this *Bulletin*, proposes to publish a monthly periodical of one sheet of letter-press, accompanied by occasional illustrations in wood and stone. Such a work, proceeding from what must be regarded as a classical land, promises to be of interest and importance; and we shall, on a future occasion, refer to the discoveries that have been made. Numerous relics have, for want of a regular establishment for their reception, and by the cupidity of the finders, been lost to all the purposes and requirements of the antiquary; some, however, have fallen into the conservation of foreign museums, by purchase from their ignorant possessors. A somewhat extensive and valuable collection, consisting of upwards of two thousand specimens, belonging to signor Cara, has been brought to this country, and offered to the British Museum, where we may hope to have future opportunities of examining them. They consist chiefly of those antiquities described by Mr. Pettigrew, in his paper on

<sup>1</sup> *Bullettino Archeologico Sardo, ossia Raccolta dei Monumenti Antichi in ogni genere di tutta l'Isola di Sardegna, diretto dal Can. Giovanni Spano, Preside nel R. Coll. Convitto di Cagliari.*

Tharros,<sup>1</sup> before referred to; and in entering into the room in which they were deposited, he could almost fancy himself in an Egyptian museum! The canon Spano has zealously exerted himself to secure from destruction, for the Cagliari Museum, the antiquities now being daily discovered; and under the judicious care of the director, signor Cara, they are arranged and made available to the student. Lord Vernon has also been very successful in his excavations; and we may hope soon to hear something regarding his collection. Attached to the Cagliari Museum, and illustrative of it, will be the periodical of canon Spano, the object of which, as expressed by himself, is to communicate intelligence calculated to advance our knowledge of the state of civilization, the manners, customs, religion, and the public and private life of those who have preceded us. Equally with other enlightened nations, he desires that his countrymen should be made acquainted with all the ancient monuments which have been, and may still be, discovered in Sardinia, and which may tend to raise the glory of his country. It is proposed, at present, to confine the work to a record of all antiquarian novelties or discoveries; to give only short descriptions of such artistic monuments as may be thought necessary, and to avoid long disquisitions. This seems judicious in the present state of Sardinia; and to attempt more, would be perhaps destructive of any progress whatever. The Sardinians require to be excited to a love of the arts and a taste for classical studies; and a brief *Bulletin*, published at short intervals, and at the small price of twenty-four cents each number, is the most likely means of achieving these objects. The subjects embraced in the work will relate to ancient cities, bronzes, stones, carved gems, medallions, amulets, etc., both sacred and profane. The contents of the several numbers will be given in the future pages of our *Journal*.

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EXCAVATIONS IN NORMANDY.—M. Charma, a most zealous antiquary, resident at Caen, whose numerous and excellent publications have at various times been presented to and laid before our Association, has lately added another of value, relating to the discoveries at Vieux.<sup>2</sup> The excavations thus recorded, took their rise from the simple presentation to the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy of a *boucle de ceinturon*, discovered by M. Morière in 1852, at the village of Vieux. The interest excited by this specimen, was sufficient to incite the society to institute researches upon the spot; and the enterprise has been happily rewarded by the discoveries enumerated in M. Charma's interesting report, addressed to the society of which he is the secretary. In the course of

<sup>1</sup> Notice of the Discovery of the Ancient City of Tharros, with Observations. By T. J. Pettigrew. Vol. vii., pp. 239-258.

<sup>2</sup> Rapport sur les Fouilles Pratiques au Village de Vieux près Caen (Calvados) pendant les années 1852, 53, 54. Par M. Charma, Sec. de la Soc. des Antiq. de Normandie, etc. Paris, 1855; 8vo.

these investigations, not only have various antiquities in bone, in stone, in iron, in bronze and in silver been found, but an ancient edifice, of considerable dimensions, has been brought to light. Among the osseous remains mentioned are, portions of a human skeleton, teeth of the horse, tusks of the wild boar, jaws of oxen, and bone hair-pins. Oyster shells (*ostrea hippopus*) were in abundance, as common in Roman buildings. An incomplete terra-cotta statuette of the Venus Anadyomène,<sup>1</sup> similar to others obtained from Baux, in the department de l'Eure, and elsewhere; various pottery of a fine-grained earth, covered with a black varnish; dishes with the names of the potters, as well as could be made out, of LOGIENI, DMONUS, O. FRONTI (Frontini), OF. SEV. (Severi), MA. CERATI (Manu Cerati), FEJICIS, M. PER (Peremis or Perpatui, or Perri, or Peri), OF. SAMI (or Sanvi, Samii, or Sanvilli), and MINIKIVS or MINVTIVS,—the characters not being very distinct. The most interesting piece of Roman pottery found, was a vase, nearly complete, which has been figured.<sup>2</sup> It is of a conical form, and its surface is covered with designs bearing reference to theatrical subjects, and representations of birds, etc. There were also collected from the neighbourhood some cuneiform or pyramidal objects, in stone, usually denominated weights,<sup>3</sup> and commonly found among Gallo-Roman remains; a stone sarcophagus from the neighbourhood, etc. In iron, bushels of heads of nails found among charcoal and ashes, a hinge, a ring, and two masons' chisels.<sup>4</sup> In bronze, small nails, fragments of a child's bracelet, a button, rings of different sizes, little bolts, a *torso* of a statuette, and a small lamp or *benitier*. Of coins in silver and bronze, two hundred and fifty-nine were discovered; but not of a fine quality. They are of Vibius Pansa, Egnatuleia, Vespasian, Domitian, Caracalla, Julia Mæsa, and Heremius Etruscus Decius, all in silver. Of large brass: Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina Augusta, Faustina junior, and Commodus. Of smaller brass: Domitian (very fine), Hadrian, Trajan, Aurelius Antoninus, Lucilla Aug. Antonini, Marius and Quietus, of rarity, and a Valentinian of date 364-375. Twenty examples of Tetricus, father and son, were laid before the academy.

The building discovered by the excavators is situated at the north-east

<sup>1</sup> Rising from the sea, as in the celebrated painting by Apelles. See Duchevreuil, in the *Mem. de la Soc. des Antiq. de Normandie*, année 1824, p. 52.

<sup>2</sup> *Mem. de la Soc. des Antiq. de Normandie*, tav. xx., pl. 1, figs. 1 and 2.

<sup>3</sup> These weighed from four to five livres. Mr. Pretty, in a communication to our *Journal* (vol. vii., p. 112), on Roman remains found near Towcester, has mentioned three stone weights of this description, which were furnished with iron rings fastened in with lead. (See vol. vii., plate xiii.) Two of these were of a square form; the third rounded. M. Charma speaks of his specimen as being covered with cement, and as having belonged to a work of masonry. A writer in the *Catalogue du Musée de la Soc. des Antiq. de l'Ouest* (p. 45) has suggested that these objects may have served as counterpoises used in suspension.

<sup>4</sup> Called, by some antiquaries, "styles". See *Catalogue of the Museum of C. R. Smith*, p. 76.

of Vieux. Its foundations have been exposed, and demonstrate it to be the remains of a theatre or an amphitheatre, of which an exceedingly good plan is given in plate xx of the *Memoires* of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. The building is attributed to the second century, under the reign of Antoninus, and its destruction is referred to the latter part of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century, when the Gauls so effectually destroyed many of the Roman edifices. The large quantity of charcoal and of ashes found, tend to the support of this opinion.

M. Charma had, previously to submitting the report above alluded to, to the academy, read before the society an account of an ancient relic dug up at Vieux, the ancient Argenis or Argenus, the capital of the Viducasses. This Gallo-Roman city was formerly a populous place, and is mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny. In 1850 a marble pedestal was found on the site of this city: on it was an inscription, giving the name of Titus Sermius Sollemnis, son of Solleminius, a grand priest, born in the city of the Viducasses, and stating that he had, under the consulate of Proculus and Annus Pius (A.D. 240), given fêtes in honour of Diana, one of the three divinities (Mars and Mercury being the other two) whose altars he had removed. This stone is called the *Pierre de Torigny*, from the name of the chateau in which it was found, and where it had been preserved from 1814. Near to this stone has been found a bronze vessel, figured by M. Charma, which he considers as having been formerly destined to some religious use, holding either oil or water; and from its form (having a *crescentic* ornament), belonging to Diana, he connects it with the stone in honour of the grand priest of Diana.

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TUMULUS IN CORNWALL.—A large tumulus, at Veryan Beacon, in Cornwall, is reported in the newspapers to have been recently opened, and a kist-vaen discovered, four feet six inches in length, and about two feet and a half in breadth. Funereal remains were within, consisting of ashes mixed with earth, stones, and charcoal; also, apparently the dust of rotten wood. These remains exhibit proofs of the primæval character of the interment, and are such as have been before reported to have been met with in Cornwall. We hope some more particular account of the examination will be rendered and appropriately recorded.

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THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY have been, by permission of the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company, exhibiting their extensive collection of drawings and tracings, the accumulation of the last seven years. The earlier specimens will be regarded with much interest by the student of the history of painting and engraving, the works of Giotto being very extensive. Facsimiles of ancient carvings in ivory have also been made under the direction of this Society, by Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. Westwood, and Mr. Franks, and described in a lecture by Mr. M. Digby Wyatt. The speci-

mens in "fictile ivory", numbering about one hundred and seventy specimens in the series, illustrative of medieval art, may be purchased at a very reasonable price at the office of the Society. They embrace "examples from periods when monumental illustration from other source, is comparatively rare and difficult to obtain, and, taken collectively, form a compendious history of the sculptural art; its decadence under the later Roman Empire; its lowest degradation in the ensuing ages, amidst barbarism in the West and formalism in the East; and its eventual resuscitation in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, under a new and more spiritual form of beauty."

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**SOUTHAMPTON ANCIENT WALLS.** When the Association, in August last, at their Congress, visited Southampton, the members were particularly interested with the ancient remains of the south castle, south gate, towers, etc., as illustrative of the archæology and history of this country at an early period. It was, therefore, with great regret they understood that it was in contemplation to remove these monuments of former times, and felt themselves bound, as conservators of antiquities, to record their disapproval of such a proceeding (see *Journal* for 1855, p. 348). On the 29th of January last a public meeting was held in the borough of Southampton, and presided over by the late highly respected mayor, Sampson Payne, esq., who so kindly received the Association on occasion of their visit. Our friends, the rev. Mr. Kell, Mr. Stebbing, Mr. Brannon, Mr. Falvey, and others, were active on this occasion, and resolutions were passed unanimously disapproving of the contemplated demolition, and suggesting that the south castle, south gate, and towers, and the whole associated buildings, which formed the old gaol, should be at once permanently devoted to the purposes of a town museum, library, and schools. The town council having been addressed and urged to this effect, we have much satisfaction in making known to our associates that the borough will still continue to boast of having some of the most interesting architectural remains in the kingdom.

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**THE ABBÉ COCHET.**—Our foreign associate has received from the Emperor of the French the distinction of the order of the legion of honour as a mark of approbation of his successful archæological discoveries, made known to the public in *La Normandie Souterraine*. It is gratifying to find that attention is paid by the French Government to researches of this nature, and it may be presumed that an exceedingly valuable collection of inscriptions on Roman monuments will soon be published at the expense of the nation, the authorities having directed a review and revision of all known throughout France to be made for that purpose. The inscriptions of Algeria, amounting to several thousands, are being printed, so that they may be available for the purposes of literary and historical research.

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## ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN WORKS

RECENTLY PUBLISHED, OR IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

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- The Churches of Essex architecturally described and illustrated. By George Buckler. Parts I and II. 8vo. Bell and Daldy.
- Transactions of the Surrey Archæological Society for the Years 1854, 1855. Vol. I. Part I. 8vo. Russell Smith.
- Memoir of the Life and Times of John Carpenter, Town Clerk of London in the Reigns of Henry V and Henry VI, and Founder of the City of London School. By Thomas Brewer. 8vo. Privately printed.
- Additions and Index to Miscellanea Palatina. By Geo. Ormerod, D.C.L., etc. 8vo. Not published.
- Pompeji in seinen Gebäuden Alterthümern und Kunstwerken für Kunst und Alterthumsfreunde dargestellt von Dr. J. Overbeck. Leipzig, 1856. 8vo.
- Mr. B. Thorpe proposes to publish a Translation of Dr. Lappenberg's "History of England under the Norman Kings, to the Accession of the House of Plantagenet." The work is, under the care of Dr. R. Pauli, already brought down to the death of Richard II. It is to be printed uniform with Mr. Thorpe's "History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings." An Epitome of the Early History of Normandy will be prefixed.
- Mr. Akerman proposes to publish (uniform with "Remains of Pagan Saxon-dom"), in Parts at 2s. 6d. each, Reliques of the Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Periods, in various Public and Private Collections. The Work will be issued from time to time, with as much expedition as the careful colouring of the Plates will permit. It will contain some of the choicest Examples of Ancient Art of the three periods, accompanied by Letter-press Descriptions. Subscribers' names received by John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.
- New Chapters of Ethnological Inquiry, including Monographs on Special Departments of Archæology, Philology, Comparative Geography, Physiology, and Natural History, contributed by Alfred Maury, Francis Pulszky, etc. Illustrated with Woodcuts, Coloured Plates, and Maps; and presenting Fresh Investigations, Documents, and Materials; by J. C. Nott, M.D., and Geo. R. Gliddon. 4to. Subscription, £1 10s. Trübner and Co.
- A Parochial History of Enstone, Oxon; being an Attempt to Exemplify the Compilation of Parochial Histories from Antiquarian Remains, Ecclesiastical Structures and Monuments, Manorial Records, and Ancient and Modern Documents, Parish Registers, Account Books, etc. By Rev. John Jordan, Vicar of Enstone, Oxon. Names to be sent to the Author.
- Catalogue of the Főjervár Ivories in the Museum of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., etc., preceded by an Essay on Antique Ivories by Francis Pulszky. Liverpool. 8vo.
- Crania Britannica, by J. W. Davis and J. Thurnham. Part I. Folio. Subscribers' names to be sent to Mr. Davis, Shelton, Staffordshire. £1 1s.
- A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor, by Richard Sims, of the British Museum. 8vo. By Subscription. 10s. 6d.
- The Blazon of Episcopacy, by the Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford. 8vo. By Subscription. 10s. 6d.

# THE JOURNAL

OF THE

## British Archaeological Association.

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SEPTEMBER 1856.

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### ON THE PRYCK-SPUR.

BY JAMES JAMES, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE eleventh volume of this *Journal*<sup>1</sup> contains a paper on a long-toed solleret, in which I touched upon the importance of the spur as an appendage to the harness of our early warriors, which as clearly marks the period to which it belongs as does a helmet, a breastplate, or a sword.

In continuation of the subject, I have prepared the following observations and drawings, which will, I trust, serve still further to illustrate the history of the spur.

Some antiquaries have inclined to the belief that the pryck spur was worn upon one heel only, for no better reason, as it appears, than that they have never been found in pairs. With few exceptions, these early spurs are manufactured of iron, a metal so liable to fracture and decay as to render the recovery of a perfect example an accident of rare occurrence. I think, therefore, that such a circumstance cannot be considered as evidence sufficiently strong to shake the well-established opinion, that the sculptured effigies and monumental brasses, which give us the minutest and most truthful details of costume in other particulars, are also to be trusted in this instance. All the figures bearing the pryck-spur which I have seen have both feet armed alike.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For the year 1855. See pp. 1-8.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal*, vol. vi, p. 123, for a paper "On an Ivory Carving of the thirteenth century; with observations on the "Pryck-Spur," by Abraham Kirkmann, esq., F.S.A.



In noticing the various forms which the pryck-spur has assumed, I shall give a series of drawings, taken from examples in my collection, illustrating them by numerous references to monumental effigies, all bearing testimony to the fact that spurs, in the earliest, as in the latest time, were worn in pairs. I shall also note such records and other matters as show the importance of the spur in all affairs of honour and arms in England during the time that the title of a knight was a high distinction, and at least a guarantee for courage. \*

In "The Booke of Honor and Armes, wherein is discoursed the causes of Quarrell, and the nature of Injuries with their repulses", printed "at London by Richard Jhones, dwelling at the signe of the Rose and Crowne, neere Holdburne Conduit, 1590", (an interesting chart of the code of honour of that day) there is a chapter showing "The manner of making knights about the yere of our Lord 1020;" but the author, I must remark, offers no authority for his statements, which are as follow :

"In that age, a prince, determining to make a knight, caused a high scaffold to be built in some cathedrall church in his kingdome, or other spacious place near unto it. Thither that gentleman was brought to receive that honor. Being come, he was foorthwith set vpon a chaire of siluer couered with greene silke. Then was demanded of him, if he were healthie in bodie, and able to endure the exercises required in a soldier. Also, whether he were a man of honest conuersation, and what witnesses worthie credite he could produce to answere for him. This being done, the bishop or chiefe officer of that church tooke the bible, and holding it open before the newe knight, in the presence of the king and all others, spake these words, saying, Sir, you that desire to receiue the order of knighthood, swear before God and by this holie bible that ye shall neuer fight against this mightie and excellent prince that bestoweth the order of knighthood vpon you, vnlesse ye shall be occasioned so to doo in the seruice of your owne king and naturall prince; for in that case (hauing first yielded vp the coller, deuise, and other ensignes of honor now receiued) it shall be lawful for you to serue against him, without reproach or offence to all other companions in armes; but otherwise dooing you shall incurre infamie,

and being taken in warre, shall bee subject to the paines of death. Ye shall also sweare, with all your force and power, to mainteine and defend al ladies, gentlewomen, orfants, widowes, women distressed and abandoned. The like ye must doo for wiues, being desired, and shunne no aduenture of your person in eurie good warre wherein ye happen to be.

"This oath taken, two of the chiefe lords led him vnto the king, who presentlie drew forth his sword and laied the same vpon his head, and said; God and S. George (or what other saincts the king pleased to name) make thee a good knight.

"Then came vnto the knight seuen noble maidens attired in white, and girt his sword vnto his side.

"That being done, foure knights of the most honorable in that presence put on his spurres.

"These ceremonies past, the queene tooke him by the right arme, and a duchesse by the left, and led him vnto a rich seate made on high, and thereupon set him; the king sitting down on the one hand, and the queene on the other.

"After the king and queene were thus set, and the newe knight betweene them, al the rest of the lords and ladies set them downe also vpon other seates prepared for them, three dissents vnder the king's seate.

"Euerie lord and ladie being in this sort placed, thether was brought a solemn collation or banquet of delicate meates, whereof the knight, the king, the queene, and the whole companie did eate. And so the ceremonie ended."

This was the ceremony which sir W. Segar, knight, the author of *The Booke of Honor and Armes*, had gathered from his researches amongst the archives of the Heralds' College to have been in use in the time of the pryck spur. It is probable that in the early days of chivalry, knight-hood being rarely conferred, the ceremonial of the installation was attended by solemnities which were inconvenient or impossible when rewards were conferred *sur le champ*, for prowess in the tournament or gallant conduct on the field of battle; and the ceremonial given in the following chapter on "the order of disgrading of knights in those daies" seems to have been equally inapplicable to the requirements of later times.

“If any knight had in that time been corrupted with monie by his prince’s enemy, or committed any other notable fault against loyalty and honour, the other knights forthwith made humble suite vnto the king that he might be punished. Which request being granted, they apprehended the offender, caused him to bee armed from head to foote, in such sort as if he should go to the field. Which done, they led him vp to an high stage, made in a church for that purpose, where were thirteen priestes saying those praieres ordinarily vsed at burials, as though that knight had lien dead at their feete. At the end of euerie psalme they tooke from him one peece of his armour. First, they tooke off his helmet, as that which defended traitorous eyes, then his gauntlet on the right side, as that which covered a corrupt hand; then the gauntlet of the left hand, as from a member consenting. And so by peece meale dispoyled him of all his armes, as well offensive as defensive, which one after another were throwne to the ground: and at the instant when euerie part of armour was cast downe, the king of armes first, and after him all the other herehaults cried aloud, saying: This is the helmet of a disloyall and miscreant knight. Then was brought thether a bason of gold or silver full of warme water; which being holden vp, the heraults with a loud voice says: What is this knight’s name? The purseuants answered that which in truth was his name. Then the king at armes sayd: That is not true; for he is a miscreant and false traitor, and such a one as hath broken the ordinance of knighthood. Thereunto answered the chaplins, Let vs give him his right name. Then spake the trompets, What shall be done with him? To which words the king answered, Let him bee with dishonor and shame banished my kingdome, as a vile and infamous man, that hath done offence against the honor of knighthood. When the king had so said, the king of armes, and other herehaults, cast the warme water on the disgraded knight’s face (as though he were anew baptised) saying: Hencefoorth thou shalt be called by thy right name—traitor. Then the king, together with twelve other knights, put vpon them mourning garments, declaring sorrowe; and comming vnto the knight disgraded, put him down the stage, not by the staires he mounted vp when he was

made knight, but threwe him down tyed unto a rope. Then with great ignominie he was brought unto the altar, and there laied groueling on the ground, and over him was read a psalme full of curses."

We shall now see, on good authority, by what ceremony knights were degraded in the reign of Edward II and Edward IV.

"It seemeth", says sir Wm. Segar, "that the degradation of knights hath been vsed onelie for offences of greatest reproach and dishonour, which I conceiue partlie by the rareness of such actions, and partlie for that the men, bereft of that dignitie, were not only degraded, but also by lawe executed. As in the raigne of king Edward the 4 it appeared a knight was degraded in this sort.

"First, after the publication of his offence, his gilt spurres were beaten from his heeles, then his sword taken from him, and broken. That being done, euerie peece of his armour was brused, beaten, and cast aside. After all which disgraces he was beheaded.

"In like manner, Andrew of Hekela, knight and earl of Cardoyl, was in this sort disgraded. He being apprehended, was, by the king's commandment, brought before sir Anthony Lucy, anno 1322, apparelled in all the robes of his estate as an earle and a knight, and so led unto the place of judgment. Being thether come, sir Anthony Lucy said unto him these words: First, thou shalt lose the order of knighthood by which thou hadst all thine honour, and, further, all worship vppon thy bodie bee brought to nought. Those words pronounced, sir Anthony Lucy commanded a knaue to hewe the knight's spurres from his heeles, and after caused his sword to be broken ouer his head. That done, he was dispoyled of his furred tabord, of his hood, of his furred cotts, and of his girdle. Then sir Anthony said unto him these wordes: Andrew, now art thou no knight, but a knaue, and for thy treason the king doth will thou shalt bee hanged.

"This manner of proceeding in the degradation of these two knights, I found recorded in an ancient booke of Master Garters, written in the self same words that are here expressed."

Mention has already been made of a woodcut in the collection of M. Guenebault, at Paris, depicting the de-

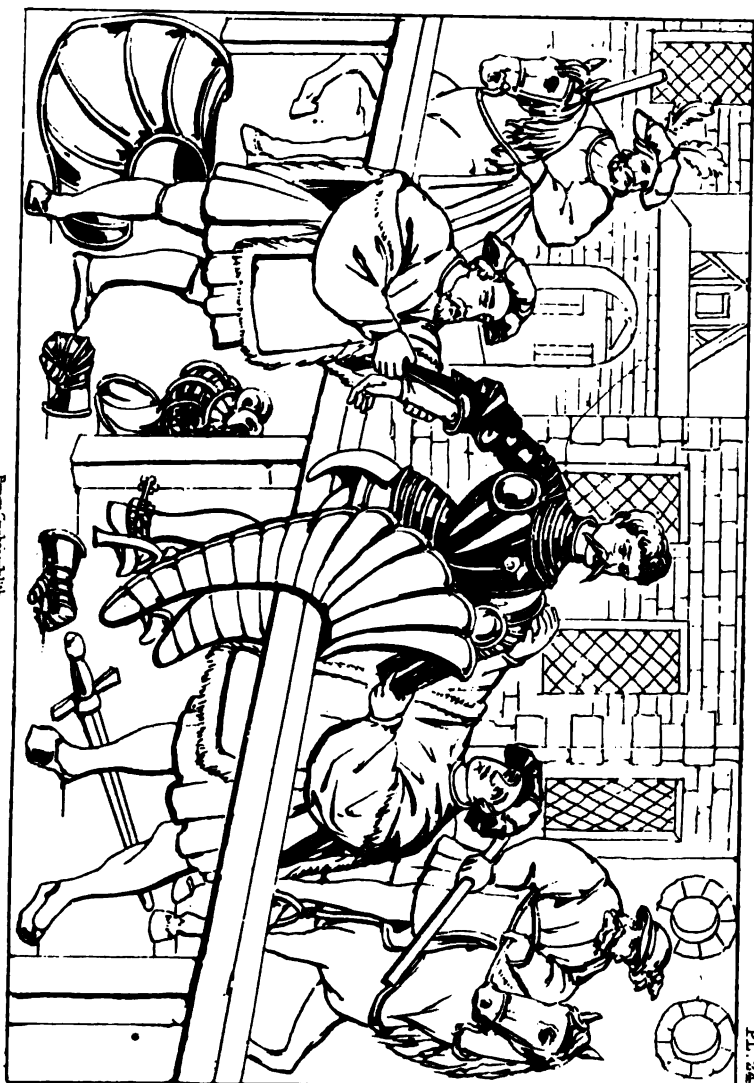
gradation of a cavalier.<sup>1</sup> I have since, through the kindness of Mr. Boone of Bond-street, had an opportunity of inspecting a German manuscript, which gives another illustration of this curious ceremony.<sup>2</sup> The outline of this illumination (see plate 24) affords some fine examples of defensive armour used in the tournaments of the latter half of the fifteenth and the commencement of the following century. The knight, still seated in his saddle, is placed astride the barrier, and, under the direction of the marshals of the lists, is being disarmed by the heralds. The helmet is one of those ponderous defences for the head, which was only calculated to resist the blows of a sword or mace, ample room being afforded for the passage of a thrusting weapon through the bars of the visor.<sup>3</sup> The knight has no defensive armour below the tassels, depending for the security of his lower extremities on the protection of a ponderous saddle of the quaintest form and construction. It is an object best understood by the illustration in plate 24: in front, the rider is protected from the breastplate to the toes; a curved back supports the knight behind; whilst a connecting bar between the back and front, about the level of the hip, seems to make it as difficult to take the seat as it is to leave it. A saddle of this kind (the only one I have seen in this country) was lately offered for sale to the authorities at the Tower Armoury, but the purchase was not made. The framework was of wood, the covering of leather.

In the year 1306, Edward I, prince of Wales, being then in his twenty-second year, was knighted by his father, who summoned all the noblemen and gentlemen, bound by their tenures of land to accept such a dignity, whereupon three hundred young men assembled to receive their spurs. Those of noblest birth kept their vigils at Westminster abbey, the remainder kept theirs in the Temple church. On the day succeeding that on which he received the order of knighthood, the prince himself attended at Westminster abbey, and conferred the like

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xi, p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> The manuscript is not an original document, but bears evident signs of having been carefully copied.

<sup>3</sup> A helmet of this kind was exhibited to the Association on March 10, 1848, by Mr. Pratt. Some observations on its form, made by Mr. Planché, are recorded in the *Journal*, vol. iii, p. 59.



PL. 24.

From the  
 MS. B. 1. 3.

THE DEGRADING OF A KNIGHT.



dignity upon the other candidates. The crowd was enormous, and several of the candidates for honour lost their lives in the crush.<sup>1</sup> The summonses issued of right by the crown for attendance to receive the honour of knight-hood (on which large fees were payable) afterwards became a considerable source of revenue, and occasionally of oppression, so that the subject was protected from compulsory acceptance of the dignity by an act of parliament, which will be afterwards referred to.

The great seal of William the Conqueror, on which he appears mounted and fully armed for battle, does not show any spur; and his sculptured effigy, placed against one of the external pillars of St. Stephen's, Caen, has been so damaged as to present little more than the trunks of a man and horse. It is, therefore, to the well known figures in the Bayeux tapestry that we must look for the first evidence to determine the period to which the pryck spurs given in plate 25 belong. The warriors on the tapestry are made to wear spurs without rowels, with straight necks and arms; a fashion which continued to the time of Henry II, as appears from the effigy on the great seal of that king. But by the end of his reign, in 1189, the depression of the arm, occasionally seen before, had become permanently settled, and the monument at Fontevraud which represents the king with spurs, has the arms so depressed as to give full freedom for the play of the ankle. Mr. Stothard believed that the effigy represented the body of the king as laid out in state before the funeral, and quotes from Mathew Paris: "But on the morrow, until he should be carried to be buried, he was arrayed in the royal investments, having a golden crown on the head and gloves on the hands, boots wrought with gold on the feet, and spurs, a great ring on the finger, and a sceptre in the hand, and girt with a sword: he lay with his face uncovered." The boots upon the effigy are green, ornamented with gold, on which are fastened with red leathers the golden spurs. (See plate 25, fig. 1).

The seal of Richard, constable of Chester for Stephen, also exhibits the straight neck and arms.

<sup>1</sup> See paper in *Journal* of the Arch. Inst. for June 1855, entitled, "The 'Hales' at the New Temple on the occasion of the Knighting of Prince Edward".



The first example<sup>1</sup> from my collection (see plate 26, fig. 1) was found in an excavation in Houndsditch. It is of iron (in excellent preservation, caused by its burial in London clay), and has a simple but elegant ornament on the neck; the arms are round, and the strap passes through double loops at the flattened extremities of the arms, to be fastened by a single strap and buckle on the instep, in accordance with the prevailing fashion of the day.

The second example on the same plate (fig. 2) is of the form seen on the seal of the constable of Chester. It is of iron, has both arms broken, about what appears to be the middle, and was discovered in dredging the Thames in the neighbourhood of Richmond.

The third example (fig. 3) is an iron spur coated with a white metal, having a neck not unlike the last. The extremities of the arms are squared and flattened to receive the rivets by which they were firmly fastened to the straps. It is similar to those shown in Stothard, upon the monument of the De L'Isle in Rampton church, Cambridgeshire. (See plate 25, fig. 2.) Mr. Stothard gives no date to this effigy, which appears to me to have been executed in the early part of the reign of Henry III.

The fourth example (plate 26, fig. 4) is also of the early type. It is of iron, much corroded, but bears marks of having been profusely decorated with precious stones. The left arm is broken, and at the extremity of the right is a loop, through which the leather passed on its way to the buckle.

In the third volume of this *Journal*, page 119, there is a drawing of a beautiful brass spur found at Pakenham, Suffolk. The neck assumes the shape of an animal with eyes of glass, a form which is repeated in the arms. It is of the early type, and of exquisite design. At page 246 of the same volume there are figures of two other pryck spurs of curious design. The principal peculiarity of both these examples is the extreme shortness of the neck, one of which assumes the form of an inverted arrow-head. The arms are fitted with single loops to receive the leathers.

The spur discovered in the tomb said to have belonged to Udard de Broham resembles this, having (so far as it is possible to judge from the corroded remnant) once been

<sup>1</sup> The drawings of spurs are half the size of the originals.

decorated with stones. The spur figured by Skelton, in his catalogue of the Goodrich collection, and there stated to be Frankish, also has the straight arm which distinguishes this type.

It will be observed, that none of the examples here figured or referred to have any buckles attached to the arms, a method which came into general use immediately before the adoption of the rowel. It is, therefore, remarkable to find fixed buckles on a spur recovered by the hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A., whilst excavating in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery situated on Linton Heath, the property of Pembroke College, Cambridge. In the grave which contained the spur was a skull and a small cruciform bronze fibula. It is very like the last figure on plate 26, but has never been jeweled. There is an engraving of this spur in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, vol. xi, page 99.<sup>1</sup>

The custom of burying dead warriors with their knightly equipments, practised by the Anglo-Saxons, was to some extent followed by the Normans, as shown in the cases of Henry II and Udard de Broham.

The curved spur arm which was worn by Henry II is afterwards seen upon the tomb of Richard I. "The boots", says Stothard, "are adorned with ribband, like straps of gold, which appear to have been intended to express the earlier mode of chaussure; the leathers of the spurs are visible." (See plate 25, fig. 3.) The figure on the tomb of king John is represented with black shoes and curved arm spurs of gold, fastened to the feet by straps of blue and gold, whilst the copper effigy of his son, Henry III, has the feet covered with gorgeous boots without any spurs.

The monuments in the Temple church, of Geoffrey de Magnaville, and of a knight unknown, both with the soleret of chain mail, have the curved arm spur, the strap passing through loops, and meeting the buckle upon the instep, in the manner shown by the foot of William

<sup>1</sup> There are two spurs figured in vol. iii, p. 98, of this *Journal*, in illustration of a paper on discoveries in a Roman encampment on Hod Hill, and which are undoubtedly Roman. They have all the characteristics of the Norman "pryck", but are of the rudest form. In one the loop is punched through the metal, and in the other the arm is twisted outwards, to form the ring through which the leather passed. There is an engraving of a Roman spur in my collection, on plate 27, fig. 4. It was purchased of Mr. Chaffers.

Longspée, and the monument in Gloucester cathedral, supposed to represent Robert, duke of Normandy.

We now turn to a new source for information. The introduction into England by the Flemings of the art of engraving figures upon metal, made stone effigies of rare occurrence in this period, and gave us in their place monuments less costly in production, easier of transport, and more enduring in their nature. To the monumental brasses we have now to look for our chief authorities, and on the earliest of these (that of sir John D'Aubernon, in the church of Stoke D'Aubernon, Surrey) we find the curved arm pryck spur with the strap loop, as before. "The date", says Mr. Boutell, "is about A.D. 1277, the 5th of Edward I, and is the only military whole length example of this reign which is not in the cross-legged attitude." There is another well known brass, exhibiting the same peculiarity of spur, in Trumpington church, Cambridgeshire; it represents sir Roger de Trumpington. The spur leather in this, as in the last, is neatly decorated, but shows no buckle, or any other terminal fastening. In the church at Chartham, Kent, there is a brass which commemorates sir Robert de Septvans, and exhibits the curved arm type in a new form; a boss at the extremity of either arm secures the end of the sole strap, whilst the upper leather, as in other cases, meets the buckle on the instep. (See plate 25, fig. 4.) The date of this example is 1306. But the year 1320, being the eighth year of the reign of Edward II, brings us back again to the old form; for we find on the brass of a knight of the Fitzralph family the same fashion as that exhibited on the Trumpington and Stoke D'Aubernon brasses. (See plate 25, fig. 5.)

The oaken effigy of sir Robert Dubois, in the church of Fersfield, Norfolk, must now be mentioned. The neck of the spur has disappeared, but was, in all probability, of the "pryck" form. The ends of the arms have two perforations, for the purpose of receiving the mounts to which the upper sole straps were attached. The date of this monument is 1311. (See plate 25, fig. 6.)

We have mentioned sir John D'Aubernon's brass in 1277, and now reach that of his son, which lies in the same church, and bears the date 1327. The solleret of

chain mail exhibited on the former has given way before the improvements in defensive armour, and has now the additional protection of laminated plates, which defend the instep and the upper surface of the foot, as in the brass of sir John de Creke, 1325, and that of the Fitzralph family.<sup>1</sup> The spurs have bosses like those of sir Robert de Septvans, but are longer in the neck, and are buckled at the side, instead of on the instep. In the year 1334 John of Eltham, the second son of Edward II, died at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and was buried in the abbey church at Westminster. The effigy on his tomb presents us with the last of the pryck spurs, and shows a further change in the mode of fastening, somewhat similar in fashion to that of sir Robert Dubois, a perforation at the extremity of the arm admits a ring to receive the metal mounts of the upper and sole straps. The illustration (see plate 25, figs. 7 and 8) is taken from Mr. Stothard's book, who says that the prior's convent of Westminster abbey claimed £100 in lieu of his horse and armour, which, according to custom, should have been presented as an offering at the altar of their church.

On fig. 1, plate 27, is represented an iron spur of very fine form; and, although much corroded, was evidently intended for riveting to the straps, like the brass of sir Roger de Septvans. The point of the neck assumes an elegant form. This spur was purchased of a dealer, and was said to have been recovered during one of the excavations which have recently taken place during the city improvements. The hon. Richard Neville, whilst making excavations in Chesterford churchyard, recovered a noble specimen of this type. It is figured in vol. iii, p. 179, of this *Journal*.

Fig. 2, plate 27, is of brass, and in a very perfect condition. The straps are fastened as in the monument of sir Robert du Bois.

Fig. 3, plate 27, is of iron, much corroded. The shape of the neck is similar to that in the first, whilst the strap fastenings are like those in the second. This spur was recovered during some excavations which were lately made at Mentmore, in improving the approaches to the mansion

<sup>1</sup> See British Arch. Journal, vol. xi, p. 2, and fig. 2, plate 2.

recently erected there. A coin of Alexander III of Scotland was found at the same time.

Fig. 1, plate 28, is of the same character as the former; the straps being attached in like manner. A portion of the leather still adheres to the metal. It was found, together with a vast quantity of human bones, in a flat meadow near Aylesbury, to which tradition points as having been a battle field. The Oxford clay, in which it has been lying for so many years, has made the iron to present an appearance similar to bronze. There is a rude ornament on the neck. This spur was formerly in the collection of the rev. Christopher Erle, of Hardwicke, Bucks, who kindly presented it to me.

The two following examples, on plate 28, figs. 2 and 3, were purchased by me at Mr. Bernal's sale. The first is of elegant form and proportion, the iron being coated with gold, and decorated by a lozenge-shaped ornament. The perforations of the arms show the strap fastenings to have been like those on the monument of sir Robert Dubois. In the second volume of this *Journal*, p. 197, mention is made of the exhibition of a drawing of a steel pryck spur, embossed with silver, which was dug up in the Isle of Wight. It would appear to be of a similar character to this.<sup>1</sup> The last is of iron, too much corroded to exhibit any very decided peculiarity. The strap hole is similar to that on the effigy of John of Eltham.

The latest example of the pryck spur is to be found upon the effigy of Ralph Stafford, lord Stafford, K.G., figured on the well-known brass of sir Hugh Hastings, in Elsyng church, Norfolk; date, 1347; nevertheless, the rowelled spur, of which I propose to treat in another paper, had become the prevailing fashion some years before; and although the seven figures which decorate the side compartments of the Elsyng brass are represented with the pryck spur, the principal figure in the centre (the effigy of sir Hugh) is made to wear the rowel.

There is another monumental representation of the pryck spur to which I must draw attention before closing this paper, but at the same time I regret that I have not arrived

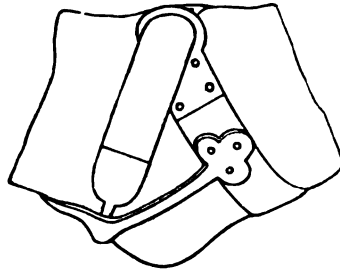
<sup>1</sup> The brass of Robert de Buers in Acton church, Suffolk, shows the arms of the spurs elegantly decorated. The whole costume, in fact, is most elaborate and beautiful.

1.



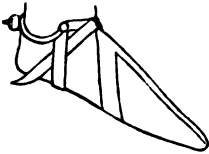
1189, Henry II.

2.



De Lisle, temp. Hen. III.

3.



Richard I.

4.



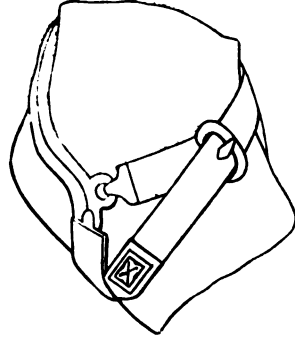
Robert de  
Septvans, 1306.

5.



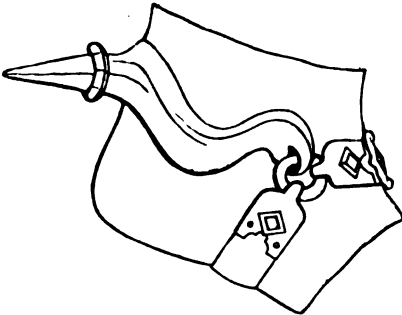
Fitzralph, 1320.

6.



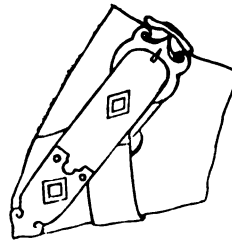
Sir Robert Du Bois, 1311.

7.



John of Eltham, 1334.

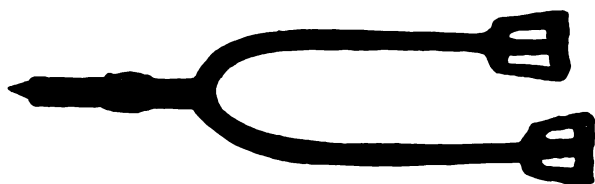
8.



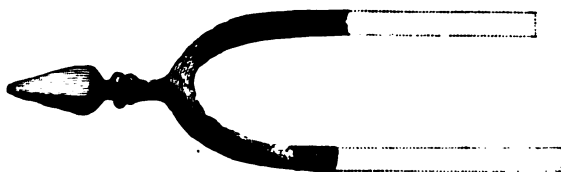
John of Eltham, 1334.



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2.



3.

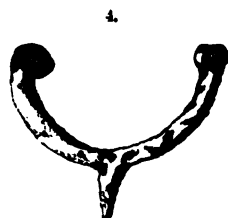
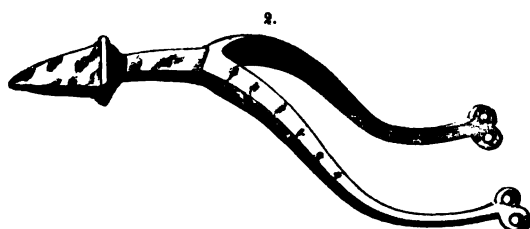
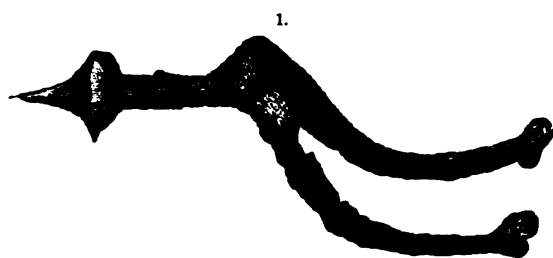


4.











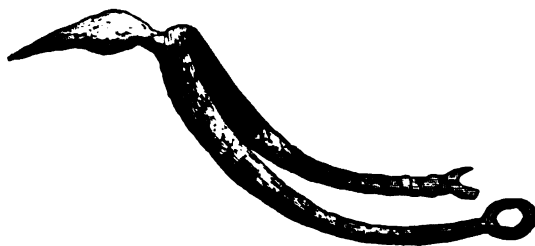
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.





at a satisfactory conclusion as to whether it be a different type, or merely the old form badly rendered by the artist. It is seen upon the incised slab supposed to have been dedicated to the memory of sir John de Bitton, who died A.D. 1227. This figure (plate 28, fig. 4) shows the inside of the feet, and the goad appears to have been riveted to a leather strap, which, I conclude, fastened as represented in fig. 5. The knight is habited in an entire suit of chain mail. An engraving of this slab is given in Mr. Boutell's *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, from which the illustration has been taken.



GULIELMUS BALNIS, 1285.

Mr. Stothard has engraved the monumental effigy in Gosberton church, Lincolnshire. The costume shows it to have been sculptured about the same period as the Bitton slab. We have here a view of both sides of the feet, but no termi-

nal fastening can be detected. The goad, in this instance, appears to have been riveted to a leather strap (see fig. 6), which passes round the ancle and is retained in its circular form by sewing, the sole-strap being attached to either side of the upper leather by the same means. The spur seems to be a fixture, and must have been drawn on and off with the chain mail.

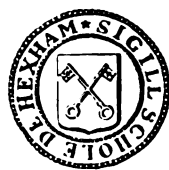
I have nothing which can be supposed to represent this goad, nor have I seen one in any other collection; but it is possible that calling attention to these facts, may be the means of fixing a purpose to some rusty relic, the original object of which is at present unknown.

In a cloister of the Annunziata convent at Florence, there is a mounted effigy of Gulielmus Balnis, of which I have taken a drawing from the MSS. of Mr. Kerrich, in the British Museum. (See cut on the preceding page.) The date he ascribes to it is 1285. Fashion, which in the middle ages usually placed Italy far in advance of western Europe, had not yet changed the construction of the spur; but the decorations on the plate-defences show that her artists had already commenced that elaborate ornamentation, which made the armour of Milan steel the most esteemed by European knights.

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1



3



4



2



5



## NOTES ON THE SEALS OF ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

BY T. J. PETTIGREW, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A., VICE-PRESIDENT AND TREASURER.

*(Continued from p. 155.)*

MIDDLESEX. WESTMINSTER COLLEGE was founded by queen Elizabeth in the year 1560, yet long prior to this time a school existed in Westminster, as shown by a passage cited on a former occasion (see p. 57) from Ingulphus, who relates the examination he underwent in the time of Edward the Confessor by the queen Edgitha. Further notices of a Westminster school are to be found in the writings of Stow and other authorities. A salary was paid to a schoolmaster by the almoner of the monastery, whose office is expressed in his description as "Magister Scholarum pro eruditione puerorum Grammaticorum." Henry VIII settled a school here upon the form in which it now exists, and the general draft of this charter is still extant, but the particulars referrible to the school are not to be found. Queen Elizabeth's foundation is therefore probably only to be regarded as a confirmation or continuation of the establishment of her royal father; but she caused a statute to be enacted by which the scholars were to be elected on the foundation and their exhibitions to the universities. From the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the State of Education, we learn that Westminster college is not endowed with lands and possessions specifically appropriated to its maintenance, but that it is attached to the general foundation of the collegiate church as far as it relates to the support of forty scholars. The superintendence and visitation of it are combined in the persons filling the positions of dean and chapter of Westminster; dean of Christ Church, Oxford; and the master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The seal employed by the college of Westminster is represented on plate 29, fig. 1,

and consists of the following arms, viz., *azure*, a cross patonée between five martlets *or*, in a chief *or*, a pale of the royal arms, viz., France and England quarterly, between two roses *gules*; underneath, in an escroll, IN PATRIAM POPULUMQUE.

HARROW. The celebrity of the free grammar school of Harrow on the Hill, founded in the 14th year of queen Elizabeth (1571), has been produced and sustained by the profound classical knowledge of its several masters, and the reputation of the distinguished scholars who have emanated from it. The school owes its origin to a wealthy yeoman, living in the hamlet of Preston in that parish, of the name of John Lyon, who procured from her majesty letters patent and a royal charter, recognising the foundation under the government of six trustees as a body corporate, under the title of "The Keepers and Governors of the Schoole called, and to bee called THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOLE OF JOHN LYON, in the Village of Harrow upon the Hill, in the County of Middlesex". It was not, however, until the 18th of January 1590, that Mr. Lyon promulgated the statutes he had been empowered to draw up. The regulations for the school were most carefully prepared by the founder, two years only prior to his decease. They are very specific in regard not only to the character of those intended to be permitted to enjoy its benefits; but also as to the books that are to be read and the exercises performed. The amusements and the modes of correction of the scholars are also specified; and should boys be found *unapt to learn*, they are, after one year's pains taken with them to small profit, to be removed from the school. In the first instance, the masters were confined to unmarried men; this was, however, soon amended, and one instance only of an unmarried master has occurred for the last two centuries. The revenues of this school are those bequeathed to it by the founder, no additional endowment having been made. The lands, however, whence its expenses were disbursed, have increased so much in value that the income is considerable.

The seal of the school (pl. 29, fig. 2) consists of the arms of the founder, a lion rampant, around which we read, + DONORUM DEI DISPENSATIO FIDELIS. In addition to a shield containing the arms sculptured on the entrance

porch to the house of the master, is another, representing two arrows crossed, in allusion to the practice of archery, which was here instituted, agreeably to the desire of the founder, as an exercise for the boys. The insignia of this sport are also displayed on all the books given as prizes at the school. The original statutes of the school, indeed, expressly ordain that every boy shall possess "bow shafts, bow strings, and a bracer to exercise shooting". This practice was not confined to Harrow school; it prevailed at Eton and others; and the places known in the vicinity of these establishments as "The Shooting Fields", "The Butts", etc., probably owe their distinctive appellations to this practice. At Harrow, however, there were annual public archery meetings; and on the anniversary of the foundation six, and in later times twelve, boys have contended for a silver arrow. This custom has fallen into disuetude; the last silver arrow was adjudged in 1771, and was in the possession of my late friend the rev. Henry Drury of Harrow. Accounts of these exhibitions may be found in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and on one occasion, the 4th of July 1765, it appears that some Indian warriors then present in England were on the ground to witness a ceremony which to them must have been deeply interesting and exciting, as being that of their own chief mode of warfare. Public speeches now supply the place of archery, as the exhibition was found to confer upon the successful shooter too many privileges for the due maintenance of the discipline of the school.

It was not until about the middle of the seventeenth century that others than what may be looked upon as parochial boys, for whom the school was originally established, entered its walls. The celebrity of the masters, however, appointed since that time, has raised the school to a height and importance in the annals of education well known and appreciated. The names of successive masters—Horne, Brian, Cox, Thackeray, Sumner, Heath, Drury, Butler, and Wordsworth—constitute a galaxy of learning and distinction inevitably productive of such results.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE.** The free grammar school of **MONMOUTH** was founded by William Jones, haberdasher and Hamburgh merchant, of London, who, in the reign of

James I, had by habits of industry acquired a considerable fortune. A tradition is preserved at Monmouth in regard to its establishment, which says that the founder was a native of Newland in Gloucester, that he passed the earlier period of his life in a menial capacity at Monmouth, whence he became a shop boy to a London merchant, by diligence and acuteness was received into the counting house as a clerk, in which capacity he conducted himself so much to the satisfaction of his master, that he was sent as a factor abroad, and ultimately taken into partnership. Having, in the course of time, acquired a good property, he paid a visit to his native place, bearing with him the appearance of poverty, and making an application to his parish for relief. His solicitations were disregarded, and he was tauntingly referred to Monmouth as the place where he had lived in servitude, and where, it was added, had he conducted himself with propriety, he would probably obtain relief. He repaired thither, and he received charity from several of the inhabitants. In approbation of their kindness, and regard to the place in which he had first laboured for subsistence, he determined upon establishing a free grammar school, and by his will, bearing date the year 1613, he bequeathed £9,000 to found the school, a lecture and almshouse for the poor of the town of Monmouth, and appointed the master and wardens of the Haberdashers' company of London, of which he was a member, the trustees of the charity, which bears the name of its founder. In March 1614, king James granted a license for the foundation, and in the following November letters patent were issued. The Haberdashers' company purchased premises at Monmouth for the building of the schoolhouse, almshouses, and appropriate residences, according to the will of the founder. A painting of Mr. Jones, in the costume of his time, is suspended in the schoolroom, and according to the inscription, is the portrait of Walter William Jones. The seal (plate 29, fig. 3) used by this school consists of the armorial bearings of the founder, viz., *or*, a lion rampant, *azure*. Crest: a Cornish chough proper, around which we read his name, WILLIAM JONES.

NORFOLK. The grammar schools of this county are numerous; but that of Thetford alone is possessed of a seal.

THETFORD. The free grammar school of this place can certainly date its foundation from the fourteenth century, a document, A.D. 1328, 6 Non. Oct., being a collation of Edmund de Mendham to "the mastership of the grammar scholars" by the bishop, being still extant. From this period to 1496, when the school ceased upon the death of the master, it appears that various masters had been appointed. Blomfield<sup>1</sup> names the following: John de Mor-dan, accolite, collated 1329, 5 Id. Aug.; Robert de Hulm, who was confirmed for life May 10, 1343; Peter Rolf of Elveden, priest, made perpetual master 1374, 24th Oct.; Edw. Eyr, collated 22 Aug. 1402; Hugh Anderton, A.M., 23 Sept. 1424; John Wall, clerk, 12 Mar. 1434; William Rudston, A.M., collated master for life 1496." This was the last master collated for life by the bishop according to the register of Blomfield. The school was not revived until the middle of the ensuing century, when by the will of sir Richard Fulmerston, bearing date Jan. 23, 1566, his heirs were directed to erect and establish a free grammar school and hospital in Thetford, either in Trinity church yard or the Black Friars yard. In the latter place a school-house was built, with a chamber for the masters, but no accommodation for the usher, nor was there any assurance of the land secured for its permanency. The mayor and commonalty, therefore, in 1609 (the 7th of James I) petitioned the king, and by the aid of lord chief-justice Coke, an act of parliament was passed, constituting the preacher or master of the school and hospital, schoolmaster, usher, and the four poor people, a body politic, by the name of "The master and fellows of the school and hospital of Thetford, founded by king James, according to the last will of sir Richard Fulmerston, knt." A common seal (see plate 29, fig. 4) was granted, having the arms of sir Richard Fulmerston engraved thereon. They consist of *or*; on a fesse between three sea mews, *azure*, a rose between two garbs of the first, and around: + SIGILL·SCOL·ET·HOSP·IN·THETFORD·EX·EVND·RI·FVLMERSTON·MILIT +

This school is remarkable as being the first to raise and determine the question in regard to the increase of stipends, and the proceedings in relation thereto, *Pasch. 7, Jacobi I*, have been frequently referred to by legal au-

<sup>1</sup> History of Norfolk, vol. i, p. 457; edit. 1739, folio.



thorities. The case occupied the attention of two chief-justices for several days, and upon their judgment, a bill passed through parliament and received the royal assent, by which the bequest of the founder was carried into effect, and the entire sum devoted to works of piety and charity, and not converted, as it was attempted to be done, to the private use of the executor or his heirs.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.** In this county there are two grammar schools having seals, Haydon Bridge and Hexham.

**HAYDON BRIDGE.** The free grammar school of this place owes its origin to John Shaftoe, of Netherwarden, who in 1685 settled certain messuages, etc., at *Mousen* and *Newlands*, "to the honour and glory of Almighty God, in the education and instruction of youth in the knowledge of his word; and for and towards the maintenance of poor distressed Protestant families; and for putting out to apprentice poor children." Seven trustees were appointed to carry these provisions into effect; land was purchased at Haydon Bridge, and a schoolhouse erected. The gift was subsequently confirmed in chancery; and in 1785 an act of parliament was obtained to render the foundation of increased benefit. At this time, a common seal was granted (see plate 29, fig. 5), bearing the arms of the founder, *gules*, on a bend, *argent*; three mullets, *azure*. Crest, a salamander in flames proper. Around we read: "SEAL OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY OF JOHN SHAFTOE OF NETHERWARDEN, CLERK." The rents of the estates at the time of the original institution of this charity were of the value of £80 *per annum*, they now produce a yearly rental of £730.

**HEXHAM.** This free grammar school is one of the foundations of queen Elizabeth, who, in the forty-first year of her reign (1598), appointed twelve governors to be a body corporate, by the name of "THE GOVERNORS OF THE GOODS, POSSESSIONS, AND REVENUES OF THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH IN HEXHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND", and granted a common seal (see pl. 29, fig. 6). This consists of a shield charged with two keys in saltire, and around: SIGILL · SCHOLE · DE · HEXHAM. In the original statutes, it is directed that the master "shall be furnished both in the *Greek* and *Latin* tongues, fully able to discharge his duty, which shall be

both an honest man in conversation, and also a zealous and sound professor of true religion, abhorring all *Papistrie*"; and the qualifications of the usher are stated to be "discreet, sober, and of goodly conversation, a professor of true religion, and sufficiently furnished both with the Greek and Latin tongues, and able to read all lectures in the school in the master's absence". Boys born only within the parish of Hexham are admissible into the school at the present time, and a small sum is claimed on account of entrance money and also a quarterly payment.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE has only one grammar school with a common seal attached to it.

MANSFIELD free grammar school was founded by queen Elizabeth in the third year of her reign (1561). The seal (pl. 30, fig. 1) of this school and that of the governors of the parish church of Mansfield to find a presbyter for ever, incorporated by letters patent of Philip and Mary, 1556, being the same, has not unfrequently given rise to an opinion that the foundation of Elizabeth was upon an original endowment the specification of which property is now unknown. The properties were certainly intermixed from an early time, as in 1682 a bill of inquiry was filed to distinguish and separate the two corporations, and a bye-law of the corporation enacted that the priest should have two-thirds of the whole, and the two schoolmasters the remainder, in certain proportions. This bye-law is still in force. The revenue of the school has, however, been augmented by some "intake lands" situated in Mansfield.

The small county of RUTLAND has two grammar schools, having one common seal belonging to them. It is that of OAKHAM and UPPINGHAM. These schools were established in the reign of Elizabeth (1584), by a learned divine, the rev. Robert Johnson, S.T.P., rector of North Luffenham, in the county of Rutland, and archdeacon of Leicester. He was the son of Maurice Johnson, M.P. for Stamford in 1523. The statutes and ordinances bear date June 7th, 1625, the year in which the founder died, at the age of eighty-five. They were drawn up by the testator as belonging to his free schools and the hospitals of Christ in Oakham and Uppingham, of which he styles himself the founder and patron. Books containing these are directed to be preserved at Christ's hospital in Oakham, and in

Christ's hospital in Uppingham, each in a chest with three several locks, the keys of which were to be, one in his own custody, and after his decease in that of his right heir male, who is to be the patron and governor of the goods, possessions, etc., of the schools and hospitals; a second in that of the governor dwelling near the hospital; and the third in the schoolmaster and warden of the hospital. It is provided that the schoolmaster shall be an honest and discreet man, master of arts, and diligent in his place, painful in the educating of children in good learning and religion, such as can make a Greek and Latin verse. The usher's qualifications do not extend to a knowledge of Greek, it is confined to the making of "true Latin both in prose and verse".

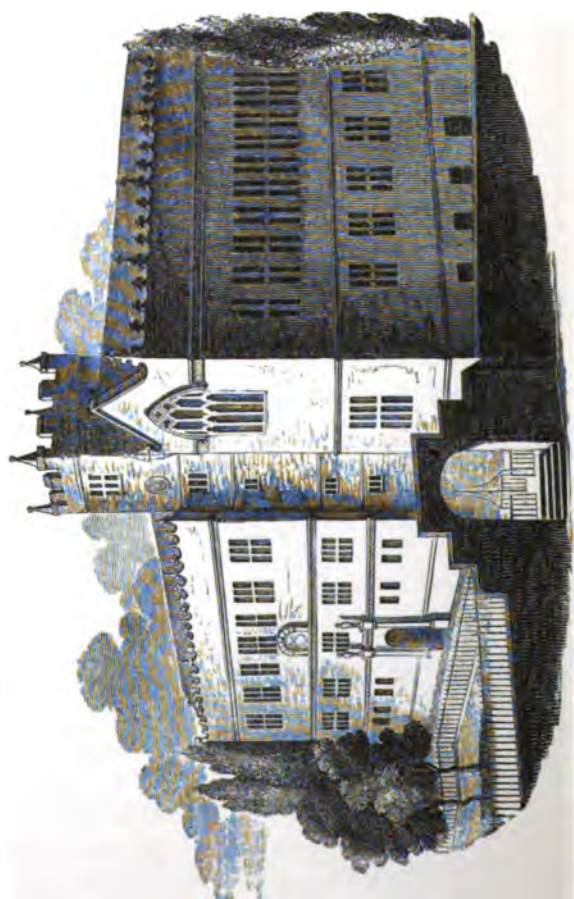
Twenty-four governors are named in the statutes, seven of whom are, *ex officio*, the bishops of London and Peterborough, the deans of Westminster and Peterborough, the archdeacon of Northampton, and the masters of Trinity and St. John's colleges in Cambridge. Each school has seven exhibitions, of £30 *per annum*, for students at any college, either in Oxford or Cambridge, tenable for seven years. There are also four other exhibitions, of £14 *per annum* each, at St. John's, Emanuel, Clare Hall, and Sidney, in Cambridge; and also, at the last named college, two other exhibitions, of £40 *per annum* each, on the foundation of Mr. Lovett, for graduated clergymen's sons who have passed the three years previous to going to the university at Grantham, or Oakham school.

The seal is interesting, and represents the schoolmaster with his usual and dreaded emblem sitting at a table attending to the instruction of his scholars, six of whom are depicted. The perspective is bad; but he is intended to be seen beneath a canopy, and encaustic tiles form the floor of the school. Around the seal is SIG · COM · GVBERN · SCHOLAR · ET · HOSPICIORVM · IN · OKEHAM · ET · VPPINGHAM · IN · COM' · RUTL. (See plate 30, fig. 2.)

IN SHROPSHIRE the schools of Newport and Shrewsbury have common seals.

NEWPORT. Here a free grammar school was founded, on the 27th Nov. 1656, by William Adams, a citizen and haberdasher of London; and he endowed it with the capital messuage of Knighton Grange and other lands, in the





SHREWSBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

counties of Stafford and Salop. Four years subsequently (1660, 12<sup>o</sup> Charles II) an act of parliament appointed the master and wardens of the company of Haberdashers, in the city of London, to be the governors of this free school, and also of almshouses founded by the same benevolent individual. The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages were ordered to be taught to eighty scholars, preference being given to the children of parents inhabiting Newport or Chetwynd End adjoining. The admission fee was 2*s.* 6*d.*, of which 1*s.* 6*d.* went to the master, and the remaining 1*s.* to the usher. The common seal of this school (see plate 30, fig. 3) consists of the armorial bearings of the founder, viz., *ermine*, three cats passant guardant in pale, *azure*. Crest: a greyhound's head erased, *ermine*.

The school of SHREWSBURY is one of the most renowned of free grammar schools, whence many eminent men have proceeded. It is the most ancient of which any record remains, carrying us back to the Saxon period; and, under the Normans, is found giving education to the celebrated chronicler Ordericus Vitalis, whose father was a follower of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shreswsbury.<sup>1</sup> The history of this school is, however, only known from the date of 1551, when, upon representation to Edward VI, made by Hugh Edwards, mercer in London, and Richard Whiteacre, bailiff of Shrewsbury, a considerable portion of the estate of the dissolved collegiate churches of St. Mary and St. Chad were applied to the maintenance of a free grammar school, and it was styled "THE ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH." In 1571 (13<sup>o</sup> Eliz.) its revenues were considerably augmented; and the rental of the estates, at the present time, amounts to a very large sum. "The excellent and worthie Thomas Ashton",<sup>2</sup> a fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, was the first head master; and it was by his representations to the queen Elizabeth that the letters patent were obtained. He drew up the statutes and ordinances, which were, however, repealed in future days; and in 1798 (38<sup>o</sup> Geo. III) an act was obtained for the better government and regulation of "THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH AT SHREWSBURY, in the county of Salop." On

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal*, ante, p. 107.

<sup>2</sup> Camden.

this occasion a new seal was granted (see plate 30, fig. 4), the former one being of a different description (see plate 30, fig. 5), representing the gateway of the school, with GYMNASIVM SALOPIENSE around; whilst the former figures Edward VI giving the charter to Hugh Edwards and Richard Whiteacre, who are kneeling before the monarch. The seal records the establishment of the school in 1552; its further endowment by Elizabeth in 1571, and its additions and repeal in 1798.

The school house was erected in 1630, and was a large edifice, built of Grinshill stone, standing on two sides of a court, with a square pinnacled tower in the angle. It has, of course, undergone several repairs, alterations, and additions; and at the present time is as represented on plate 31.

The sons of burgesses of Shropshire are entitled to attend, free of expense, and they are admitted upon the nomination of the head master. There are many exhibitions and scholarships attached to this school, the particulars of which have been duly recorded, and do not therefore call for specification in this notice, intended to be chiefly confined to an enumeration and description of the common seals of the free grammar schools.

**SOMERSETSHIRE.** There are common seals belonging to the free grammar schools of Bruton and Ilminster in this county.

**BRUTON** or **Brewton** free grammar school is a foundation in the reign of Henry VIII, A.D. 1520, by Richard Fitzjames, bishop of London, sir John Fitzjames, chief-justice of England, and John Edmondes, clerk. It was refounded in the reign of Edward VI, and lands, upon the dissolution and surrender of the monastery of Bruton, were devoted to its support. It was then styled "THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH". The statutes and ordinances were revised by the wardens and governors, and with the advice of the lord bishop of the diocese, in 1809. The common seal, granted in the reign of Edward VI, is an illustration of a frequent practice of the day, being a rebus of which the "ton" forms the centre. It is surrounded by vine leaves and bunches of grapes, and the legend reads: THE · SEALLE · OF · THE · SKOLLE · OF · BREW. (see plate 32, fig. 1.)

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**ILMINSTER.** The free grammar school of this place is also of the foundation of king Edward VI, by Humphry Walrond, of Sea, in the parish of Ilminster, and Henry Greynfylde, of the same place, who, in 1550, endowed the establishment with various leasehold estates and a school-house. The trustees in the early part of the seventeenth century expended nearly £1,000 monies in their hands in the purchase of the manor of Swanage in the county of Dorset, from which its revenues are derived. A destruction of the documents by fire has caused the absence of more certain information on the subject. The seal employed is formed of a book open, having inscribed on its pages **LEARNINGE GAYNETH HONOR**, and rays of light proceeding from a sun beneath it pass in every direction. Around the seal is + **SIGILLVM · SCHOLE · ILMINSTERII**. (See plate 32, fig. 2.)

**STAFFORDSHIRE.** This county affords us examples of three seals attached to the free grammar schools of Lichfield, Stafford, and Walsall.

**LICHFIELD** free grammar school was founded by king Edward VI in 1555, and endowed by Dr. Richard Walker, afterwards dean of Chester. The bailiffs and corporation of Lichfield are the trustees of the school, which, although of small extent, has produced some very eminent men, among whom may be specified Addison, Elias Ashmole, bishop Smalridge, bishop Newton, lord chief-justice Willes, lord chief-baron Parke, Mr. justice Noel, lord chief-justice Wilmot, sir Richard Lloyd, baron of the Exchequer, Dr. Robert James, Isaac Hawkins Browne, David Garrick, and Samuel Johnson. The seal is a remarkable one. The arms of the city of Lichfield are *ermine*, on a cross quarterly pierced, *or* ; four cheverons, *gules*. The seal painted in the town-hall, and also carved in stone on the front thereof, represents a landscape on the dexter side, several trees on a hill ; on the sinister, a view of the cathedral ; on the ground, the bodies, heads and limbs of three men, all proper ; with crowns, swords and banners, dispersed all over the field. The seal now used by the school will thus be seen (see plate 32, fig. 3) to be composed of a portion of the town seal. Around it we read: + **SIGILLVM COMMVNE CIVITATIS DE LICHFEILD. AN DI 1688.**

**STAFFORD.** The free grammar school of this place was

established at an early period, as appears by the will of Robert Lees, who in 1546 devised to his executors property for its maintenance. In 1550 it received letters patent from king Edward VI, and was called THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH. Queen Elizabeth, in 1572, also gave letters patent, granting the sum of £4: 5 to "one schoolmaster"; and in 1588, Robert Sutton, clerk, bequeathed considerable property to its support. The seal is elegant, and around it is + SIGILLVM · DOMV · NITATIS · VILLE · STAFFORDIE. The seal of the town of Stafford, as described by Edmondson, consists of the base, *vert*; a castle triple-towered, *proper*; between four lions passant gardant, *or*; in base, a lion of the last. The free grammar school seal partakes of this character, but at the bottom has a fish, not a lion. (See plate 32, fig. 4.)

WALSALL. The free grammar school of this place is a foundation by queen Mary in 1553, who endowed it with lands in the parishes of Walsall, Tipton, and Norton, formerly belonging to the dissolved charities of Walsall, Bloxwich, and Lichfield. Its present revenues are chiefly derivable from coal mines discovered a few years since upon its estate. A chapel has been erected, and the headmaster of the school appointed to it as its minister. The seal (see plate 32, fig. 5) gives the effigy of the royal founder with the rose and thistle, and around: VIVAT REGINA MARIA HENRICI OCTAVI FILIA.

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## Proceedings of the Association.

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APRIL 23.

S. R. SOLLY, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Dudley Costello, esq., Athenæum,  
Wm. S. Woodin, esq., 27, Haymarket,

were elected associates.

Thanks were directed to be given for the following presents :

*To the Society.* Archæologia Cambrensis for April 1856. 8vo.

*To the Author.* London in the Olden Time ; being a Topographical and Historical Memoir of London, Westminster, and Southwark, accompanying a Pictorial Map of the City and its Suburbs as they existed in the Reign of Henry VIII, before the Dissolution of Monasteries. Compiled from Ancient Documents and other authentic Sources, by William Newton. Lond., 1855 ; folio.

The rev. Beale Poste exhibited to the Association various antiquities found in Kent. They consisted of,—1, portions of an urn and bones, from Hunton, in the Weald of Kent, forwarded by Robert Golding, esq., of Hunton, and found by his workpeople in deepening a drain. Mr. Poste felt doubtful as to the period to which they were to be referred ; but they were recognized by the meeting as Roman, although it has been questioned whether the Romans occupied the Weald. Mr. Poste likewise possesses a coin of Faustina, found at Romden, in Smarden, several miles within that district. The urn had contained ashes. The bone sent was apparently a portion of the ulna of a young person. Other osseous fragments were mixed up with clay ; and it would seem that the urn had been percolated by water for a length of time. 2 and 3. Two iron instruments, one a billhook, measuring thirteen inches in length, and four inches and three-quarters in breadth, with place for the fixing of a long handle, very greatly corroded, and much encrusted with fragments of chalk adhering to the entire surface. These were found in trenching part of a cottage garden near Cold Harbour farm, at the foot of the downs, in the parish of Wye, and given to Mr. Poste by Mr. H.

Morris, surgeon at Wye. Near to these objects, and in the same garden, a rare and valuable coin of Alfred was found, which is now in the possession of J. A. Wigan, esq., of Clare House, East Malling, Kent. The instruments were, however, by the meeting considered to be of a period not anterior to the reign of Henry VIII. 4. An exceedingly beautiful pair of bronze tweezers, barely one inch and three-quarters in length, in very fine preservation. They resemble a pair engraved in the second volume of the *Journal* (p. 56), found at Driffeld, and also two Anglo-Saxon ones from barrows in East Kent, represented in plate XVIII, figs. 7 and 8, of Akerman's *Archæological Index*. The present specimen (see



woodcut) was found, in November last, near the tumulus on Boxley Hill, whence many Roman antiquities and coins, extending from the time of Vespasian to the Lower Empire, have been obtained, and some of which were in the collection of the late Mr. Charles of Maidstone. It is proper to remark that no Anglo-Saxon remains have been derived from this locality.

Mr. Harland forwarded the following account of the discovery of Roman coins in Lancashire :

"The *locale* of this find is close by Hooley Wood, near the village of Hooley Bridge, on the bank of the river Roche, about midway between Bury and Rochdale, and rather more than a mile north of Heywood. Here, during the last twelve months, a house has been in progress of erection for Mr. John Fenton, jun.; and in the course of the excavations for the foundations, etc., according to the workmen, several 'queer, old-fashioned pieces of iron' have been found; but none of these seem to have been sent to Mr. Fenton. On Tuesday morning, the 19th of Feb., as two labourers were turning up the ground, one of them laid bare the upper portion of what appeared to be a sort of jar, firmly and carefully embedded in the soil in an upright position. The neck of the vase being open, the vessel was inverted upon a barrow, and the men tried to shake out the contents. In this they could not succeed, as the damp of the soil and the oxydation of the metal had caused the coins within to adhere together in a large round mass, nearly filling the vessel, presenting a similar condition to that figured in the *Journal* (vol. vii, plate 1), found in Charnwood Forest, and described by Mr. Pettigrew (pp. 1-5). In their eagerness to secure the spoil, the men broke the vase with their spades, and the mass of cemented coin was exposed to view. Again the spades were employed to break up the mass; and as it was separated into smaller lumps, the men filled their pockets with the coins; and in this way several hundreds had disappeared before the fact of the 'treasure-trove' reached the knowledge of Mr. Fenton, to whom the whole of right belong, as he is not only owner of the soil, but lord of the manor. The men were then called upon to restore what they had appro-

priated; but this was only partially done, some declaring they had given coins away, and in other cases many having been sold, the market price reaching twopence each,—more than most of them were worth,—or bartered for beer. Ultimately, however, Mr. Fenton recovered nearly seven hundred of them; and he estimates the original number in the vase at about one thousand. He caused diligent search to be made also for the fragments of the vase; and most of these were found, but some had disappeared, and it appears very doubtful whether the remaining pieces can be cemented together so as to show the original form and size of the vessel.

“The vase, however, is globular, with a short neck, and of the coarse red earthenware so commonly found in the tracks of the Romans in this country. It is not the bright red glazed ware named Samian, but a dull brick-red clay, or terra-cotta, unglazed. There was no appearance of any potter’s mark on any of the fragments preserved, which include two portions of the foot or bottom, where it was usual to stamp the mark. Inside, the vase is in ridges or flutings, left by the turning tool; and it is here and there much discoloured by the action of the oxydized metal in contact with it. Its capacity is probably about half a gallon, and its largest diameter about nine or ten inches, narrowing to the neck and foot.

“The mass of coins, it is supposed, would weigh altogether from seven to eight pounds. They were all of copper, and of third brass. They were thickly coated, throughout the mass, with a bright green rust, which completely encrusted most of them from the oxydation and corrosion of the surfaces. Thus, it could hardly be expected to find the devices and inscriptions on the coins very clear. Some are as thin as paper, and quite brittle. Scarcely one in twenty has enough of either obverse or reverse left to make its identification easy; and probably there are not more than twenty coins in the whole heap which have both obverse and reverse even tolerably perfect. From these circumstances it will be clear, that, of this extensive find, there are few coins that could be placed as numismatic specimens in the cabinets of collectors: their value consisting chiefly in their number, and the locality in which they were found. This is not known to have been a Roman station, or, indeed, to be on or near the line of a Roman road, the nearest ascertained ‘way’ being that at Chadderton. We are informed by Mr. Fenton, that, when Crimble Hall was being erected, various Roman coins were found on its site, which had previously been a wood.

“Of the whole number of these coins, not a tenth have yet been carefully examined; but those have naturally been picked out of the heap which seemed less injured or defaced than the rest. Of these, imperial coins of ten or eleven reigns have, it is believed, been identified; and these we shall briefly notice in chronological order:

"1. Gallienus (A.D. 253-268). Amongst the reverses are an eagle with wings expanded; a woman standing, holding a cornucopia, a child by her side; and a woman seated.

"2. Salonina, the wife of Gallienus (A.D. 268).

"3. Postumus the Elder (A.D. 258-267).

"4. Victorinus the Elder (A.D. 265-267).

"5. Marius (A.D. 267).

"6. Tetricus the Elder (A.D. 267-272). Amongst the reverses are a woman standing, with cornucopia reversed.

"7. Tetricus the Younger (A.D. 267-272). One of the reverses of these coins is a centaur bearing a bow.

"8. Claudius Gothicus (A.D. 268-270). The coins of this emperor are the most numerous of any so far identified in this find. Amongst the reverses are found an eagle with expanded wings; Diana standing, a stag by her side; and a very sharp reverse of a female figure with scales.

"9. Aurelianus (A.D. 270-275).

"10. Probus (A.D. 276-282). Amongst the reverses are a woman standing, holding a cornucopia.

"Besides the above, some of the coins found are supposed to be of Vespasian, and of one of the three emperors named Severus. But exclusive of these, and taking only the coins of the nine or ten reigns enumerated, it will be seen that they are all within a period of thirty years (A.D. 253-282); and as Postumus (father and son), Victorinus, Marius, and Tetricus (father and son), were usurpers amongst the so-called 'thirty tyrants', proclaimed emperors in turn by the legions in Gaul, and governing in that province, where their coins would be struck, these circumstances may account for their coins being found in a Lancashire hoard; while those of others assuming or being named to the purple, within the same short period, are not found therein. If one of the doubtful coins prove to be of Septimius Severus, its presence may be accounted for from the fact of that emperor's abode in England, and death at York in A.D. 211. From none of the coins identified being of later date than A.D. 282, there seems a probability of the hoard having been deposited about the close of the third or beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era. From all the coins being the small copper called 'third brass', and worth, perhaps, not more than a halfpenny each at the time they were deposited, it would seem that the hoard was that of a poor man, for the money value of the whole would not much exceed £2 sterling. Now it was about the period we have indicated that the Scandinavian Vikings and the Saxons made those incursions which led to the nomination, by Rome, of Carausius to the command of a strong fleet in the British channel. He was slain at York by Allectus, in A.D. 297; and we learn that the latter had in his army a strong body of Franks

and Saxons, who attempted to plunder London after the death of Allectus. On the other hand, the incursions of the Caledonians in the north of England had led Severus to rebuild the walls of Agricola and Hadrian about A.D. 210; and Constantine the Great distinguished the first years of his imperial sway by a campaign against the Caledonians north of the wall of Severus. We need not wonder, then, that during a period when the north of England was menaced by so many foes, those who were apprehensive of being plundered should conceal their little treasure in the way described,—to be found and speculated upon some fifteen centuries afterwards!

"Among the coins are a few washed or plated with silver. These, it seems, were ancient forgeries, or counterfeits of the silver denarii. Nothing can more clearly mark the small pecuniary value of the hoard than the fact that it does not contain, as far as is known, a single silver coin, but has several copper counterfeits plated with silver."

Mr. Eaton exhibited a further portion (forty-eight in number) of Roman coins found at Loughor, on the shores of the Burry river, South Wales. They are all of the third brass size, and consist of the following emperors: Gallienus, Posthumus Senior, Victorinus Senior, Tetricus Senior and Junior, Claudius Gothicus, Numerianus, Diocletian, Constantinus Maximus, and Constans, ranging from A.D. 253-350.

Mr. Thomas Gunston exhibited a cloth-mark, in lead, of the time of Elizabeth, found in Brickhill-lane, City, and also the following tradesmen's tokens: "No. 1, found in Newgate-street: *obv.*, AT . Y<sup>r</sup> . ROSE . TAVERNE E<sup>d</sup> . A; *rev.*, IN . NEWGATE . MARKET. A full-blown rose. 2, found in High-street, Borough: *obv.*, in the centre an equestrian figure of St. George piercing the dragon, IOHN . LOVE . ON . THE; *rev.*, BANK-SIDE . SOUTHWARK I<sup>st</sup> . M. 3. *Obv.*, WILL . MINSHEW. A plough. *Rev.*, ROSEMARY . LANE. A still. 4, found on Tower Hill: *obv.*, AT . THE BLEW . HELMET A<sup>th</sup> . E; *rev.*, IN . TOWER . STREETE. Helmet with frontlet. 5. *Obv.*, THE . HAMER . AND . CROWN, beneath a small crown a hammer; *rev.*, IN . . . . LANE, 1662, B<sup>th</sup> . A. 6. *Obv.*, figure of a talbot, with collar, chain, etc., THOMAS . PEERWYRE; *rev.*, IN . COLCHSTR . STREET. In field, T<sup>th</sup>."

Mr. C. Elliott exhibited a key, of the close of the fifteenth century, found in the Thames at Mortlake; also a beautiful little relic-box, of silver, with the portrait of S. Aloysius (or Lewis) Gonzaga, who was born March 9, 1568, and died in 1591. He was beatified by Gregory XV in 1621, and canonized by Benedict XIII in 1726. On the reverse of the box is a representation of the Santa Casa and our lady of Loretto. It was referred to Mr. Syer Cuming, to be classed with other specimens of a similar description, to be brought forward at a future meeting.

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read the following notice of



## A SPEAR-HEAD AND HORSE-SHOES FOUND AT ALCHESTER, OXON.

"On a former occasion (pp. 176-8), Mr. Horman-Fisher placed before the Association a large assemblage of Roman remains from Alchester, and he now exhibits some iron articles of a later period discovered in the same locality. The first is a spear or pike-head, ten inches and three-quarters long, which was found two feet below the present surface of the old Roman fossa, in making some excavations in 1854. The stem is socketed to admit the staff, and the blade is very thick in the centre, so that a transverse section would produce a rhombic figure with deep concave faces. Spear-heads of this form are of so much rarity, that I avail myself of this opportunity of exhibiting another example, which was exhumed some time back in Cannon-street, London. It is of stouter fabric than the Alchester spear-head, but in its now mutilated condition measures scarcely seven inches in length. These specimens are certainly of early date, and may be assigned to either the tenth or eleventh century. In the same Roman fossa, but at some distance from the spear-head, were discovered four horse-shoes. In general character they resemble the one figured in our *Journal*, vi, pl. 34, fig. 5, but there is nothing in their appearance which will enable us to fix their period with precision. We have also the half of a very ancient horse-shoe, which was obtained in 1849 from another part of Alchester, in excavating for the Buckingham Railway. Though exhumed with Roman remains, there is no certainty that it is synchronal with them; for the land has been so often disturbed in agricultural operations, that relics of very different ages become mingled together. The evidence of the use of horse-shoes among the Romans is too palpable to permit of doubt, and the specimen now under consideration may possibly be as old as the remains with which it was associated."

Mr. Cuming also read the following paper on

## ENGRAVINGS ON SILVER BY DE PASSE.

"Pre-eminent among the engravers of the early part of the seventeenth century stand the family of De Passe, five members of which exercised their art in England, viz., Crispin de Passe and his three sons, Crispin, William, and Simon, and a daughter named Magdalen. Both father and sons seem to have specially delighted in producing portraits of our royal family, and the youngest son, Simon, was employed by the famous old goldsmith and miniature painter, Nicholas Hilliard, in decorating plate and other articles with the effigies of his illustrious patrons.

"In the Ashmolean museum is a small oval silver plate, beautifully engraved by De Passe, with a likeness of Anne of Denmark, wife of James I, signed *s. p. fe.*; but the best known works of Simon de Passe are the little silver jettons or counters, with the heads of James and his

family, of which an example may be seen in the *Gent. Mag.* for June 1788, p. 506. It bears on the *obv.* the full-faced bust of the king, with a broad-brimmed hat turned up on one side; and on the *rev.* the bust of prince Henry, who died in 1612. The motto encircling the heads is taken from *Psalms* lxxi, "Give thy judgments, O God, unto the king," "and thy righteousness unto the king's son." A similar piece was exhibited to the Association by Mr. J. Clarke, of Easton, November 28th, 1855. Among the treasures at Strawberry Hill were a set of seven of these jettons, with the heads of James and his family. And in the same collection was an oval gold plate, bearing on one side the head of Charles I, and on the other an equestrian figure of the king. Both these exquisite productions of De Passe are now in the possession of Miss Burdett Coutts.<sup>1</sup>

"I now beg to call your attention to a highly interesting example of De Passe's skill. It is an oval plate of silver, nearly two inches and a half high by two inches wide; graven with the busts of the princess Elizabeth, her husband the Elector Palatine, and their eldest child, prince Frederic Henry. In laying this truly historical relic before you, it will be well to revert briefly to the leading points in the life of the unfortunate lady, as they will in some degree assist us in fixing the period of its execution. Elizabeth, the eldest of the four daughters of James I, and the only one who survived infancy, was born in Scotland, Aug. 19th, 1596. Before she reached her seventeenth birthday she was espoused to Frederic V, Elector Palatine of the Rhine. The nuptials took place February 14th, 1612, and were celebrated with great pomp and magnificence; and during the six weeks the happy pair remained in England, feasts and masquerades, balls and revels, were got up in the most sumptuous style. The city of London manifested their joy on the occasion by inviting the newly married couple to a grand entertainment, and presented a pearl necklace of immense value to the fair electress. Her husband was equally popular, and for a time the "*Paulegrave Head*" became a common shop sign. The gaiety and bright prospects of Elizabeth's youth and early womanhood, were no sure augury of her later years; her happiness soon became clouded by misfortune, which thickened as life advanced.

"The elector-palatine being chosen king of Bohemia, was, together with his wife, crowned at Prague, November 5th, 1619. Their sovereignty was of short duration, and, in fact, little better than a mere shadow. Attacked by the emperor of Germany, duke of Bavaria, and

<sup>1</sup> Walpole also possessed a set of twelve silver dessert plates, beautifully engraved, by De Passe, with scenes from the life of the prodigal son. They once belonged to lord chancellor Clarendon, and descended to his great-granddaughter, the celebrated duchess of Queensbury. They formed lot 88 of the sixteen days' sale of Strawberry Hill, and fetched the sum of £116:11:0.

king of Spain, Frederic soon lost, not only Bohemia, but his hereditary dominions. He was, however, after a time restored to a good part of the palatinate; and died at Mentz, Nov. 29th, 1632. The loss of a husband was not the only affliction which now fell upon the princess. She and her helpless children were once more driven from their country by the old parties who had warred against them. In her distress she sought the protection of the United Provinces, and for some years resided at Leyden, and afterwards at the Hague, where she held her little court with something like regal state, though devoid of regal splendour; and here she acquired the well known title of 'the queen of hearts', from her gentle and endearing manners. The restoration of her second son, Charles Ludovic, to the palatinate, in 1648, seemed to augment rather than lighten the troubles of the princess; for he refusing her the pecuniary aid she was entitled to demand from him, she became reduced almost to pauperism. Her prospects, however, brightened at the restoration of her nephew, Charles II, to the throne of England. The parliament voted her the sum of £10,000, which was soon followed by a donation of the same amount; and thus relieved from want, she was enabled to achieve the great desire of her heart,—a return to England, from which she had been absent nearly half a century. She arrived in May 1661; and, after a sojourn of a few months, breathed her last on the 13th of the following February, at Leicester House, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. Her remains were interred with those of her family, in a vault beneath Henry VII's chapel at Westminster.<sup>1</sup>

"The plate before you represents the electress with an oval face, her hair rolled back over her forehead, and decorated with jewels. A stiff lace ruff forms a high semicircle round the neck; a pearl hangs from her ear; a necklace of beads and pendants reposes upon her bosom; and on her left breast is placed an oval miniature. The elector's hair is brushed back; he has neither beard nor moustache, as in after life; he wears a broad lace collar with tasseled strings, and rests his right hand on the shoulder of prince Frederic, who is placed in front of his parents, his mother's hand resting on his left shoulder. The child wears a cap edged with rich lace, and surmounted by three feathers secured by a jewel; a broad lace collar spreads on each side the face, and a jeweled belt crosses the breast. He, who here appears to be about four years old, was born in 1614, and met an early death by being drowned in Haerlem Meer, in Holland, in the year 1625. Howell, in a letter to the lord Clifford, dated Feb. 25th, 1625, gives the following narrative of this melancholy event. He says that the prince, 'passing over Haerlem Meer, a huge inland lough, in company of his father, who had bin in Amsterdam to look how his bank of money did thrive, and coming (for

<sup>1</sup> In the Saffron Walden museum are an elegant pair of slippers, of red velvet embroidered with silver thread, which are said to have belonged to this princess.

more frugality) in the common boat, which was ore set with merchandize and other passengers, in a thick fog the vessel turn'd ore, and so many perish'd. The prince Palsgrave sav'd himself by swimming; but the young prince clinging to the mast, and being entangled among the tacklings, was half drown'd and half frozen to death: a sad destiny.'

"The reverse of this plate is engraven with two shields, supported by lions, and placed beneath the royal helmet, on which stands the crest. One shield is charged with the arms of the upper and lower palatinate, surrounded by the garter; the other with those of England. On a scroll beneath is the motto '*Superata tellus sydera donat*'. The whole subject is included within a border, on which is inscribed, 'Effig. Illust. Pr. Frederici D. G. Co. Pal. et Elizabethæ Po. Pr. Jac. Mag. Britt. Reg. Filia, Una Cum Ser<sup>o</sup> Pr. Frederico Eorū Fil. Primogeni.' As no allusion is made to Bohemia in this legend, we are led to believe that the plate was executed previous to the year 1619; and the apparent age of the little prince, and his being described as the eldest child, seems to fix the year 1618 as the period of its production. The plate was probably originally of a somewhat larger size, and set in a frame as a miniature. The object hanging at the side of the electress is exactly of the same form, and possibly represents a similar plate.

"Nicholas Hilliard died in 1619; but the death of his old employer did not hinder De Passé from engraving a number of fine jettons, with the heads of different members of the royal family, as well as sets bearing the effigies of the kings and queens of England from the time of Edward the Confessor to the year 1630, about which time he quitted this country, and entered the service of the king of Denmark.

"I now exhibit a jetton bearing on one side the profile busts of Charles and his queen, Henrietta Maria, with the legend '*Carolus et Maria D. G. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex et Reg.*' On the reverse is a sword and sceptre in saltire, on which are placed three crowns, surrounded by the motto, '*In uno tria juncta.*' This beautiful jetton was probably engraved at the time of the king's marriage in 1626.

"I have much pleasure also in placing before you twelve out of a set of silver jettons graven with the figures of William I, Stephen, Richard I, John, Henry IV, Henry VI, Edward V, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Maria (the mother of James I), Charles I, and Charles prince of Wales. Each effigy is surrounded by an oval band supported by lions, or a lion and unicorn, and inscribed with the name and date of the monarch. On the reverses are the arms of England at the different periods, and the length of reign and place of burial of the several sovereigns. The jetton of Charles I represents the king crowned, and in armour, bearing a sceptre in the right hand. It is inscribed '*Carolus Rex*'; and on the reverse, '*God send long to rains*'. The last jetton portrays Charles II when an infant, seated on a well-bolstered chair of state, and holding a flower in

his hand. It is inscribed '*Carolus prince, nat. 29 Maii 1630.*' The reverse bears a cross formed of four shields charged with the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and surrounded by the motto, '*Hactenus Anglorum nulli.*' These twelve jettons are contained in an elegantly chased and perforated box of silver, the cover displaying the profile bust of Charles I, and the bottom that of Henrietta Maria; both in relief. A nearly similar box and set of jettons was in the Bernal collection. The series consisted of thirty-three pieces, commencing with Edward the Confessor, and including prince Henry, the queen of Bohemia, and Charles prince of Wales, 1630. But in this set, as in all others that I know of, queen Elizabeth is omitted, and Mary of Scotland introduced. Was this done out of ill feeling towards the virgin queen, or merely in compliment to the reigning house? Whatever may have been the motive, the fact is singular, and worthy of remark.

"These trifles offer interesting examples of De Passe's skill, truthful records of the former popularity of the fallen house of Stuart, and curious as being among the few items of hereditary plate of the seventeenth century, now found in the possession of the descendants of the old royalists; for while the adherents of the king, with willing hearts and ready hands, cast their broad chargers, rich goblets, and massive tankards, into the royal coffers, they kept back these baubles, not that they grudged him aught, but because they bore the image of the prince in whose cause they made sacrifices deep and irretrievable, and dared the perils of a contest hopeless and unequal almost from its very dawn."

Mr. Alfred Thompson exhibited a portrait esteemed to be that of the queen of Bohemia, and read the following observations:

#### ON THE PORTRAITS OF THE QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.

"Any subject connected with the Stuart family being always interesting, I am induced to bring before the meeting a portrait of Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of James I of England, who, by her marriage with Frederick, fifth count palatine of the Rhine, etc., became the ancestress of the present royal family. Through her persuasion her husband was induced to accept the crown of Bohemia; and from the troubles and losses which ensued in consequence, she was driven an exile into Holland, neglected by her father, and plunged into poverty, fully bearing out the title given to her of the 'unfortunate queen of Bohemia'.

"The portrait represents her life-size, half length, in an oval margin. Her dress is of grey figured silk, with a plain low body. The stomacher is embroidered with gold, and has three pendant diamonds, and a large brooch ornament affixed. The sleeves are rather full and loose, turned up with blue, fastened by a jewel, having white lace under-sleeves terminating at the elbow. An open double ruff, of muslin, with lace edges, stands upright half round her throat. Over her shoulders is negligently

placed a regal crimson velvet cloak, with ermine lining and collar, fastened by a blue ribbon and jewel. The face is oval, with light hazel-coloured eyes; the complexion fair, features regular, and the hair is yellowish, rolled or turned up all round, having a band or string of pearls looped up in it, with three diamonds and three pendant pearl ornaments over the forehead. The earrings are pendant pear-shaped pearls. The head is rather small, the neck long and straight, and the general expression of the face is slightly sad and melancholy.

"The portrait has been considered as well painted, and in my opinion bears the character of an original. There is very little history attached to it. It has been for some years in my possession, and came indirectly from a gentleman's collection. In order to identify it, I have examined both engraved and painted portraits of the queen, as to the features, complexion, and costume. With the engravings, which are exceedingly numerous (some of which I exhibit), I must say that I was at first rather disappointed. A few of them are highly finished as works of art; but there are scarcely two alike as portraits; and the harshness of expression shown in several of them scarcely allow to her a feminine character.

"In this opinion I am not singular. Mrs. Everett Green expresses the same in her *Lives of the Princesses of England*, and illustrates the fifth volume with a portrait of Elizabeth in her coronation robes, copied from an old engraving, with the exception of the face, which has been made of a more agreeable and youthful cast of features, being therefore quite an imaginary portrait. In the description she makes a singular and ludicrous mistake, from her ignorance of the meaning of the term *farthingale*. Mrs. Green states that 'her hair is frizzed all round her head, at the back of which she wears a small spray of pear-shaped pearls, and others form her earrings; *her neck is covered with an enormous farthingale*, and the body of the dress is loaded with pearls.'

"The painted portraits I have examined, are those in the royal collection at Hampton Court palace. They are three in number, being two full-length portraits by Gerard Honthorst and Peter Cornelius Deryck, and a small half-length portrait by Cornelius Jansen. There is also a picture by Van Bassen, in which the king and queen of Bohemia are represented dining in public. In the whole of these pictures Elizabeth is represented as fair, with light coloured eyes, and yellowish or reddish hair, darkened by shading in one or two of them, possibly for effect. The hair is turned up like the picture shewn, with the addition of feathers at the back of the head,—a fashion which Elizabeth seems to have set on her marriage. The head is small, and the dresses in the two long portraits are, excepting colour, very much alike, and similar to engraved portraits of her. The dress by Jansen is more simple and peculiar, being black, with a spotted muslin cape and sleeves, red laces

with tags, a plain ruff round the neck, and a black veil at the back of the head. This description of dress I do not think has been engraved.

• “A portrait by G. Honthorst was formerly in St. James’ palace; but whether it has been removed, or destroyed by the fire which some years since consumed a portion of the state apartments, I have not been able to ascertain.

“From Mrs. Green’s work I have extracted some notices relative to the portraits of the queen. Mention is made of Elizabeth’s portrait as a child taken with ‘a mackaw on one shoulder, a parrot on the other, a little love-bird on her hand, and a dog at her feet.’ Her predilection for animals did not cease with her youth. She is mentioned as having monkeys presented to her, and making playfellows of them on her bed to amuse her children before rising in the morning.

“Among her expenses on her arrival at the palatinate, after her marriage (1613), is mentioned ‘£77 to Michael Johnson’ (Mirevelt is here meant), ‘a picturer, for his attendance, and drawing her highness’ picture.’ Again, among the notes of expenses in 1614-15 are the following: ‘To the painter for two portraits of madam, and one of the young prince, as appears by his receipt, £13:0:0. To a man whom M. De Cans brought, who took madam’s portrait in black, £1:0:0.’

“In a letter written by the queen to sir Thomas Roe, dated from the Hague ‘this 21(31) of August’ (1621), she states: ‘I will send you my picture as soon as I can have it done; for you know, I am sure, that Michael of Delft’ (Mirevelt) ‘is very long in his work.’ When it is considered that Mirevelt is stated to have painted upwards of five thousand portraits, it cannot be a matter of surprise that some of his works remained unfinished for a length of time, as he must have been overwhelmed with commissions. Her portrait also, in her regal robes, is said to have been esteemed by sir Henry Wotton, the English ambassador at Vienna, and was bequeathed in his will to prince Charles her nephew. In fact, both Elizabeth and her family loved painting, and many portraits, as mementoes, were given away to her friends.

“Combe abbey, near Coventry, the early abode of Elizabeth, is associated with her, not only in her girlhood, but as the residence of lord Craven, who is reported to have been married to her, and to have gathered within its walls all the family portraits<sup>1</sup> bequeathed to him by herself or her son, prince Rupert; and in which, it is said, the tale of her troublous destiny may almost be read in the change of expression from the buoyancy of early womanhood to the worn and faded, but still beautiful, contour of after life. Her life is a subject of history; and her

<sup>1</sup> Those members of the Association who attended the Warwick Congress in 1847, cannot fail to remember the series of portraits of the queen which were exhibited upon occasion of their visit to Combe abbey.

misfortunes are well expressed in the following lines appended to one of her engraved portraits :

“ Fille et femme de roi, sans biens et sans couronne,  
Je sui de mon époux le sort trop inhumain :  
Sans en être attendu mon père m'abandonne,  
Mais la Hollande m'ouvre et sa bourse et son sein. ”

The rev. Thos. Harvey, of Cowden rectory, Kent, kindly transmitted for examination a variety of relics and other antiquities, some of which were stated to have belonged to Charles I. Upon these Mr. Planché has favoured the Association with the following report :

“ The rev. Thomas Harvey exhibited two vellum rolls of processions, a watch, and a variety of articles of apparel and personal decoration, traditionally reported to have belonged to king Charles I, and to have been presented to Mr. Gilbert Spencer, of Redleaf, Kent, by Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, sister of that unfortunate monarch, in acknowledgment of services rendered to her at Penshurst during her residence there on her return to England in 1661.<sup>1</sup>

“ The two vellum rolls are in perfect preservation, and represent—

“ ‘ 1. Entree de monsig<sup>r</sup> le duc de Wirtemberg pour le tourney de rencontre au camp ouvert faicte a Heydelberg le 9 Juin 1614.’

“ ‘ 2. Prem<sup>re</sup> entree de messig<sup>es</sup> le duc et princes de Wirtemberg, Louis Fred. et Magnus Fred., a la reception de madame la princesse elect<sup>re</sup> pour courir la bague faicte a Heydelberg le 10 Juin 1614.’

“ The figures are delicately drawn, and beautifully coloured, particularly those of the first roll; and the costumes of the characters in the pageant, in the second roll, consisting of Apollo and the Muses, Diana and her nymphs, Pan and his Satyrs, shepherdesses and hunters, the river gods of the Danube, the Rhine, the Neckar, etc., are exceedingly curious. The triumphal chariot of ‘son altesse’ the duke, decorated with the colours of Wirtemberg, red and black, is very gorgeous. The names of the principal persons who figured in these processions are written above them; and both rolls are well deserving of being engraved in fac-simile.

“ The watch described in the paper sent with the relics, as being ‘his most gracious majesty’s camp watch’, is a very large-sized silver repeater or clock-watch, in an open-work case of very elaborate workmanship, and finely engraved on the face with leaves and flowers. It resembles, as nearly as possible, the watch said to have been given by Charles I to Mr. (afterwards sir) Thomas Herbert, as the king was on his way to the place of execution, and which is engraved in the proceedings of the Sussex Archæological Society, vols. iii and viii, and in the *Archæological*

<sup>1</sup> The correspondence between Charles II, the earl of Leicester, and the earl of Craven, on this subject, in which mention is made of Mr. Spenser’s agency, is printed in Collins’ *Sydney Papers*, vol. 1.



*Journal*, vol. vii : the principal difference being, that the engraving on the face of the latter represents a landscape and figures, and that of Mr. Harvey's is embellished with floral ornaments only. They are both by the same maker, Edward East, of London, the king's watchmaker. The one now under consideration goes tolerably well. It winds up in three places, strikes the hours, and has an alarum of great power and duration, which the present possessor occasionally avails himself of. It has a curious outer case of wood, painted green and black, with a perforated pattern, and lined with silk.

"Amongst the relics is a large star of the order of the garter, having all the character of the stars worn in the seventeenth century by the knights of that most noble order. On the back of it is written, 'This starr of his most gracious majesty, the blessed martyr, king Charles I, given to me by her highness, Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, at Leycester House, anno Dom<sup>n</sup>i, 1661.'

"Another relic is a straight horn, twenty inches in length, mounted with silver, said to have been a hunting horn used by Charles. It has no mark upon it, however, to support the assertion ; and the ownership, as well as the object of this article, must remain doubtful for the present.

"The articles of wearing apparel consist of two pairs of trunks, one waistcoat, one jacket or vest, two pairs of slippers, and a point-lace ruffle. The trunks, one pair of which is of silk, and the other of printed velvet, are undoubtedly of the peculiar form worn during the reign of Charles I. The waistcoat, of rose-coloured silk, and silver brocade, has evidently undergone alteration during the last century. Whatever may be the date of the material, its present form is of the fashion of the time of the second and third Georges. The jacket, or vest, is of grey silk, with long sleeves, rather tight, and ornamented at the wrists with small Vandykes of point-lace. It has a row of silk buttons closely set down the front. The pockets are cut very low, and the garment has altogether a genuine appearance. Its age may be about the time of the Commonwealth ; but I think hardly as early as that of Charles I.

"With these relics are two small pieces of bed furniture, no doubt of the seventeenth century ; and probably a portion of the curtains and coverlid of the bed in which the queen of Bohemia slept at Penshurst.

"Mr. Harvey has, in the frankest manner, responded to all the inquiries I have troubled him with ; and I should be sorry to destroy the agreeable illusion so long entertained by himself and his ancestors, that all these very curious and interesting relics (which came into his family with the estate of Redleaf, direct from the Spensers) have been actually worn or used by king Charles I ; but as there exists no voucher for it beyond tradition, the question is debatable. That the princess Elizabeth should have taken away with her to Germany, in 1614, the clothes of her brother, prince Charles, it would of course be absurd to imagine ; and con-

sequently, if they ever belonged to him, these relics could only have come into her possession after his execution; or perhaps, indeed, not until her return to England in 1661, when it is just possible that some of the enthusiastic royalists who crowded Leicester House, and who had treasured up these memorials of 'the blessed martyr', might have presented them to his scarcely more fortunate sister, who, in her turn, gave them to Mr. Spenser. In this way only can I account for her possession of them, assuming them to have belonged to Charles; but I confess that I have great doubts of the authenticity of the tradition, except as regards the watch, and perhaps the star, the endorsement of which is rather suspicious. Indeed, the watch, though made by the king's watchmaker, may have been the queen of Bohemia's own watch. The horn, I should certainly say, is German. The vellum rolls were undoubtedly the queen's property; and I must not omit to mention that, in the same bag, is a rare coloured print of the time of James I,—an allegorical caricature containing a large number of figures, amongst which is one of Ravallac the assassin of Henry IV of France, and a multiplicity of inscriptions in Hebrew, Latin, and Dutch, the interpretation of which might or might not repay one for the trouble. Mr. Harvey informs me there is a copy of it in the British Museum; in which case it has probably been decyphered.

"In conclusion, let me repeat that all these articles are genuine remains of the seventeenth century, and consequently most interesting, and worthy of preservation; and their value is more likely to be enhanced by resting contented with the fact of what they really are, than by advancing very disputable evidence of what they are said to be."

## MAY 14.

T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., IN THE CHAIR.

The following associates were elected:

Edward Dixon, esq., Wilton House, Southampton.

George Martin Hughes, esq., 1, St. Swithin's-lane.

Thanks were ordered for the following presents:

*To Her Majesty's Commissioners.* The Third Report for the Exhibition of 1851. Lond.: 1856. 8vo.

*To the Royal Society.* Their Proceedings. No. 20. 8vo.

*To J. G. Nichols, esq.* Gentleman's Magazine for May. 8vo.

Mr. T. Gunston exhibited a *chalcos* of Mamertina, in Sicily, said to have been found in Holloway-road, in excavating for the Great Northern Railway, Feb. 1856. Though this is not the only instance of the asserted discovery of Greek coins in London, the present statement, like former ones, must be regarded with considerable suspicion.

Mr. Gibbs laid before the meeting a fine bronze medal, by Croker, struck in commemoration of queen Anne's grant of the first-fruits and tenths to augment the incomes of the poor clergy, Feb. 1704. *Obv.* Bust of the queen; to the left, ANNA : D : G : MAG : BRI : FR : ET : HIB : REG. *Rev.* Group of ecclesiastics kneeling before the throne, and receiving the grant from the queen's hands; above, PIETAS AVGVSTÆ. *Exergue.* PRIMITIIS ET DECIMIS ECCLESIAE CONCESSIS. MDCCIV.

Mr. Pettigrew laid before the meeting an impression of the common seal of the abbey of Louth Park, or De Parcolude, near Louth, Lincolnshire. This, he observed, was a Cistercian abbey, built, according to the annals of Peterborough, by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, in A.D. 1139. It was, like many others belonging to this order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was for the reception of the monks brought by the bishop from Fountains to Haverholm. It is recorded by Tanner,<sup>1</sup> that, in the reign of Henry III, there were not less than sixty-six monks and one hundred and fifty *conversi*. From this time, however, it would appear to have diminished in the number of its occupants, as at the time of the suppression of the monasteries, there were not more than twelve religious, who held lands and rents of the value of £147 : 14 : 6, according to Dugdale, net income; and of £169 : 5 : 6½, according to Speed, gross value of the revenues of the house. Upon its dissolution, Henry VIII, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, granted the site to sir Thomas Brughe, lord Brughe; and again, in the thirtieth year of his reign, to Charles duke of Suffolk; and in the twelfth of Elizabeth it passed to sir Henry Stanley, knight, and Margaret his wife. The history of the foundation is given in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (vol. v, p. 414), from a MS. in Fountains Abbey, tenth Edward III, n. 17. No register of the abbey is known. Its common seal, of which an impression is now presented to the Association, represents a figure of the Virgin Mary with the infant Saviour in her arms, under a canopy adorned interiorly and exteriorly with flowers. Around is, s' COMMVNE · ABBIS · ET · CONVENTVS · SCE · MARIE · DE · PARCO · LVID. There is another seal, attached to a charter in the Harleian Collection, 44 H. 49, which is of an oval form, with the figure of an abbot in the centre, holding a crozier in his right hand, and a book in his left, and around the following inscription, ✠ SIGILLVM ABBATIS DE PARCO LVDE.



Captain Tupper exhibited a bronze javelin head and a pot-formed celt found in England; also two flint arrow heads and two stone axes, found in the neighbourhood of Belfast.

<sup>1</sup> Notitia Monastica.

Mr. Alfred Thompson exhibited a finely-executed miniature of the queen Henrietta Maria, the artist unknown; also some engravings of the queen from portraits after Vandyke. "The miniature is of an oval form, and painted on copper. The features resemble in character the Vandyck portraits, particularly that in which she is represented as presenting Charles I with a wreath (date 1634). The eyes are large and dark, with arched eyebrows, the forehead broad, and the chin slightly protrudes. Her hair, parted with small curls across the forehead, is curled on each side of the face, and tied with a green ribbon. A string of pearls is shewn at the back of the head-dress. She has a pearl necklace, and a narrow ribbon round her neck, to which is suspended, apparently, a small cornelian ring. The dress is amber-coloured, with a low body covering the shoulders; it is edged with lace, and has in front a green ribbon bow. She likewise wears a plain muslin neckerchief. The portrait was bought at a sale some years since, and has no history attached to it."

Mr. H. Syer Cuming read the following paper, supplementary to a former one, on the relics of Charles I (see *Journal*, vol. xi, for 1855, pp. 227-238):

"SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE RELICS OF CHARLES I.

"The paper on the relics of Charles I, which I had the honour of presenting at our late Congress, was confined entirely to memorials connected with the closing years of the ill-fated monarch's reign, namely, from his arrival in the Isle of Wight in November 1646, until his martyrdom in January 1648. The relics now about to be enumerated, refer, in great part, to an earlier period of the sovereign's life, although it is difficult to classify them in strict chronological order. Those, however, appertaining to his nativity first claim attention. Charles Stuart was born November 19th, 1600, in the palace of Dunfermline; and tradition still points out the chimney of the room in which he drew his first breath. The bed in which his mother gave him birth was long preserved in the public inn of Dunfermline, whence it was removed to Broom Hall, the seat of the earl of Elgin, two miles from the town. It is a large four-post bed, and was brought by queen Anne from Denmark, together with a press or cupboard, which is now at Pittencrief House, about half a mile from Dunfermline.

"The only reputed relic of 'baby Charles' I have to produce, is a left mitten of point-lace,—a rare and beautiful memorial of infancy. It consists of a tube (so to speak) open at both ends, with a thumb, and having a border or ruffle one inch and five-eighths wide round the top. Whether this ever covered the tiny hand which at life's latest moment was thrust out as a signal to let fall the deadly axe, must ever remain uncertain. All that can now be said, is, that the mitten is composed of rich point-

lace of the early part of the seventeenth century; that it has long been the companion of a glove of embroidered leather, of the time of James I; and that it is stated to have been worn by the infant prince when he received the holy rite of baptism. The value of point-lace, at this period, would certainly lead us to believe that it may have belonged to a member of the royal house of Stuart; for few beneath the princely rank could clothe an infant's hands in so costly a fabric. Its reputed connexion with prince Charles may therefore be founded in truth.

"On November 3rd, 1616, Charles was created prince of Wales, soon after which the Armourer's company presented to him the beautiful suit of armour now in the horse armoury of the Tower. This suit is richly gilt; and is the one laid on the coffin of the great duke of Marlborough at his first interment in Westminster abbey.<sup>1</sup> In the guard chamber of Windsor castle is another suit of armour, which was also worn by Charles whilst prince of Wales, and assigned to the year 1620.

"Charles succeeded to the throne, March 27th, 1625; and all the relics now to be mentioned are posterior to that event.

"Among the Jacobite relics in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, is a handsome large tortoise-shell comb, which originally belonged to Charles I, and was presented to the Society, in 1783, by Miss M'Farlane of M'Farlane. And in the great Industrial Exhibition held in Dublin in 1853, was a dressing-case which had belonged to the same unfortunate monarch. It was then the property of the rev. C. O'Connell, P. P.

"In the Bernal collection was a curious oval scent-case, of bloodstone, mounted and lined with silver-gilt, and graven with the cypher of Charles I, beneath a crown flanked by laurel branches, and the motto, '*Nec vagus ardor, nec cæcus*,' etc.

"The beautiful jewel with the figure of Charles I, found among the royal baggage after the battle of Naseby, June 14th, 1645, and now in the Soane museum, is too well known to need any lengthened description. It is of gold and enamel, set with diamonds, rubies, etc., and represents the king armed with a sword and shield, and surrounded by military insignia.<sup>2</sup>

"The wardrobe of the king has furnished several relics. A writer in the *Gent. Mag.* for January 1787, p. 41, states that, when a youth, in 1740, a person living in a house at the bottom of Spring Gardens had a number of articles which had belonged to Charles. Among them were, a glass pipe, a high-crowned black hat, and a neat long sword, the blade

<sup>1</sup> In the Tower may also be seen a fine piece of ordnance wrought for the prince, in 1621, by the famous artists, Thomas and Richard Pitt. It bears an eagle in the clouds, the club and lion's skin of Hercules, etc.

<sup>2</sup> An engraving of this jewel is given in the *Illustrated London News* of Jan. 12th, 1856, p. 51.

of which was curiously inlaid with gold. A sword-belt of the king's is still preserved at Orchardleigh House, near Frome, Somersetshire.

"Sir Ashton Lever, whose museum was sold in 1806, had a pair of gloves which were attributed to Charles I. They were of buff leather, the tops fringed with gold twist, and richly embroidered with gold thread and spangles.

"Among the best authenticated articles of wearing apparel of Charles I are those now in possession of the rev. Thomas Harvey, of Cowden rectory, near Edenbridge, Kent,<sup>1</sup> and which consist of a coat, two waistcoats, two pairs of trunk-hose, a point-lace ruffle, and slippers; together with a silver star, and a large silver camp watch made by '*Edwardus East, Londini*', which has an alarm of melodious tune. Mr. Harvey believes the waistcoat and star to be those the king wore when he sat to Vandyke for the famous triple portrait now in the old ball room of Windsor castle. Regarding the pedigree of these relics, Mr. Harvey states that, "when Charles II wanted Leicester House for the electress, he wrote to lord Leicester at Penshurst, who sent a royalist, Mr. Spenser, to do the honours; and the electress, delighted with this, gave to him the memorials above mentioned, and other presents of a like kind.' These articles were bequeathed to Mr. Harvey's grandfather, and have remained in his family ever since; and are now, by the kindness of the present possessor, exhibited to the Association.

"To the relics connected with the last hour of the monarch's life may be added the following. Whilst Charles was in the Horn chamber of Whitehall he gave to colonel Tomlinson a gold tooth-picker and case, which he carried in his pocket, in acknowledgment for his courteous behaviour towards him; and it has been stated that this relic is still in possession of the colonel's descendants.

"We have already mentioned the George which the king presented to bishop Juxon, and may now refer to the ribband to which it was attached. A correspondent to the *Gent. Mag.* for February 1799, p. 106, says, 'A friend of mine, who is descended from Mr. J. Ashton, is in possession of a ribband which, according to a tradition in his family, was worn by king Charles I when he went to execution. The tradition has gained the more credit because of the offices which Mr. Ashton held under Charles II and James, the favour which he experienced from them, and his attachment to the cause of the Stuarts; for he was paymaster of pensions to the former, and privy purse to the latter, who created his son a baronet after his abdication. He was himself executed in the reign of William III for an attempt to bring back James II.' The writer goes on to say that 'the ribband is of a sky-blue colour, with several stains, said to have been occasioned by the blood of the monarch.' This ribband, or another having the same reputation, again turns up at a later period. In Feb-

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 247-249.

ruary 1824 there was sold by Evans, of Pall Mall, '*The newe year's gift, presented at court, from the lady Parvula to the lord Minimus*', 1636, which, according to a manuscript note on the fly-leaf, was 'bound with a piece of Charles the First's waistcoat, and tied with *the blue ribbon of the garter*.' The volume had originally formed part of the Townley collection.

"A few more examples of king Charles' hair may now be cited. I have been shown a rose, nearly as large as a crown piece, beautifully wrought in open work, of brown hair, which was affirmed to be from the monarch's head; and I have great pleasure in placing before the Association an interesting relic formed of the hair of Charles I, which has been in my family's possession from time immemorial, and was, in all probability, a gift from prince Rupert. The hair is of a reddish-brown colour, plaited into an oblong square, nearly seven-eighths of an inch high by nine-sixteenths wide; and on it is a minute skeleton, enameled on copper, and bearing in its right hand a sceptre, and in its left an hour-glass. It has been set in a locket or reliquary; but nothing now remains of the metal work. In the collection of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute is a similar relic, which, unfortunately, is also unset. It consists of two different kinds of hair, upon which are skeletons, and the date 1649.<sup>1</sup> The history, however, of this specimen is unknown. On the discovery of the body of king Charles at Windsor, in 1813, sir Henry Halford, bart., cut off a small quantity of hair from the head and beard; the former of which was of a dark brown colour, the latter of a redder hue. Sir Henry presented some of it to sir Walter Scott, who had it set in gold, with the word '*remember*' surrounding it in highly relieved black letters. Another portion was in the museum of the late Edw. Wenman Martin, esq., sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, August 25th, 1853.

"From the personal effects of the king, pass we on to other memorials. It would be vain to attempt to enumerate a tithe of the portraits of Charles produced during his life, and shortly after his death, and I shall therefore cite but two examples, one of which I now exhibit. It is an oval miniature, in ivory, representing a three-quarter bust of the king looking to the right. The flowing hair, moustache, and beard, are of an auburn hue. He wears a broad white collar, or falling band, a yellow waistcoat with black buttons, and a rich purple mantle. It is set in silver, and protected by a glass. This beautiful little relic was purchased at the sale of the collection of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd of the Tower, Sept. 21st, 1843. It is believed to be an *ad vivam* portrait, and to have formed the centre of a jewel. The other portrait to which I allude is in the possession of our worthy associate, Mr. F. H. Davis. It

<sup>1</sup> Some writers place the death of Charles I in January 1648, whilst others assign it to January 1649, according as the civil or the historical year is used, the former beginning on March 25th, the latter on January 1.

is a small oval enamel set in gold, having a full-faced bust of the king in a black dress with white collar, and blue belt crossing from the left to the right side. The field is blue. On the reverse is a green wreath, a crown, and C. R., in black, on a white field.<sup>1</sup>

"The medals worn by the cavaliers during the civil war deserve mention. They are of various sizes, and generally bear the monarch's bust on one side, and either his cypher or the royal arms on the other, and occasionally the head of Henrietta Maria. I exhibit a cavalier's medal, of silver, of an oval form, the obverse of which is very similar to one designed by Rawlins. On it appears the profile bust, to the right, CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRI · FB · ET · HIS · RX.; *reverse*, the royal arms crowned, and surrounded by the garter, HONI · SOIT · QVI · MAL · Y · PENSE. The letters are incuse, and at the top of the medal is a round loop, and at the base another of smaller size, as if it were intended to suspend some relic or jewel to it. This medal was, I believe, presented to one of my ancestors by prince Rupert.

"Numerous and beautiful as are the medals of Charles I, none display a finer likeness than the large one by Roettier on his death, of which I lay before you an example. There is a dignity and serenity of expression in the monarch's face, a freedom and elegance of execution, which at once stamp it as the work of a consummate master. The head looks to the right, and the bust is clothed in armour, with a mantle round the lower part. *Legend*, CAROL · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX · GLOB · MEM.; *rev.*, mountainous scenery, with sheep; above, a hand issuing from the clouds, and holding a celestial crown, VIRTVT · EX · ME · FORTVNAM · EX · ALIJS.

"No sooner had republicanism triumphed, and bathed the scaffold with a sovereign's blood, than an ardent desire was manifested to possess some relic or memorial of the martyr; and it is curious to see how that desire was endeavoured to be satisfied. Few, from necessity, could obtain mortuary rings like those already described; but the king's effigy was placed on various articles of common use which all could afford to purchase. Tobacco-stoppers were cast with medallion portraits of Charles and his queen on the top; his bust and figure were depicted on mugs and large earthen dishes; and I place before you two delft-ware tiles, painted in blue, with the equestrian effigies of Charles I and his son Charles II, which were manufactured in Holland for the English market. The costume of the elder Charles is similar to that he wears in Vandyke's picture in the Louvre, with this difference, that instead of the baldrick, a broad scarf crosses the breast, and is secured beneath the right arm with a rose-formed jewel. In the king's right hand is a long pistol, and another appears in the holster. Charles II is decked out in all the

<sup>1</sup> The presumed portrait of Charles I described in our *Journal* for Dec. 1855, p. 346, is certainly of some other person, who, from the costume, must have lived in the reign of Elizabeth or James I.



foppery which distinguished the voluptuous court of Louis XIV. The broad brim of his hat is decorated with an amplitude of feathers; the sleeves of his doublet consist of huge puffs; his sword depends from a broad embroidered baldrick; and the large turned-down top of the boot has an edging of lace. The king points to the left with a baton, and his spotted horse is provided with a rich saddle-cloth. These tiles are at once curious *indicia* of the political feelings of the people, and highly interesting representations of the costume of the middle of the seventeenth century.

"In this enumeration of popular effigies of Charles I, we must not omit the one of stamped leather on the back of the horn-book, engraved in our *Journal* (vol. ix, p. 72), where the king appears bare-headed, in armour, with a scarf like that on the tile, and mounted on a somewhat clumsy horse. Above, in one corner, are the initials c. R. surmounted by a celestial crown, and in the opposite a cherub.

"Though pictorial representations of Charles I are not uncommon, we rarely meet with his effigy in sculpture, the iconoclasts of the Commonwealth destroying all the figures and busts they could get at. The statue in the Royal Exchange was thrown down immediately after the monarch's death, and on the pedestal was inscribed the words, '*Exit tyrannus, regum ultimus*,—the tyrant is gone, the last of the kings';<sup>1</sup> and it was only the value of the material which withheld the spoiler's hand from Le Sœur's magnificent work, the preservation of which by the astute John Rivet may be regarded as almost miraculous. The marble bust executed by the famous Bernini, and for which the king sent him a ring worth six thousand crowns, did indeed escape the republican fury, but only to be at last lost or destroyed during the fire which occurred at Whitehall in 1697. Of *post-mortem* statues may be mentioned the one in Guildhall, which once stood over the entrance doorway of the chapel in the Guildhall yard; and that by John Bushnell, occupying a niche on the west front of Temple Bar.<sup>2</sup>

"The literary efforts of king Charles ought, perhaps, to be noticed among these royal relics and mementos; but time and space forbid our entering on the subject. His best known productions are the *Eikon Basilike*, and the poem entitled *Majesty in Misery, or an Imploration to the King of Kings*, which he composed whilst a prisoner at Carisbrooke, and the concluding lines of which breathe a spirit of fervid piety and resignation:

"Augment my patience, nullify my hate,  
Preserve my issue, and inspire my mate;  
Yet, though we perish, bless this church and state."

<sup>1</sup> The statue which formed part of the series of kings in the Exchange, destroyed in 1838, was by Caius Gabriel Cibber, father of Colley Cibber.

<sup>2</sup> The mask of the king within the helmet of his suit of armour, in the Tower, is the work of Grinling Gibbons.

Mr. Jobbins read a paper on the history of spoons, and illustrated it by a variety of interesting examples. It will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

MAY 28.

The following associates were elected :

Thomas Wills, esq., 23, County-terrace, New Kent-road.

Francis Babington Tussaud, esq., 58, Baker-street.

Frank Howard Taylor, esq., Burnt Wood House, Barnsley.

Thanks were voted

To *Dr. George Ormerod* for Additions and Index to the *Miscellanea Palatina*. 8vo. Privately printed.

Mr. Wills exhibited a variety of antiquities found in Dorsetshire :  
 “ 1. *Oscillum*, of bronze, representing a full-faced male bust wearing a pointed *pileus*, or cap, surmounted by a loop. 2. Vine leaf, of bronze, probably part of a votive offering to Bacchus. 3. Figure of a dragon, apparently of late Saxon or early Norman workmanship. These were found in a field near the town of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset.”

Mr. Wills observed that “Dorchester is represented to have received its name from the Saxons, by whom it was called Darncester, from the British *dur*, or *dwyr*, which signifies water; and the Saxon *chester*, a corruption from the Roman *castrum*, a camp, or town; from which it is very evident the Latin name Dorcestria, in ancient records, and the modern name Dorchester, is derived. In the Itineraries of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, Dorchester appears as a Roman station; and, indeed, the ancient walls, the Via Iceniana, on which it stands, the several vicinal roads that issue hence, and the coins and other pieces of antiquity found here, prove it to have been a place of consideration with the Romans in this country. In the Saxon age it made a considerable figure; for king Athelstan established or ordained here two mints,—a privilege he granted only to cities and walled towns. A considerable part of the ancient Roman wall which enclosed the town and neighbourhood of Dorchester, is yet to be seen on the western side; and there are many other remains of Roman antiquity frequently discovered. In the garden of the free school was found a beautiful and perfect bronze image of a Roman Mercury, seated on the fragment of a rock, about four and a half inches high; and some tessellated pavement was found in the same garden.

“ 4. Part of a Roman ornament, of stout bronze. 5. Bow of a Roman *fibula*, of bronze. 6. Terminal ornament of a belt, of bronze, or rather copper, of the fifteenth century. These three were found on or near Maiden castle, 1838.

"Maiden castle is one of the largest and most complete Roman camps in England. It is about a mile south-west of Dorchester, on the right of the road to Weymouth. It comprises an area of nearly fifty acres. The form of this encampment is oval, surrounded by ramparts and treble ditches. The Roman Via Iceniana runs within a mile of Maiden castle, near which is a Roman amphitheatre well deserving of notice.<sup>1</sup>

"7. Bronze boss of a bridle-bit, of the time of Elizabeth, decorated with the story of Phaeton falling from heaven into the river Eridanus, dug up on the Roman amphitheatre called Maumbury and Poundbury. This place of antiquity is about a quarter of a mile from Dorchester, and retains its complete form to this day, in an open field or down close by the Roman road. Some years ago a silver coin was found here, with the following inscription on the *obverse*, IMP. M. IVI. PHILLIPVS. AVG.; on the *reverse*, LÆTAT. FVN DAT., with a genius, or Fortune; a garland of flowers in her right hand, and the helm of a ship in the left. This emperor reigned in the year 240; but the amphitheatre was probably made under the government of Agricola.

"8. Bronze disc, with helmeted bust of Minerva, an object of considerable rarity, and of Roman workmanship, found under a wall at Abbey Milton in Dorsetshire, late the seat of lord Dorchester, whose house was, no doubt, a very ancient abbey; but the church is the most worthy of remark. Hutchins imagines the 'abbey to have been founded soon after the battle of Brunanburgh, or about the year 938, at which time Athelstan reigned.' Two very ancient pictures remain in the choir: one represents this king presenting the model of a church to a monk, who kneels before him, with the following inscription in Saxon characters: '*Rex Athelstan huj. loci f.*'; the other represents his queen, with a hawk in her hand devouring some small bird. Both of these paintings are in tolerable preservation."

Mr. Wills also exhibited antiquities obtained from other localities, among which may be noticed: "1. An Etruscan lion, of bronze, discovered at Canino; but professed to have been exhumed at Tower Royal, near Queen-street, City, 1853. 2. Bronze ornaments from belts, apparently of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, dug up when repairing some old houses in Wood-street, Cheapside, 1850. 3. Iron arrow-head, of early fabric, found at Winchester in 1840. 4. Mask of Diana, of very fine workmanship, found in a sewer between Fetter-lane and the bottom of Holborn-hill, May 16, 1856. 5. Oval medal, of silver, bearing on the *obverse* the profile bust of Charles I, to the right, crowned and richly draped, CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BR. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. FID. *Rev.* The royal arms within the garter, surmounted by the crown. This beau-

<sup>1</sup> In 1854, our associate, Mr. Charles Warne, had a model made of this amphitheatre, a cast of which he obligingly presented to the Association. See *Journal*, vol. x, p. 189.

tiful medal is the work of Rawlins. It belonged to a Mrs. Self of Lilledon, near Taunton, who was a descendant of a gentleman of the same name that held a superior situation in the household of Charles I."

Captain Tupper exhibited an iron key of English manufacture, and of the fifteenth century, dug up at Athens, near the Temple of Victory, in 1854. It is six inches and a quarter in length, with solid bit and broach. He also exhibited the head of a hammer, carved in ivory, having at one end the arms of the Merchant Taylors' company; and on the other, inscribed, "the gift of Thomas Roberts, 1679." The handle (some part of which remains in the socket) was of black wood. Though this specimen can claim no higher antiquity than the reign of Charles II, it is yet, perhaps, one of the earliest presidential hammers yet noticed; the origin of which ensign of authority is perhaps to be sought for in the Mjölner of the mighty Thor.

Mr. Syer Cuming, hon. sec., read the following paper

#### "ON OFFERTORY DISHES.

"The attention of our own and other kindred societies has been so frequently directed to the subject of offertory dishes that it is needless to occupy your time by any lengthened history of their origin and use, my object on the present occasion is therefore merely to bring some examples before your notice. It may be well, however, to observe that the German and Scandinavian archæologists call these articles *taufbecken*, or baptismal dishes; but there is no doubt that they were really employed as alms dishes, into which the assembled worshippers cast their offerings; and nearly similar vessels are used for the reception of alms up to the present day.

"The offertory dishes are mostly of large size, measuring from one to two feet in diameter, and are proportionably deep. The earliest existing specimens appear to be of the fourteenth, though most of those we meet with can claim no higher antiquity than the sixteenth century. They are almost all of German fabric, probably the products of Nuremberg; and, with a few rare exceptions, are formed of stout latten,<sup>1</sup> well gilt, and embossed with legends and devices, in both of which the learned Von Hammer fancies he discovers traces of Gnosticism and Ophitism; crimes which he fixes on the poor knights Templars, whom he charges with introducing heretical insignia into the church, and placing them on its furniture.

"The legends on these dishes are mostly in German, rarely in Latin, and generally consist of invocations to Christ, the Virgin and saints, or admonitions to charity, and short sentences of morality repeated twice

<sup>1</sup> The dish found about a century and a half ago, on the site of Chertsey abbey, is of copper, and bears a Runic inscription, which Mr. Kemble reads *geteoh uræcco*, i.e. *offer sinner*.

or thrice round the central subject. The devices present but few varieties, the principal being Adam and Eve, the spies with the grapes of Eshcol, the crucifixion, busts and figures of the blessed Virgin, the stories of St. Christopher and St. George, and a few other sacred and legendary subjects. The most common type is that of the Israelites bearing the grapes from the valley of Eshcol, as related in the Book of Numbers (xiii, 23 and 24). Mr. Wills places before us an offertory dish of the sixteenth century embossed with this subject. The two spies are habited in low-crowned, broad-brimmed hats, close-fitting doublets strapped round the waist, full knee-breeches, like trunk-hose, and shoes rising in a point above the ankle. At the side of the hind figure hangs a gypciere, with three tassels round the bottom; and the foremost man has a walking staff in his right hand; and they carry a huge bunch of grapes between them, on a staff resting on their shoulders. This dish is fifteen inches in diameter, and has its broad rim richly embossed. Mr. Wills has kindly permitted me to extract the following from the MS. catalogue of his valuable collection, from which it appears that this dish was 'found by a labouring man in digging a deep ditch by the turnpike road leading from Mosterton to Beaminster, in the county of Dorset, October 1852. It was doubled up as a round ball, and must have been there for a long time. There is a farm in the parish of Mosterton, called Blunt's-more, which is supposed to have originally belonged to a sir Thomas Blunt (or Blount), whose family were staunch Roman Catholics, and had an extensive chapel there, near where this alms-dish was found, and another farm attached, called Chapel Court. It is supposed this dish was stolen from the chapel in the hope of its being gold; but on finding it not of that valuable metal, deposited it where it was discovered.'

"I exhibit an offertory dish of the sixteenth century, embossed with the same device as that on Mr. Wills' specimen. It is treated in the same conventional style; but the broad-brimmed hat of the foremost figure has a pointed crown and jewelled band, like the hats frequently seen in MSS. of the fifteenth century; and the field is of somewhat richer design, and surrounded by a guilloche pattern. This dish is fourteen inches and a quarter in diameter; and the rim has the usual enrichments of pointed ovals, rhombs, etc.

"Next to that of the spies, the most common subject on the offertory dishes is the garden of Eden, with Adam and Eve standing on either side of the Tree of Knowledge, round the stem of which the serpent is entwined. A fine and early dish with this device is in the museum of the United Service Institution, where it is stated to be four hundred years old, and to have been brought from a castle in Germany.

"When the crucifixion occurs on offertory dishes, we generally find a single figure standing on each side of the cross; but others are at times

introduced, and among them the Roman knight Longinus. The Virgin is seen on these dishes both crowned and nimbed, and also standing on the crescent moon. St. Christopher, of course, bears the infant Saviour on his shoulder, and carries his miraculous staff; and St. George is found combating the dragon, with the princess Sabra in the distance.

"I have now to direct attention to an offertory dish of the sixteenth century, bearing an exceedingly rare device: indeed, the only one of the kind I remember to have seen. It is a doe running, surrounded by branches with large leaves and fruit, and is intended, I suspect, for a punning rebus of the name Dorcas, the pious lady mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles (ix, 36), who 'was full of good works and almsdeeds.' Such a conceit is in perfect keeping with the spirit and practice of the artists of the period, who scrupled not to introduce burlesque designs and rebuses as church decorations. They might well imagine that this device would recall to the minds of the faithful the active piety of Dorcas, and incite them to deeds of benevolence. This dish is thirteen inches and a half in diameter, and has its rim decorated with ovals, small bosses, etc. In the centre of the dish is a large round hole, through which a nail or screw has passed to affix it to a wall or door-post,—a purpose to which these old offertory dishes are now occasionally applied on the Continent. In an early church at Valle or Valte, in Iceland, one still remains fastened against the door-post; and where they are no longer employed in the service of the church, they are retained as ornaments for the altar, as at Aldborough in Yorkshire.

"The kindness of a friend enables me to place before the Association an offertory dish of English manufacture, one of a pair still in use in one of the City churches. It is thirteen inches and a quarter in diameter, and formed of stout brass thickly plated with silver. It has a broad gadroon edge, and in the centre is a medallion, rather above two inches and a quarter in diameter, set in a raised gadroon circle, and bearing the royal arms within the garter, supported by the lion and unicorn, and surmounted by the crest and initials C.R. The devices are of polished brass, with the field and tinctures filled with *coloured enamels*. The medallion is a beautiful piece of work; and the specimen altogether is a highly interesting example of the offertory dishes employed during the reign of Charles I.

"A very singular alms-dish, differing entirely in form from those we have been describing, is still used at Blickling in Norfolk. It is a heart-shaped box, with a handle projecting from the broad end, the whole measuring about fifteen inches in length. It is painted light blue; the upper part of the flat cover cut away, to admit the alms; and on the remaining portion is the following, in gold letters, 'Pray remember the pore (15)92.'<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This dish is engraved in the *Gent. Mag.* for March 1837, p. 262.

"Such are some of the chief varieties of offertory dishes which have come under my observation. Others doubtlessly exist; and as the subject is one of considerable interest, I trust that, should any of our members possess examples, they will bring them forward, and lend a helping hand in completing this now imperfect catalogue."

Mr. Eaton exhibited a portion of oak timber cut from one of the piles forming the foundation of the old bridge of Totness, which bears date A.D. 1205. It manifested the effects produced on wood by a submer-sion extending over six hundred and fifty years.

Mr. Pettigrew read a paper on the antiquities of Cuma, which will appear, with illustrations, in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. Wansey detailed the particulars of his visit to the tombs at Cuma with H. R. H. the prince of Syracuse, and confirmed the relation of the discoveries recorded in Mr. Pettigrew's paper.

#### JUNE 11.

JOHN LEE, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., V. P., IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Kell, esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire, was elected an associate.

Thanks were voted for the following presents :

*To J. G. Nichols, esq.* Gentleman's Magazine for June. 8vo.

*To the Society.* Transactions of the Surrey Archæological Society for 1854, 1855. Vol. I. Part I. 8vo. Lond.: 1856.

Mr. Wills exhibited a collection of spurs, and read the following notices descriptive of them :

#### "ON SPURS.

"I have much pleasure in placing before the members of the Association a series of spurs of European and Mexican fabric, which I have been so fortunate as to obtain, at different periods, during my antiquarian rambles.

"1. The first which claims attention is a brass spur of the middle of the fifteenth century, *tempore* Henry VI. The neck, as usual at this period, is very long; the rowel consists of eight points; and the shanks are curved, to render them suitable to the ankle of the wearer. This rare specimen is in the highest state of preservation, and was found in digging the foundation of a house at Tower Royal, Cannon-street, 1854. A spur very like this one in general appearance is engraved in our *Journal*, vi, plate 17, p. 150.

"2. The spur to which I would next direct attention is less definite in date, and may, perhaps, be regarded by some as belonging to the middle of the seventeenth century; but from the form and number of the rowel points (twelve), I am inclined to assign it to the reign of Henry VII.

The arched neck and shanks are of brass, the rowel of steel. It was discovered in a sewer at the bottom of Holborn-hill, near the old Fleet ditch.

"3. The spur next in order is of iron, and of the time of Henry VIII. The shanks are straight, the neck elevated and gently curved, and the eight points of the large rowel are dagger-shaped. It was procured from a sewer running through Bread-street and Watling-street, in Feb. 1856.

"4. I have here another spur, of the close of the reign of Henry VIII, the shanks and neck of which are exactly like the last specimen; but the rowel consists of a disc deeply serrated with thirty-six points. It was dug out whilst under-pinning a large warehouse at Queenhithe, Upper Thames-street, now in the possession of alderman Rose.

"5, 6. I now lay before you a very fine pair of Mauro-Spanish spurs, of the middle of the sixteenth century. The rowels have eight dagger-formed spikes; the necks and shanks are boldly perforated and engraved; and at the junction of the two parts are large, flat, perforated, rose-shaped plates. These magnificent spurs were once the property of the late earl of Harrington, and formed part of his collection of armour. 'They are said to have been worn by a Spanish general at the battle of Glenshields, in Scotland, where the Spanish troops that invaded England were defeated, and a general, with a large portion of his army, were taken prisoners by the English, June 10th, 1719.'

"7. I exhibit another Mauro-Spanish spur, of a little later date, and of less ornate design, than the last examples. The rowel is very large, and seven-spiked; the shanks engraved, and their ends perforated. This spur is from a French collection of armour.

"8. Though the rose-formed plate generally forms part of the Mauro-Spanish spur, we occasionally meet with instances in which it is omitted, as in the fine example now before us. This spur is of brass, with the neck and ends of the shanks of tasteful design; and the steel rowel consists of eight long and eight short spikes placed alternately, with a round perforation beneath each of the lesser ones. This spur was obtained from a foreign collection of armour very recently.

"9. To the reign of Philip and Mary may be assigned the elegant little spur I now produce. It is of brass, with the shanks richly engraved with scrolls, etc. It was recovered from Fleet ditch, under New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, June 1846, and is conjectured to have belonged to some lady of rank.

"10. My next specimen, in point of date, is of the middle of the seventeenth century, and is a well-finished spur of brass. The neck is short, and has a sudden curve downwards, and the rowel has five points. It was exhumed near Leominster, in Sussex, at no great distance from the battle-field of Hastings.

"11, 12. I conclude my series with the exhibition of a remarkably fine



pair of Mexican spurs, of iron richly gilt. The shanks are straight, and the rowels upwards of three inches and a half in diameter, and consist of thirty-three spikes. These interesting examples were presented to me by an eminent Mexican merchant, who regarded them as objects of much curiosity. 'We read of the Mexican nobles of former days being proud of wearing large gold and ornamented spurs, and frequenting, not only the places of public resort, but even the grand cathedral, with these massive appendages at their heels.'

"I would add, in conclusion, that the spurs we have now been considering, present, I believe, some of the finest examples of their kind which have ever been produced before this or any other society."

Mr. Horman-Fisher exhibited a shilling of Edward VI, found at Medstead in Hampshire, and a sixpence of James I (Irish), found at Caversfield, Oxon.

Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on the history of the Santa Casa, and our lady of Loretto, and exhibited one of the "pilgrims' signs" obtained from the holy house. "It is of silver, nearly one inch and three-eighths high, and represents our lady, crowned and clothed in rich vestments, standing on a crescent moon, and holding the child Jesus before her. Her feet are concealed by the head of a winged cherub. The whole subject is surrounded by an ovoidal flamboyant aureola of twenty-four rays. This sign is the work of the seventeenth century. Badges of this description are becoming scarce, for they are now little, if ever, used, their place being supplied by small medals of silver and brass, which, from having been suspended round the neck of the Virgin, have received the name of *Madonna medals*,—a title which is frequently extended to the whole class of such religious pieces. I exhibit four examples of Loretto medals. The oldest is a small circular one, of silver, which is of considerable interest, as it bears on the obverse a view of the *Santa Casa*, upon the roof of which are seated the Virgin and child. On the reverse is a figure of St. Anthony of Padua, habited as a Franciscan, and holding the child Jesus in his right hand, and a lily in his left. The other medals are of brass, and of an oval form, each exhibiting a full-length figure of the holy lady herself in her richly jeweled petticoat, and bearing the infant in her arms. The first reads, on the obverse, *S. MARIA LAVRET*. On the reverse is a figure of St. Thomas Aquinas, the '*angelical doctor*', who holds a rosary and crucifix in his right hand: legend, *S. SERAF. D.M.C.* The next medal reads the same as the preceding, *S. MARIA LAVRET*; but the reverse gives us the effigy of St. Roch, habited as a pilgrim, with a *bourdon* or staff in his left hand, and attended by Gotard's dog, who, according to the *Golden Legend*, brought a loaf of bread daily to the poor saint whilst he lived in a forest near Rome. The inscription is *SAN. ROCCO*. This medal may be regarded as a sort of talisman against the plague; for St. Roch is the patron saint of those who are afflicted with this dis-

ease; and the *Golden Legend* tells us, that 'who that calleth to saynte Rocke mekely, he shall not be hurte with ony hurte of pestylence.' The remaining medal, which is the latest in point of date, gives the inscription at a little greater length than the foregoing, s. MARIA LAVRETO. On the reverse is St. Venantius, in a Roman habit, holding a banner on which is a cross. It reads, s<sup>m</sup> VENANZIO. This saint, who was martyred in the year 250, is the patron of Camerino, a town in the marquissate of Ancona. Another variety of Loretto medal was exhibited to the Association, February 25th, 1852. It, like the three preceding, is of brass, of an oval form, with the image of our lady on the obverse, and a crucifix on the reverse. A similar medal is in the Doucean museum at Goodrich Court, attached to a rosary of small garnets and other stones.

"Devices very similar to those occurring on medals are also met with on some of the reliquaries made at Loretto, one of which is now exhibited by Mr. C. E. Elliott. On the cover is the *Santa Casa*, borne by angels through the air, the Virgin and child being on the roof: s. DOM. LAVRET. On the bottom of the box is the half-length figure, in profile, of St. Aloysius holding a crucifix, on which he gazes with reverence: s. ALOYSIVS. GONZ.<sup>1</sup> This pretty little oval reliquary is of silver, with a loop at top for attachment to a rosary. Its date is about the middle of the last century.

Mr. Cuming also read a paper on mediæval vessels in the form of equestrian knights; and Dr. Kendrick of Warrington exhibited a remarkable specimen. These communications, with illustrations, will appear in a future number of the *Journal*.

Mr. Patrick exhibited a clasp or pocket knife, which is presumed to have belonged to the celebrated circumnavigator, sir Francis Drake. These, with other "Drake relics", will appear in a future communication.

The rev. Thomas Curteis exhibited, by the hands of Mr. Planché, the circular iron stand and bracket of an hour-glass, removed a few years since from the old pulpit in Otford church, Kent. It is of simple character, and brings to mind the specimen figured in the *Journal*, iii, p. 306. These curious appendages to the pulpit were little, if at all, known before the Reformation. They were in the greatest request during the *regime* of Puritanism, when might be seen—

"Gifted brethren preaching by  
A carnal hour-glass";

and went out of fashion with the Restoration.

<sup>1</sup> St. Aloysius, or Lewis Gonzaga, was son of Ferdinand Gonzaga, prince of the holy empire, and marquis of Castiglione. His mother was Martha Tans Santena, daughter of Tanus Santena, lord of Cherry, in Piedmont. He was born in the castle of Castiglione, in the diocese of Brescia, on the 9th of March 1568; and died a little after midnight, between the 20th and 21st of June 1591. He was buried in the church of the Annunciation belonging to the Jesuits of the Roman college, and was canonized by Benedict XIII in 1726.

Mr. Patrick exhibited a fine Italian ivory carving, representing St. Catherine paying adoration to the Virgin and child. It belongs to the seventeenth century, and is full of tenderness and expression.

Mr. Jobbins submitted a collection of drawings, forty in number, illustrative of mediæval art in Italy, intended for publication. Many of them were of considerable interest, and will be referred to on a future occasion.

Capt. Tupper exhibited an extremely beautiful Italian morian, of the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, every part of which is elaborately engraved with the richest designs. It is much like an example given in Meyrick's *Ancient Armour*, pl. 71, fig. 2.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a decade, or rosary ring, of brass, of the close of the sixteenth or early part of the seventeenth century, which was found near Huntingdon in 1855. On a small disc in front is engraved, IHS, a cross, and the three nails of the crucifixion.

The public meetings were then adjourned to Wednesday evening, Nov. 26th; and the chairman announced that the Congress for 1856 would be held at Bridgwater and Bath, commencing Monday August 25th, and terminating on Saturday the 30th.

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## Archæological Notices and Antiquarian Intelligence.

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**BAYEUX TAPESTRY.** We hail with satisfaction the appearance of Dr. Bruce's work<sup>1</sup> on the Bayeux tapestry. It is not to be regarded as a perfect treatise on the subject, to effect which combined talents and information of various kinds seem absolutely requisite. It is essential to view this monument of ancient art and industry in a historical point of view, as well as an antiquarian one. As regards the latter, it is of great importance in relation to the costume, weapons, etc., of the eleventh century, representations of which abound throughout the entire roll. As a specimen of **NEEDLEWORK**, which it really is rather than a tapestry, it is not only the most ancient, but it is likewise the most extensive specimen known. For familiarity with it, we are chiefly indebted to the Society of Antiquaries, who commissioned that excellent and most accurate antiquarian artist, the late Mr. Charles Stothard, to make drawings from the original, which were afterwards engraved and published, in seventeen folio plates, in the fourth volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. Dr. Bruce states, in his preface, that the society has not hitherto published any explanation of the tapestry. This is scarcely correct, as various articles on the subject have appeared in the *Archæologia*; and two years since, Mr. Planché, yielding to the solicitation of the council of the society, wrote a description of the plates. This work has been executed by him with the acuteness and care which distinguish all his antiquarian labours; and although printed, and the proofs corrected by him, it has not yet appeared. It remains to the society to offer some explanation to the fellows of the society, and more particularly to Mr. Planché, for this extraordinary delay. The plates accompanying Dr. Bruce's work are more diminutive than we could wish, being reduced copies of those made for the Society of Antiquaries; and they fail, although cleverly done, of giving a representation of the material and work of the original. A facsimile of a portion, however, forms a frontispiece, which may serve to satisfy such of our readers as are not in possession of the plates of the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

<sup>1</sup> The Bayeux Tapestry Elucidated, by the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., F.S.A. London. J. R. Smith. 1856. 4to.

The Bayeux tapestry must be admitted to be a most extraordinary production, and to exhibit great patience and ability on the part of those to whom the execution belongs; and it is gratifying to learn that great care is now taken as to its preservation. From Dr. Bruce we learn that it is now preserved in the town's library at Bayeux, where it is advantageously exposed to view by being extended in eight lengths from end to end of the room, and is at the same time protected from injury by being covered with glass. The exact measurement is 227 feet in length by about 20 inches in breadth. It is upon rather fine linen, which long ago has acquired a brown tinge, and thus resembles what is known as brown holland. The stitches consist of lines of coloured worsted laid side by side, and bound down at intervals with cross fastenings. The parts representing flesh are untouched by the needle, and left white. At the beginning and at the end it has sustained some injury, but not of great consequence, though the last five yards are considerably defaced. Blue, red, pink, yellow, buff, and green, are the colours employed; and Dr. Bruce bears testimony to the accuracy of the statement of Mr. Hudson Gurney in 1814, that "the colours are as bright and distinct, and the letters of the superscriptions as legible, as if of yesterday."<sup>1</sup> The borders at the top and the bottom of the roll display figures of birds, beasts, etc., which have, however, no reference to the subjects depicted between them. Near the beginning in the lower border are some representations of the fables of Æsop, and there are also illustrations of husbandry, sports of the field, etc. At the end of the work, the representations in the border relate to the subject above, being the bodies of those slain in battle. There are altogether seventy-two compartments, which are distinguished by the embroidering of a tree separating each division.

Tradition has assigned the work to the needle of the queen Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, and the ladies of her court, and it appears almost like heresy to question the correctness of this statement, yet it must be admitted that although there are abundant internal evidences of its antiquity reaching to this period or immediately subsequent to that time, there is yet no satisfactory authority for the assignment, and there are those deservedly held as good antiquaries who have entertained a different opinion. It is a *vesata questio*, into which we have no desire to enter, but must yet say a few words *en passant*. Hume<sup>2</sup> and Lyttelton,<sup>3</sup> the historians, and the abbé de la Rue,<sup>4</sup> canon of Bayeux, are the advocates of an opinion that the work is to be attributed to Matilda, daughter of Henry I and wife of Henry V, emperor of Germany, well known as

<sup>1</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xviii, p. 359. In the roll there are no less than 1,512 figures:—623 men, 202 horses, 55 dogs, 505 of various other animals, griffins, centaurs, lion, camel, fox, wolf, lamb, eagle, crane, etc.; 49 trees, 41 ships and boats, and 37 buildings.

<sup>2</sup> *History of England*.

<sup>4</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xvii, pp. 85-109.

<sup>3</sup> *History of Henry II.*

the empress Maud. The observations of the abbé, who was professor of history in the Academy of Caen, are entitled to much regard, but his reasons are at best but negative in the matter. Queen Matilda died in 1083, and her will, which is generally held to have been made in the same year, makes no mention of the tapestry among the bequests made by her to the abbey of the Holy Trinity. Lancelot,<sup>1</sup> the first writer upon the tapestry, explains it by the aid of the poems of Robert Wace, who was a canon of Bayeux in the twelfth century, and he makes no mention of the tapestry, though writing at the command of the great grandson of Matilda. "When (says the abbé) the historian is silent; when the poet forgets that painting and poetry are sister arts; when the canon loses sight of the honour of his church; and when man, who delights in flattery, remains mute, every thing appears to me imperiously to demonstrate that the tapestry was not existing at that time in the cathedral of Bayeux."<sup>2</sup> The abbé confidently states the tapestry to be in material and work of English manufacture, and coincides in assigning the execution of it to the empress Matilda, as having every probability in its favour, and as being perfectly reconcilable with history, with language, and with the usages of those who would be employed in its manufacture.<sup>3</sup> The first mention made of the tapestry is in an inventory of the treasures of the church at Bayeux, of the date of 1369, and again in another inventory of 1476, describing the jewels, ornaments, and other valuables, but neither of these make any allusion to Matilda. In the latter of these inventories, preserved in the archives, and referred to by Mr. Lancelot, it is mentioned as a very long piece of cloth, embroidered with figures and writing, representing the conquest of England.<sup>4</sup>

Mr. Bolton Corney,<sup>5</sup> an able writer, a good antiquary, and an acute critic, has put forth another opinion, and assigned the period of the execution of the tapestry as late as 1205; and he asserts it to have been made at the expense of the chapter of the church of Bayeux. This view has been adopted by Mr. Lingard;<sup>6</sup> but the internal evidence is against

<sup>1</sup> Mémoires de l'Acad. Roy. des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, tom. vi, p. 739. This has a plate in four lines, representing the commencement of the tapestry.

<sup>2</sup> *Archæologia*, xvii, 95. Mr. Amyot has ably refuted the opinion of the abbé in *Archæologia*, vol. xix, pp. 192-208. See also a previous paper by the same, in the same volume, pp. 88-95, to oppose the statement that Harold was sent to Normandy by Edward, for the purpose of offering the succession to William, or rather confirming an offer of it, which had been previously made to him.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 106.

<sup>4</sup> The precise words are, "Une tente très longue et étroite de telle à broderie de ymages et escripteaulx (escripteaulx) faisans representation du conquest d'Angleterre, laquelle est tendue environ la nef de l'Eglise le jour et par les octaves des reliques." (Mém. de l'Acad. Roy. des. Inscrip. et des Belles Lettres, tom. viii, p. 604.)

<sup>5</sup> *Researches and Conjectures on the Bayeux Tapestry.*

<sup>6</sup> *History of England.* 5th edition. London: 1849. Vol. i. Appendix, note A, p. 547.

all these conjectures, however learned and however ingenious they may be. Matilda may have been the donor of the tapestry, and it may have been executed by her or by her ladies or others under her superintendence, and yet it does not follow, though the probabilities are in favour of such a circumstance, that the gift should be recorded, and we have instances of the omissions of gifts by Matilda and others by historians which therefore forbid us to decide in the negative, and put aside the claims of the queen to the work.

The earliest account of the Bayeux tapestry is derived from a memoir by M. Lancelot in 1724, in which he describes an illuminated drawing from a portion of it discovered among the manuscripts of M. Foucault, intendant of Normandy. M. Lancelot's memoir excited the curiosity of père Montfaucon, who, after much labour in the search, ascertained that the representation belonged to a tapestry in the possession of the canons of Bayeux, and that a tradition was held in regard to its having been the work of Matilda, the wife of the Conqueror,<sup>1</sup> and given by her to the cathedral, of which the Conqueror's half-brother Odo was bishop. Montfaucon contends for its being of the eleventh century.<sup>2</sup> It is also stated to have been upon a public occasion (the festival of the Relics) exhibited in the nave of the church to the inhabitants of the city, and this being on St. John's day (July 1), the tapestry had acquired the title of *Toile de St. Jean*. Mr. Gurney has acquainted the writer of this notice that it was so known at the time he visited Bayeux in 1814. According to M. Lancelot, it was also called *La Toilette de Duc Guillaume*.<sup>3</sup> Montfaucon engraved the whole of the tapestry in nine large folio plates, having twenty-seven compartments. They were from drawings by Antoine Benoit, but very far from the excellence of those executed by Mr. C. Stothard. He is decidedly in favour of the antiquity of the work,<sup>4</sup> gives the titles in Latin, and a description of all the plates. Lancelot published a second memoir in 1730.<sup>5</sup> The consideration of the subject then appears to have slept for nearly forty years, when Dr. Ducarel called attention to it,<sup>6</sup> and printed an elaborate account drawn up by Smart Lethieullier, esq., a well known

<sup>1</sup> "L'opinion commune à Bayeux est, que ce fut la reine Mathilde, femme de Guillaume le Conquerant, qui la fit faire. Cette opinion qui passe pour une tradition dans le pays n'a rien que de fort vraisemblable." (*Monumens de la Monarchie Française*, tom. ii, p. 2.) For a long time Montfaucon could only learn that it was a long band of tapestry, exposed on certain days of the year in the church of Bayeux. Father Mathurin de l'Archer copied the inscriptions and transmitted them to him.

<sup>2</sup> "Le monument est incontestablement de ce tems là. Le goût, la forme des armes, et tout ce qui s'observe dans cette peinture, ne laissent aucun lieu d'en douter." (*Ib.*)

<sup>3</sup> Mém. de l'Acad., tom. viii, p. 603.

<sup>4</sup> Archæologia, vol. xix.

<sup>5</sup> Mém. de l'Acad. Roy. des Inscript., tom. viii, pp. 602-668. To this extended memoir and description of the whole work are appended six plates, in folio, having four lines on each sheet.

<sup>6</sup> Anglo-Norman Antiquities. London: 1767. Folio. See Appendix, p. 1.

English antiquary. It was, however, again doomed to repose until the present century, when Napoleon Buonaparte, contemplating invasion of England in 1803, had it brought to Paris from Bayeux, where it was placed under the charge of M. Denon at the National Museum. Here it underwent the inspection and minute examination of the French antiquaries. The *Gentleman's Magazine*<sup>1</sup> tells us that the French consul affected to be struck with that part of it which represents Harold on his throne at the moment he was alarmed at the appearance of a meteor which presaged his defeat: affording an opportunity for the inference that the meteor which had then been lately seen in the south of France was the presage of a similar event.<sup>2</sup> An extraordinary degree of popularity appears to have been attached to the exhibition of it in the French capital, for the *Théâtre du Vaudeville* brought forth a piece called *La Tapisserie de la Reine Mathilde*, in which the queen, who had retired to her uncle Roger during the contest, is represented as passing her time with her ladies in the exercise of embroidering the exploits of her husband, never leaving this work but to put up prayers for his success. After being exhibited in some French towns, it was at length returned to Bayeux, and placed in the hands of the municipal officers. Here it attracted the inquisitive search of the canon of Bayeux, the abbé de la Rue, who forwarded an account of it and his suggestions regarding its history to the late Francis Douce, esq., who translated it and laid it before the Society of Antiquaries.<sup>3</sup>

The tapestry is a historic roll of vast importance, and may be looked upon as a sort of historical chronicle. It depicts to us the transactions of the Norman invasion and the conquest of England, figured apparently not long subsequent to the events it records. It must not be forgotten that to the acute discernment of Mr. Gurney the real opinion of its nature and value is owing. Mr. Gurney remarks that "it is an apologetical history of the claims of William to the crown of England, and of the breach of faith and fall of Harold; and is a perfect and finished action."<sup>4</sup> He saw it at the hôtel of the préfecture in 1814, and describes it as coiled round a machine like that which lets down the buckets to a well, and he had the opportunity of drawing it out at length over a table. The design of the tapestry, as stated by Mr. Gurney, is the best evidence of its date, and proves it to have been executed in the early part of the reign of the Conqueror. At the latter part, it might not be necessary or required. It ends with the battle of Hastings. All internal evidence is in favour of its belonging to the early part of the Conqueror's reign. The architecture, costumes, arms, armour, and furniture, are all of the time of the conquest. Mr. C. Stothard<sup>5</sup> regarded it as a true picture of

<sup>1</sup> Vol. lxxiii.<sup>2</sup> *Gent.'s Mag.* for 1803, vol. lxxiii, Part II, p. 1137.<sup>3</sup> *Archæologia*, xvii, pp. 85-109.<sup>4</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xviii, p. 361.<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, vol. xix, pp. 184-191.



the time in which it was executed. Dr. Bruce judiciously remarks that such is the general agreement between the verses of Robert Wace and the historical details of the tapestry, that the latter may be looked upon in the light of illustrations of the history of the Norman conquest, and he notices an anachronism of Wace to good purpose. This author, who lived in the reigns of Henry I and II, in allusion to the negotiations which took place before the armies closed at the decisive field of Hastings, says: "As the duke said this, and would have said more, William Fitz Osborn rode up, *his horse all covered with iron*; Sire, said he to his lord, we tarry too long, let us arm ourselves. Allons! Allons!" There is, as Dr. Bruce remarks, not a single horse in the whole of the tapestry equipped in steel armour, and but for Wace we should really be in ignorance of its having been used so early as the time in which he lived.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Bruce's work has much the character of a lecture, and those who, like some of the members of this Association, have been fortunate enough to hear him upon subjects of Norman history, can readily comprehend the interest with which he invests his subject. We shall reserve to ourselves the liberty of recurring to the tapestry upon the publication of Mr. Planché's descriptions, which we trust will speedily be laid before the public.

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NORTHUMBERLAND COLLECTION OF DENARII. It rarely happens that the treasures of a private collector are entrusted for illustration to competent hands. Such has, however, happily been the case in an instance to which our attention is now called, by the printing, for *private distribution*, of a descriptive catalogue of Roman family coins in the possession of his grace the duke of Northumberland, by rear-admiral Smyth.<sup>2</sup> It is unnecessary to acquaint antiquaries, that the noble possessor of this collection, as well as the enlightened author of the description, rank among the most eminent antiquaries of the present day; and the catalogue now issued will descend to posterity to the honour of both. Few individuals have laboured more zealously to advance the study of archæology, in its higher departments, than the duke of Northumberland, whose travels in Egypt and Greece, when lord Prudhoe, were distinguished by judgment and productive of information. Admiral Smyth, professionally and otherwise, is well known to the scientific and literary world by the stores of varied knowledge of which he is possessed; and he has imparted to us much important information on many branches of inquiry. His researches have been duly estimated by the government, the university of Oxford, by many enlightened societies, foreign and

<sup>1</sup> Page 7.

<sup>2</sup> Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Family Coins belonging to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. By Rear-Admiral William Henry Smyth, K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc. 1856. 4to.

domestic, and by many distinguished individuals. His labours, geographical, historical, and astronomical, are entitled to the greatest respect, and command our highest commendation. It must be a matter of great gratification to him to know that they have proved of great service to his country. An early admiration of the classical ancients (he says in what he humorously acquaints us is not a preface, but "introductory matter"<sup>1</sup>), followed by a long official employment in the Mediterranean, had imbued him with a strong bias towards archæological studies; in the pursuit of which, their value in forwarding the attainment of accurate knowledge became more conspicuous. He soon perceived the mischievous error of the too general opinion, that an acquaintance with ancient coins is more the province of the antiquary than of the scholar; that it was of little permanent advantage to the general reader; and that it was useless to him whose avocations in life admit of but brief intervals for literary researches. His conviction, on the contrary, showed that, without these infallible vouchers, independent of their intimate connexion with the fine arts, there cannot be a clear understanding of many customs, offices, and historical events; that an experimental acquaintance with medals is a higher advantage than the ignorant will permit it to be; and that no one can be disparaged by a pursuit which engaged the attention of, and enrolled among its votaries, such men as Alfred, Cromwell, Napoleon, Selden, Wren, Canova, Camden, Evelyn, and Chantrey. Looking backwards to antiquity, is not at all going back to it; but the process inculcates various and invaluable cautionary lessons. (P. vi.)

The noble family of Northumberland had, for many years, been in possession of several cabinets of coins and medals deposited at Sion House; but, until five years since, these had not been subjected to any particular arrangement. At this time, admiral (then captain) Smyth undertook their examination; and, finding the Roman series to be remarkably rich, rare, and in many instances in a state of surprising preservation, he classed and arranged them in four cabinets,—the first containing 180 Roman imperial large brass medals; the second, 350 Roman middle and small brass; the third, 426 Roman imperial denarii; and the fourth, 768 Roman consular and family coins: making a total of 1,718 coins. The large brass are said by admiral Smyth to form a collection truly valuable for the rarity, patina, and conservation, as well as the interesting devices of its contents, though so limited in number. Among the scarce and finer specimens he enumerates the altar of Lyons; a reverse of both Augustus and Tiberius; the Genetrix Orbis of Livia; the sisters of Caligula; the Hispania Clunia Sul. of Galba; a large spread-Antiochean coin of Otho; a Victoria and a Pax of Vitellius; the Judæa Capta of Vespasian; the Roma Renascens of Nerva; Trajan smiting a

<sup>1</sup> P. v.

Dacian foe; some of the travels of Hadrian; fine specimens of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, with the two Faustinas their wives; the *Rex Armenis datus* of Lucius Verus; a magnificent *Consecratio* of Pertinax; coins of Didius Julianus, his wife and daughter; the *Matri Castrorum* and *Mat. Sen. of Julia Pia*; the *Vict. Brit. of Geta*; together with interesting types of Macrinus, Diadumenian, Julia Soemias, Orbiana, the three Gordians, Otacilia, Decius, Æmilian, and Saloninus. In the second cabinet are types of a very interesting tenor, as Germanicus with the recovered standard, the macellum of Nero, the secular games of Domitian, and that remarkable device, the two-horned rhinoceros, which explained the "*gemino cornu*" of Martial. (*Lib. Spect., Epig.* 22.) So also the visit of Mars to Rhea, typified on a coin of Antoninus Pius, in excellent preservation, at once illustrates the contested "*pendentisque dei*" of Juvenal; while another, the *Veneri Victrici* of the younger Faustina, whereon Venus is cajoling Mars, gives a full unravelment of the "*pascit amore avidos inhians in te, Dea, visus*" of Lucretius (*lib. i.*, 37). Here are three types of Britannia, one under Hadrian, and two struck by Antoninus Pius, of great local importance; and the series includes the wild and tame animals of Gallienus. There are fine copies of Tacitus, Probus, Carausius, Allectus, Julian the Apostate; and thence down to Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius. (P. viii.)

The third cabinet are silver coins, presenting the imperial denarii from B.C. 40 to about A.D. 380. Of the varieties in this division, we must make mention of some types of Tiberius, Otho, Vitellius, Domitilla, Domitia, Matidia, Pertinax, Pescennius Niger, Plautilla, Æmilian, Salomina, Valerian, Postumus, Aurelian, Diocletian, Carausius, Valentinian, and Magnus Maximus.

The fourth cabinet are also silver coins. To use admiral Smyth's description, this is "*loaded with denarii consulares*". It is the division described in the present volume. One hundred and sixty families are treated of, fourteen of which were pure patricians, twenty-six patrician with plebeian branches, seven equestrian, ninety-one plebeian, and twenty-two whose order and rank are uncertain. Strictly speaking (as admiral Smyth observes), the series styled family coins, as following the consular, was struck between the years B.C. 280 and A.D. 50. But in this long range of three hundred and thirty years the most interesting of the types are nearly of the time, and even posterior to, Augustus, whose age was esteemed the halcyon days of art, science, literature, and philosophy. (P. ix.)

In examining this treasury of Roman coinage, admiral Smyth discovered various pieces of high merit, as well as some of the most noted Paduan, Roman, Flemish, and other forgeries. These have been arranged in two large cabinets, being 1,721 in number. There are many casts and forgeries of remarkable coins and medals, besides fabrications which

were never regularly minted. These two cabinets, with the liberality which distinguishes the duke of Northumberland, and with the regard he entertains for the promotion of knowledge, have been presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, together with other antiquities, being thus rendered accessible to all who take interest in such subjects. Nor must another act of his grace's liberality be omitted to be mentioned, evinced in the presentation of a collection of coins made by him when in Attica, Bœotia, and Eubœa, in 1837, to the then infant Numismatic Society of London.

The object of the present notice, however, being only to put the members of the association in possession of the nature of the contents of the volume by admiral Smyth, we must forbear further allusion to the munificent acts of his grace in the promotion of science and the arts, of which he may justly be considered a most enlightened and distinguished patron. It is well, however, to observe that a large collection of coins (1,575 in number), of various descriptions, belonging to the Egyptian, Carthaginian, Greek, Græco-imperial, Roman (large, middle, and small brass), mints, Byzantine, etc., have been given to Dr. Percy for analysis; the results of which examinations have not yet appeared.

Among the coins are, as is usually found, many instances of plated ones, and admiral Smyth is disposed to consider them as having been rather issued by authority than as resulting from the cupidity of forgers. "The ancients covered bronze and other non-precious metals with these laminæ of silver, and then stamped them with the die, so that the appearance was that of pure silver; and the circulation of them may have arisen from state urgencies." (p. xiv.) In the description of the Northumberland cabinet of Roman family coins, the author has followed the same method adopted by him in his well known and highly esteemed "Catalogue of Roman large brass medals," published in 1834, by which we attain a knowledge of the individual peculiarities and history often exceedingly entertaining from the *naïveté* of the writer, and the occasional adoption of a phraseology owing its origin perhaps to his familiarity with maritime pursuits. This is, as may be anticipated, exhibited in the admiral's description of Nasidia, which may be here quoted as an illustration of the style alluded to. "NASIDIA (*rank uncertain*) NEPTVNI. The bare head of Sixtus Pompeius, the self-dubbed Neptune, with a dolphin under it, and a trident in front. A rare denarius, in very capital preservation, which weighs 57.7 grains. *Rev.* On the exergum q(uintus) NASIDIVS. In the area, a ship rowing and sailing before the wind, the usual type of felicity; on the prow a figure stands with upraised hands; abaft the rowers is the helmsman, and between the aplustre and the lea-leach of the sail is a star. This seems from the connexion between the obverse and reverse to have been struck by Nasidius in honour of the younger Pompey, in whose fleet he was the prefect B.C. 35, when he

deserted to Antony, and obtained a similar maritime charge from him. He commanded that part of Antony's fleet which was defeated by Agrippa, off the Leucadian promontory, in B.C. 31, previous to the decisive battle of Actium. The type may have been intended to commemorate the peace between Sextus, Octavian, and Antony, B.C. 39; and, in this view, the epithet Cæsarian may be applied to the star, without much latitude, although not represented as being crinite.

"The trident is too interesting a nautical object to be passed without a word by a sailor, and too classic a one to be neglected by an antiquary. It is one of the most remote references, the holy city of Benares being built, according to the Brahminic superstition, upon one of the prongs of Siva's trident; and it appears thus on the pillar at Delhi, called the Laât of Feerōz Sha, as an emblem of superior power—'*Siva the terrible ♀ and the universal monarch*.' It was called the trisula, and esteemed the most common attribute of Siva, under his character of Maha Deva, whence the classical sea-deity may have been derived. It was in use as a symbol during the later periods of the Maccabean family, if not earlier, for the zelag or priest's 'flesh hook of three teeth' (1 Sam. c. ii, v. 13) was likely to be one. It was mythologically assigned to Neptune in allusion to his threefold power over the sea, which he troubles, assuages, and preserves. Others say that it was designed to denote by its three points, the quality of the three sorts of water that are found upon the earth,—those of the sea, which are salt; those of the fountains, which are sweet; and those of the marshes, which are brackish, and therefore partake of both those qualities. Descending, however, from Parnassian heights, it must be admitted that this three-pronged implement may have become the marine attribute from its use in harpooning fish. In the contests of the gladiators, the retiarius was armed with a net and a trident, as seen in sculpture. Hence Juvenal, lashing a degraded patrician gladiator:—

"Gracchus steps forth: no sword his thigh invests,  
No helmet, shield,—such armour he detests,—  
Detests and spurns; and impudently stands  
With the pois'd net and trident in his hands.'"

(Gifford's Translation, Sat. viii, 295.)

No class of coins can present matter of greater interest than the denarius. It hands down to us a series of particulars illustrative of Roman history. The volume of admiral Smith is accordingly very interesting, and its publication has given to us a record of two examples which places in a pleasing light the generosity of some collectors. To complete and to improve the duke of Northumberland's collection, Mr. Henry Bosanquet and Dr. Lee have each contributed some beautiful specimens. The former gentleman permitted admiral Smyth to select a specimen of each in the gentes Atilia, Curiatia, Fulvia, Horatia, Lutatia, and Spurilia,

besides exchanging twenty-one of the πολλοί; and the latter well known antiquary generously offered any denarii in the Hartwell collection which might differ in type from those in the Northumberland cabinet, or be in a purer condition. He also furnished a very fine specimen from the gens Claudia. The collection is thus enriched, and the value of the descriptive catalogue enhanced. The work would certainly have been much improved and benefited by engravings of many of the rarer coins; but this we learn has not been done, as a work illustrative of the collection of another renowned antiquary, sir George Musgrave, bart., of Eden hall, in Cumberland, is likely soon to appear and supply this desideratum.

An appendix to the volume gives a curious letter from John Ffinch, relating to a gigantic gold medallion of Joannes Palæologus, emperor of Constantinople, and another more extraordinary of Antoninus Pius. The former weighed above 22 oz., and had on the reverse, *opus Pisani pictoris*; the latter of a diameter of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches and a 20th part of an inch, weighing 21 oz. 12 dwts., having on one side the heads of Antoninus and his empress Faustina; on the other Cybele in her chariot drawn by lions; and in the exergue, *ÆTERNITAS*. We have very little knowledge of the large medallions which appear to have been struck by the Romans in gold, their magnitude probably led to their destruction. The specimens referred to in the letter of John Ffinch are to be considered as belonging to the Lower Byzantine empire.

In the appendix, we also have a contribution made by admiral Smyth in 1837 to the *Numismatic Chronicle* on Allectus and Constans, and a discursive essay written with much humour on the subject of Tradesmen's Tokens, which operated very advantageously in regard to a measure connected with the Bedford Charity, when under revision by the court of Chancery.

The volume constitutes a valuable addition to numismatology, and will be referred to with advantage and instruction.

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**CHETHAM LIBRARIES.** Good Humphrey Chetham, the founder of the library and hospital at Manchester, visited by the Association at its congress in 1850, under the presidency of James Heywood, esq., M.P., and of which an account and excellent illustration will be found in vol. vi. of the *Journal*, established three other libraries of smaller dimensions, and confined to particular works. Our respected associate Mr. Gilbert J. French, of Bolton, has lately published through the Chetham Society a Catalogue,<sup>1</sup> giving the titlepages in full, together with illustrative extracts of the books contained in three separate chests or oak cases to

<sup>1</sup> Bibliographical Notices of the Church Libraries at Turton and Gorton, bequeathed by Humphrey Chetham. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1855. 4to.

which the works were chained at the church of St. Ann, Turton, the chapel of St. Thomas, Gorton, and at Manchester. From a short introduction, we learn that Humphrey Chetham (described, in the charter of Charles II for making the trustees under Mr. Chetham's will, a body corporate, as "a person of eminent loyalty to his sovereign, exemplary piety to God, charity towards the poor, and good affection to learning,") among other most generous and charitable gifts, bequeathed the sum of £200 for the purchase of "godly English books, such as *Calvin's*, *Preston's*, and *Perkins's* works; comments and annotations of the Bible or some parts thereof; or such other books as the said Richard Johnson, John Tildesley, and Mr. Hollingworth, or any of them, shall think most proper, for the edification of the common people; to be by the discretion of my said executors chained upon desks, or to be fixed upon the pillars, or in other convenient places, in the parish churches of *Manchester* and *Boulton in the Moors*, and in the chapels of *Turton Walmesley*, and *Gorton*, in the said county of *Lancaster*, within one year next after my decease." He died in 1653, and his intentions were carried into effect, as the three cases were each inscribed with the date of 1655. Of the case at Turton, a representation is given by Mr. French on the titlepage of his volume. Neither case nor books bequeathed to Manchester or Bolton could for a long time be found; but it has been lately ascertained that a collection of books in a very dilapidated state were several years ago disposed of with the chains appertaining to them to a dealer in Shudehill, Manchester. Some of these were purchased by our associate Mr. J. Crossley, the president of the Chetham Society, and from his relation an "addendum" has been made to Mr. French's account of the Chetham libraries. A portion of the old oak case now forms part of a sideboard in Chetham hospital. The Gorton bookcase is in good preservation, and the volumes contained in it amount in number to fifty-six, chained to an iron rod. The Turton collection at present consists of fifty-two volumes, and from an account preserved at Chetham hospital, the average price of each book is found to have amounted to 8s. 5d. Twenty volumes are supposed to be lost. The oak case and its iron work cost £3. 16s.; the carving of the inscription, "THE GIFT OF HUMPHREY CHETHAM, ESQUIRE, 1655," £1. 4s.; and the chains and clasps, about 3d. each.

Through the zealous exertions of Mr. French, a private subscription was made to put the books into proper repair, and a sum sufficient to defray all expenses was soon obtained, and they are now in an excellent and safe condition. The books consist of the works of authors of various shades of Protestant opinion; but it is remarkable that none by Dr. John Preston, a divine specially mentioned in the bequest, are to be found. There are but two books belonging to the sixteenth century: *Calvin's* Sermons upon the Booke of Job, 1574; and *Peter Martyr's* Common Places, 1583. The others range from 1606 to 1656, and constitute an

interesting theological collection of that period. They embrace, among others, the writings of Richard Baxter, Anthony Burgess, John Calvin, Thos. Cartwright, Wm. Chillingworth, Dod and Cleaver, John Fox the Martyrologist, Wm. Fulke, Wm. Gouge, Wm. Greenhill, George Hake-will, Robt. Harris, Peter Heylin, bishop Jewell, John Knox, Martin Luther, Joseph Mede, Philip de Mornay, bishop Morton, Wm. Perkins, Edward Reynolds, bishop Richardson, Samuel Rutherford, Thomas Taylor, John Trapp, archbishop Usher, John Weemes, and Andrew Willott.

Mr. Crossley has materially assisted Mr. French in the illustrative notes; and the value of his information in regard to early English literature is well known to all lovers of old books. The volume forms an interesting addition to English theological bibliography. Several of the works of the Puritan divines enumerated in the list are now of rare occurrence, and exhibit the peculiarities of style for which these writers are remarkable.

The disposition to pun at the commencement of the seventeenth century is well shewn in the life of Jewell. It concludes thus: "This *Jewel* is not lost, which Christ hath taken from off the ring of his spouse, which is his church, and set it in a crowne of purest golde upon her head, which is himself the Saviour of his elect, where he shineth in glory for evermore. Lord, adorne and inriche continually thy church with such *Jewels*, decke her cheekes with rowes of such rubies, and her necke with chaines; make her borders of golde, with studs of silver. Amen."

Many instances of quaint expression will be found in the extracts which accompany the titlepages, and will serve to amuse, if not to instruct, the reader. Rutherford says: "In God's matters there be not, as in grammar, the positive and comparative degrees; there are not here, truth, and more true, and most true. Truth is an indivisible line, which hath no latitude, and cannot admit of spleeting."

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CHESTER.<sup>1</sup> It has rarely fallen to one's lot to meet with a handbook or guide so ably and profusely illustrated as that which has just issued in regard to Chester. In former times "guides", as they were denominated, were really most meagre and unsatisfactory performances, giving currency to fanciful statements, and tending to perpetuate error. The spirit of archæological research which however has prevailed, particularly during the last quarter of a century, has altered the face of things in this respect, and in a short time we have no doubt these useful companions will be resorted to with confidence for historical statements and antiquarian description. To no place in the United Kingdom are these

<sup>1</sup> The Stranger's Handbook to Chester and its Environs. By Thomas Hughes. 8vo. Chester: Catherall. London: J. R. Smith. 1856.



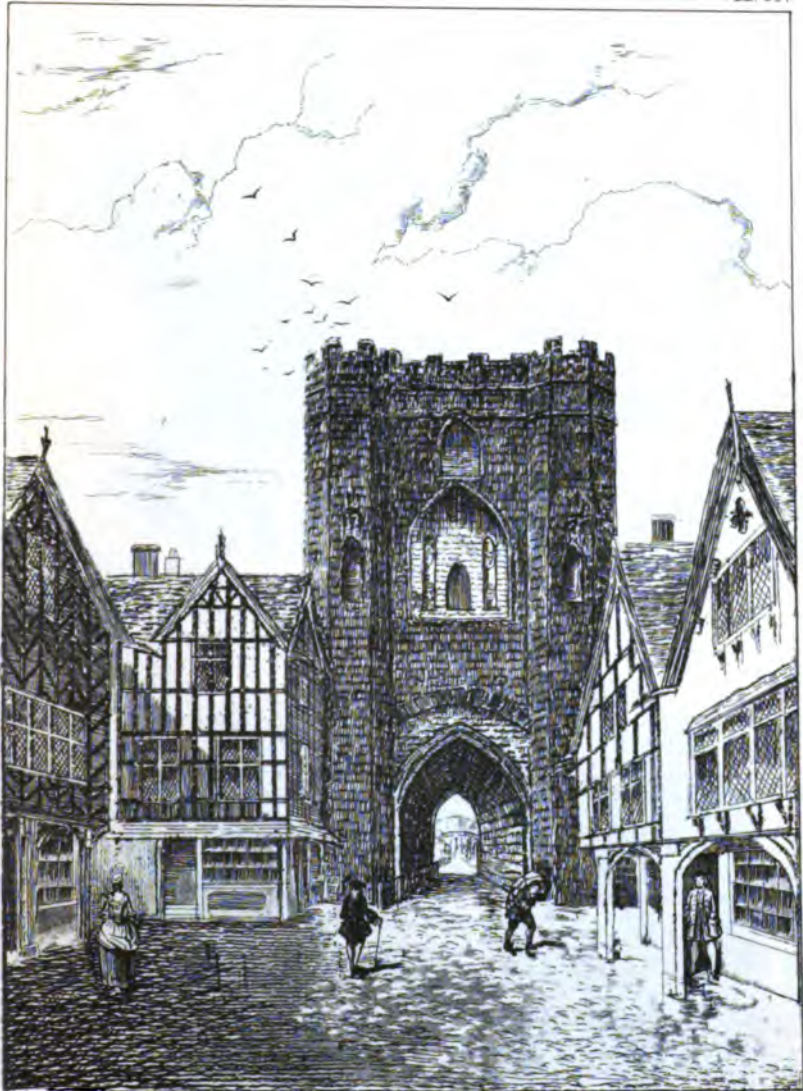
matters of more special import than to the very curious and ancient city of Chester, remarkable for the interest of its historical associations from the time of the Britons and during its establishment as a Roman colony. The pages of this *Journal* have frequently recorded the discoveries which have constantly been made by the researches of antiquaries or the result of accident, and in referring to these, we desire more particularly to direct the attention of our members to the fifth volume of the *Journal*, as containing numerous contributions relating to particulars connected with this locality, which formed subjects of grave consideration at the congress held by the Association in the autumn of 1849. To the ancient records preserved at the crown court of the county hall, Mr. W. H. Black on that occasion paid a deserved attention;<sup>1</sup> and the testimonies to the interest of his investigations were amply bestowed by the most learned bishop of Chester, lord De Tabley, and others connected with the county. Mr. Ashpitel did no less justice to the architectural peculiarities of the cathedral,<sup>2</sup> whilst Mr. Planché brought his accurate heraldic knowledge to special advantage in relation to the earls of Chester.<sup>3</sup>

It is gratifying to find "The Stranger's Handbook to Chester" emanating from such able hands as those of Mr. Hughes, who appears to have judiciously availed himself of numerous sources of inquiry, and condensed the results thereby obtained with ease and perspicuity. His first chapter is devoted to the history of the city, its condition under the Romans, the ravages caused by the Danes and Saxons, and its subjection to the Normans. The history of the palatinate earldom is sufficiently dwelt upon, the royal visits to the city are enumerated, and in later days the infliction of the plague upon its inhabitants, and the siege in the seventeenth century, are duly recorded. In succeeding chapters its topography is briefly stated, and illustrated by well executed plates in copper and cuts in wood. These render the volume an exceedingly pleasing book, and display in a very satisfactory manner the course of the walls, the structure of the tower, the castles, the Roman formation of the town, the arrangement of the streets, the singular rows of the city, its ancient houses, cathedral, churches, etc. These are all well displayed, and with this volume in hand, no one can henceforth travel the city without being made well acquainted with all its peculiarities and interested in its history. We are kindly enabled to give to our readers a plate (33) of the Eastgate, now no longer existing, but peculiarly interesting to the antiquary, as depicting not only the structure of the gate itself, but also that of the ancient houses with which the city of Chester still abounds. Some of these of most remarkable note will be found in the work, such as God's Providence house (plate 34, fig. 1) in Watergate-street, of which tradition avers that it was the only one which escaped the ravages of the

<sup>1</sup> *Journal*, vol. v, p. 187.

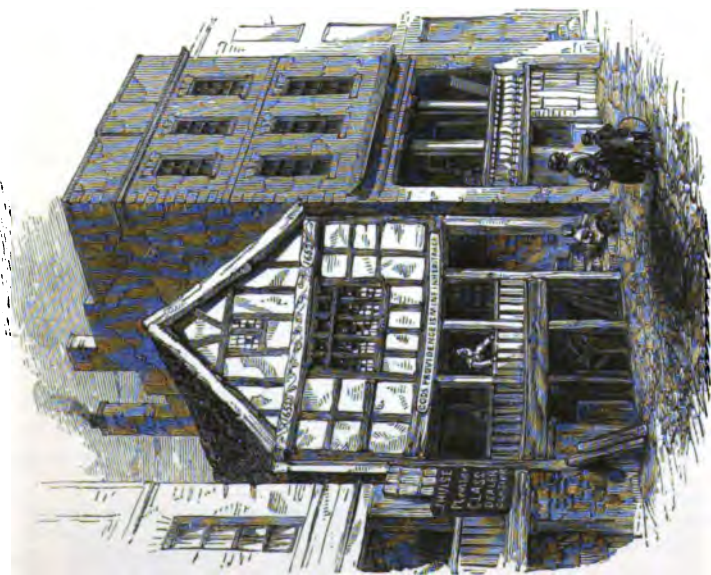
<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 177.

<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 235.

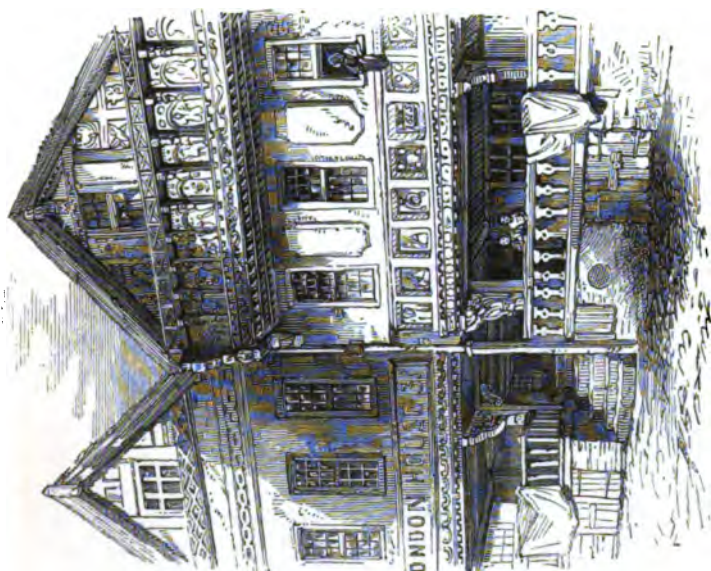


*The EASTGATE, CHESTER, Taken down in 1766.*





GOD'S PROVIDENCE HOUSE, 1642.



BISHOP LLOYD'S HOUSE, 1616.



Great Plague. In gratitude for that deliverance, the owner is said to have caused to be carved upon the front: **GOD'S PROVIDENCE IS MINE INHERITANCE.**

Bishop Lloyd's house (plate 34, fig. 2) in Watergate-row, was drawn by Prout, and the accompanying cut is reduced from his work. Bishop Lloyd died about 1615, a date carved on a panel in the house which has generally been looked upon as his abode; but this has not been satisfactorily shewn. The carvings of the mansion are profuse, grotesque, and elaborate. They extend from the apex of the gable to the level of the row. The subjects of the lower panels are stated by Mr. Hughes to illustrate the plan of human redemption: Adam and Eve in Paradise, the murder of Abel, the offering up of Isaac, the immaculate conception, the crucifixion. The three central compartments contain the arms of James I, the supposed quarterings of bishop Lloyd, and a Latin inscription with the date 1615.

There are also representations of the houses in Eastgate, Northgate, and Watergate, together with those of Bridge-street and Stanley house, or the old palace. With this enumeration, we earnestly recommend Mr. Hughes's work to all antiquaries and tourists, and take leave of him with thanks for the instruction and entertainment he has afforded us by his publication.

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**MUNICIPAL BIOGRAPHY.**<sup>1</sup> Our respected associate who, upon occasion of our visit to the Guildhall of the City of London, favoured us with an interesting paper,<sup>2</sup> has, by a recently printed memoir intended for private circulation, given us a work on municipal biography, being a memoir of the founder of the City of London School. Of this now important establishment, Mr. Brewer is the secretary, and it has evidently been with him a labour of delight to record the virtues which shone conspicuously in the life of John Carpenter. The particulars connected with the foundation of the school have been collected together for the information of the members of the Corporation of London, and is put forth by the direction of the court of Common Council. We have lately devoted several papers to the illustration of the endowed grammar schools of England and Wales, and in these notices it will have been apparent that many have owed their foundation and support to eminent citizens of London. Mr. Brewer states the number of citizens who have sustained the high offices of alderman, sheriff, and lord mayor, and contributed to the advancement of education by these foundations, to far exceed what might be supposed, approaching as it does to nearly a hundred. These

<sup>1</sup> *Memoir of the Life and Times of John Carpenter, Town Clerk of London in the Reigns of Henry V and Henry VI, and Founder of the City of London School; with Appendix, etc.* By Thomas Brewer. London: 1856. 8vo.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal*, vol. viii, pp. 83-94.

beneficent acts deserve a record, and redound to the honour of the great city with which they are connected. Parish registers were not established in England until the year 1535, and no monumental erection is to be found to give precise information as to the date of birth of John Carpenter. He was, however, born about the close of the reign of Edward III, or the beginning of Richard II, and belongs therefore to the latter half of the fourteenth century. By the will of his mother, he has been found to be the son of Richard and Katharine Carpenter, of whose history, however, we possess no certain information. Stow mentions the founder of the City of London School as Janken Carpenter. (Janken was frequently employed to designate John, as we find in Chaucer.) He was probably not originally intended for trade, as he appears to have received rather an extended or learned education, his appreciation of which is best manifested in his foundation. From Fitz Stephen, we learn that there were three eminent schools in the City of London in the reign of Henry II. The profession of the law was the destination of John Carpenter, and he is styled *clericus*, which we know was often applied to learned men, though not engaged in ecclesiastical offices. The office of town clerk is one of distinction and importance in the City of London, and the duties attached to it were formerly of a more strictly legal character than at present, though it is always filled by one well conversant in the law, and considered in rank next to the recorder. To this office Carpenter was elected in 1417. In many documents he is called the *Secretary* of the City; an appellation which does not appear in connexion with any other officer of the corporation. Mr. Brewer has printed a "Proclamation upon Judgment of the Pillory" to which the signature of Carpenter is affixed, "worthy of introduction, not only as a specimen of composition which will admit of favourable comparison with other examples of English writing of the same date, but also because it furnishes a glimpse of the habits and character of the common people of that age." It reads thus: "For as moche as Thomas of Forde of Caunterbury, sawyer, otherwyse called Thomas of Forde, sothseyer, that here stont, be a solempne enquest, afore the mair and aldermen taken, was endited, and aftur be another enquest atteint and convict, of hidous trespasses and disseites, that is to seye, that he now late cam to oon Jonet, that was y<sup>e</sup> wyfe of Javyn Cook of Estchepe, seing that he was a sothseyer, and trewely wolde telle her where cc<sup>u</sup> and more was become, with a litel cofre closed, be her housbond in his life was beried in the ground, if it so were that she wold paye as well for the sotell instrumentes that longen to his craft, as for his mete and drinke that he spende al y<sup>e</sup> mene while that he were in this toun, and with that also that she wolde ensure him to be wedded to him, which Jonet, not knowyng his falsenesse and disceit, paied at his byddyng, for his instrumentes and mete and drinke, xls. and more onward, and innocently







trustyng to his wordes and behest, behot (promised) hym for to do all that he desired, with that condic'on that he wolde performe and do as he hadde hight and promised; the whiche Thomas, contynuyng his falsnesse and disceit aboveseyd, wityng (knowing) wel that he might ne cowde not performe that he had behight (promised), delaied her forth fro day to day, til at the laste he knouliched his falsnesse, and proffered hem amendes: and in the same wyse he begiled and disceyved an other woman, that hight (is called) Naverme Mauncell, behetyng (promising) her for to gete a geyne half a gowne of cloth of gold which was stolen out of here keypyng, and made here to spende upon hym, upon trust thereof, xvij<sup>s</sup>. vjd. and more. For the which falsnesse and disceytes, the mair and aldermen, willyng that suche shul be war be hym in tyme comyng, hav awarded, after y<sup>e</sup> custume of this cite, that he, as a fals lyere and disceyver of y<sup>e</sup> comune peple, shal stonde here upon y<sup>e</sup> pillorye thre market dayes, eche day an hour, with a weston aboute hys necke in tokene of a lyere. CARPENTER."

Two or three years subsequent to his appointment, we find Carpenter composed a large volume on matters relating to the City, which is still preserved in the archives of the corporation. It is in Latin, and purports to be a collection of the laws, customs, privileges, and usages of the city, principally extracted from the rolls, charters, and documents of authority, which were then in the possession of the corporation. This was known as the *Liber Albus*, a name now given to a transcript of the original, which has since been called the *Liber Niger*. Mr. Brewer has given a translation of the preface of this interesting book, which should be published. It dates from one of the four mayoralties of the celebrated sir Richard Whityngton (1419), by whom Carpenter was appointed one of his executors. Mr. Brewer gives some very interesting particulars in relation to Whityngton, and an engraving of an illumination attached to the original ordinances of his well known charity in the possession of the Mercers' company. It represents him lying on his deathbed, a very lean, consumed, meagre body; and his three executors (Carpenter, Coventre, and Grove) and a priest with others standing by his bedside. A physician with the well known urinal, which he is examining, is also in the drawing. There are no less than eighteen figures in the whole, thirteen of these consisting of Robert Chesterton, the first tutor of Whityngton's almshouse, attended by his twelve almsmen. (See plate 35.) Mr. Brewer conjectures Carpenter to have drawn up these ordinances.

The executorships to which Carpenter was appointed must have absorbed much of his time, as they entailed upon him the attention necessary to charitable bequests. His love of justice and regard for the poor are manifested by letters patent he obtained from the king in 1431, to dis-train for the non-payment of four marks *per ann.* devised for the relief of prisoners in Newgate by Sir John Pulteney, a former lord mayor of

London, which had been refused to be paid by the master and priests of the chapel of Corpus Christi, beside the church of St. Lawrence in Candlewick-street. His services to the City were duly estimated, and he was favoured accordingly by various acts on the part of the corporation. Thus a lease of premises in the parish of St. Peter was granted to him for eighty years, on condition of merely rendering "a red rose" for the first thirty years, and afterwards by paying a yearly rent of twenty shillings. Here he is supposed to have resided, and the spot now forms part of Leadenhall market. The city also granted to him (in order to show their sense of the value of his services) a patent of exemption from all summonses, watches, assizes, juries, etc., a very important privilege in those days, possessed by very few persons, and conferred only under special circumstances. He was elected to represent the City in Parliament in 1436; and his counsel was sought to settle some contests between the citizens of Norwich and the authorities of several ecclesiastical establishments in that locality which had incurred the displeasure of the crown, and by which their liberties were seized by the king, the mayor and other functionaries displaced, and John Welles, an alderman of the City of London, made warden of the City of Norwich. By the assistance of Carpenter and his intercession with the king's council, the terms of settlement were referred to the archbishop of York and Carpenter, and in 1439 the citizens of Norwich had their liberties and franchises fully restored to them.

After holding the office of town clerk for more than twenty-one years he resigned, and a successor was appointed in 1438. In the following year he was returned to parliament for the second time, an unusual event at this period. Mr. Brewer has given some interesting extracts illustrative of the relation then held between representatives and their constituents, and shows that it was not uncommon for the former to be instructed by the latter as to their views and opinions upon matters both local and general, and that they afterwards rendered an account of their proceedings, as common at some places in the present day. He now obtained letters patent to exempt him from all military and civil duties for the remainder of his life, and he received the honour of knighthood. In the patent he is described as "late secretary of our City of London." Retired from public life, he devoted himself to acts of usefulness, occasionally rendering services to the City, of which the acknowledgments exist, and which are duly referred to by Mr. Brewer.

By the fortunate discovery of a will made by Carpenter, bearing date 8th March 1441, Mr. Brewer has been enabled to give some particulars in regard to him in his private capacity, and here he appears, as in his public life, a man of great probity, sagacity, and charity. His means were considerable; he possessed numerous lands, had much plate, and lived in a style of comfort, if not of luxury, having a spacious mansion,

and a large household of servants and dependents. He had also a resident chaplain. He had no children, but made many bequests to his nephews and nieces, left legacies to the poor, etc. He possessed a library in extent greater than generally met with at this time, and he associated much with eminent men. He is, however, now best known to posterity by his principal benefaction of tenements in the City for "the finding and bringing up of foure poore men's children with meate, drinke, apparell, learning at the schooles in the universities, etc., until they be preferred, and then others in their places for ever." This, it must be observed, is the statement given by Stow a century and a half after the gift, and the authority for it is unknown. A "rentall" of Carpenter's lands escaped the Fire of London, and enumerates payments made on account of this charity. The increase of Carpenter's property cannot be traced, but it is clear that for two centuries the charity remained on the same limited footing, and it was not until after the Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into Charities in 1823, that the Corporation instituted researches, that the establishment was extended, and has now, by the aid of various eminent members of the Corporation, and the appropriation of funds bequeathed for charitable purposes, reached a height which demands our utmost praise. The school is now of great extent, the instruction excellent, and the scholarships at the universities numerous. Recent reports are satisfactory as to its condition and progress; and the good for which Carpenter laid the foundation is well and ably recorded in the memoir by Mr. Brewer, a work creditable alike to his research, his learning, and his humanity.

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**ARCHÆOLOGICAL IMPOSTURE.** An extraordinary case of imposition, in regard to archæological discovery, in Normandy, is now under investigation; and as one of the persons—indeed, the principal person—concerned, stands in the list of our honorary members, as he does also in that of the Society of Antiquaries, and is well known to, and highly esteemed by, the cultivators of antiquarian lore, we cannot but feel much interested on the occasion. The number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August gives a summary (too short to enable us to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion), obtained from some pamphlets published at Paris, which, as embracing all connected with the matter at present, it may be useful to particularize.<sup>1</sup> We have not yet had the opportunity of perusing these

<sup>1</sup> Découverte d'un Cimetière Mérovingien à la Chapelle Saint-Eloi (Eure). Par Ch. Lenormant. Paris, 1854.

De la Découverte d'un prétendu Cimetière Mérovingien à la Chapelle Saint-Eloi. Par M. Charles Lenormant. Rapport fait à la Société libre du Département de l'Eure, et publié par son ordre. Evreux, 1855.

De l'Authenticité des Monuments découverts à la Chapelle Saint-Eloi. Par M. François Lenormant. "Le Correspondant," Sept. 25, 1855.

Deuxième Rapport, fait à la Société de l'Eure. Evreux, 1856.

*brochures*; but, from the account above referred to, we learn that the "discovery of a Merovingian cemetery at the chapel of Saint Eloi" took place in the autumn of 1854; and as it was reported to throw no inconsiderable light on ancient Merovingian history, it naturally excited the attention of the French Institute, and caused that learned body to make inquiry into the statement; to effectuate which a commission, composed of nine of the most efficient members of the society, of the department de l'Eure, was deputed to examine the spot, and inspect the reported cemetery of Saint Eloi. The result of their investigation, as far as at present recorded, is not only unsatisfactory, but exceedingly painful. The report declares that professor Lenormant never saw, *in situ*, any of the stones, tiles, etc., on which he has sought to build up his theory; and that it is "by the most marvellous creative faculty the illustrious *savant* has been able to see a baptistery, a church, a cemetery, a village, and determine, in the most decisive manner, the relative position of each." In the baptistery (we are told), the commissioners merely see an ancient lime-kiln; and in the passage leading to it, the narrow conduit of the kiln, barely eighteen inches in width. They examine the surrounding ground, and find "no trace of bones, or arms, or sepulchral urns, or anything that distinguishes a cemetery. The one skeleton, in which M. Lenormant saw a full-grown cemetery, was found in the lime-kiln, and is affirmed to be of no ancient date. The authenticity of the Runic inscriptions is altogether repudiated; and we are told, in the second report, that the Danish *savant*, M. Adam Fabricius, has declared them to be "the work of an ignorant forger". In fact, the commissioners broadly state that M. Lenormant is the victim of a forgery of the grossest description. They even name one of the forgers, and hint at his accomplices, and declare "the Merovingian cemetery of Saint Eloy will remain one of the most curious monuments of the singular aberrations science can cause when she submits to the guidance of a too brilliant imagination".<sup>1</sup> The son of the professor, M. F. Lenormant, has replied to the "Rapport" in a tone of anger,—perhaps not quite suitable to the occasion, and the serious nature of the subject; and in doing so he specifies a further discovery of a Roman tombstone in the meadow where the skeleton was found; but, unfortunately, it appears that the fragments composing this monumental record were observed lying upon, and not beneath, the ground; for a second report of the commissioners has a declaration to the effect that the Messrs. Lenormant "*never broke ground on any occasion*"! The reported fragments were discovered, it appears, in an afternoon ramble, "*écartant l'herbe, les dames avec l'extrémité de leur ombrelle, les hommes avec leur canne*". The younger Lenormant makes mention of witnesses of character and station to support the claims of the discovery; but hitherto these witnesses have not appeared

<sup>1</sup> Gent. Mag., Aug., p. 187.

in the discussion, and we therefore wait with some anxiety for further explanations in regard to it. The matter is of a serious nature. It has not been put forward as a *jeu d'esprit*, or as an attempt to display the credulity of antiquaries, of which we have many instances on record; but it originated in a grave paper read before the Institute, through whose medium it was made known to the scientific world, and therefore received as properly vouched for and duly sanctioned. We fear M. Lenormant will be found to have been the victim of some too ingenious and mischievous parties; and it is incumbent upon him, in the necessary defence of his own character, to make the fullest avowal of all particulars connected with the transaction. The frauds in archæology it has been our object in the pages of this *Journal* (see vol. iii, p. 121, p. 251; ix, 89-92, 199; and xi, pp. 67-73) to denounce, are perfectly insignificant compared with that to which it is our duty now to draw the attention of our associates.

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**WOOD CARVINGS.** The name of Grinling Gibbons is well known and celebrated in art. His specimens of wood-carving are unsurpassed, and the means of preventing their decay entitled to the gravest consideration. In this work, Mr. Rogers—himself second only to Gibbons—has been eminently successful. We have lately had an opportunity of minutely examining the carvings from Belton house, the seat of the earl of Brownlow, and can answer for the reports relating to them, which have appeared in the *Athenæum* and other periodicals, being accurate, and not overdrawn. These beautiful works were fast hastening to decay: insects—minute instruments of mighty mischief—were devouring every portion of the wood of the lime tree, of which they were composed; but this annihilation has been arrested by the ingenuity and patience of Mr. Rogers, who has so effectually exerted his skill, that, without minute investigation, no one would suspect that the carvings had in any degree suffered injury. Mr. Rogers' method of restoration may be stated as follows (premising that he first takes a photograph of the decayed carving): the carving is immersed in a strong solution of oxymuriate of mercury, by which the worm is destroyed. Any alteration in the colour of the wood effected by this process, is rectified by ammonia, seconded by muriatic acid. The interior is then filled up with a composition of vegetable gum and gelatine, after which a varnish of resin and spirits of wine is smeared over the surface. The several portions subjected to these manipulations are then put together according to the photographic view, and the work is complete; the destruction is put an end to, and the original appearance restored. Any observations we could make on the importance of Mr. Rogers' process would be superfluous. We have only to express our hope that all public bodies having carvings of Gibbons under their care, and all private individuals having specimens of the same inesti-

mable value, will submit them to examination; and if found to be approaching to decay, will not delay applying to Mr. Rogers, who has exhibited such knowledge of the subject, and who labours with a devotion to the restoration which can belong only to an enthusiast of the art, and a true admirer of the beautiful. We embrace this opportunity of hinting that a life of Grinling Gibbons is a desideratum in the history of art; and we would fain hope that Mr. Rogers would undertake such a memoir, as there are perhaps few besides himself capable of doing justice to so great an artist.

Mr. Crace lately read a paper before the Institute of British Architects on the restoration and preservation of wood carvings, and illustrated his method of restoration. He has been engaged on the carvings of Mercers' hall, and he immersed them in a composition of linseed oil, litharge, camphor, red lead, and beeswax, in which they were allowed to remain during twenty-four hours. Upon removal they were placed with their face downwards, to admit the solution to descend. The dust is not, in his process, removed, but soaked into the composition; and he thinks this a support for the wood, and that the carvings thereby become solid. Their process of hardening will, however, be a work of time, as Mr. Crace calculates that they will be as hard as wood in the space of four or five years.

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**ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES.** The want of an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* has been constantly felt and repeatedly expressed. It is not a little singular that, among all the sons of Cambridge, no one has hitherto been found anxious to hand his name down to posterity with gratitude by the performance of such an undertaking. A spirit of rivalry between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge might have been expected to have produced such a work; but it has not appeared. There are some good general histories of particular colleges in Cambridge; but no one relating to the whole university, which, with any degree of efficiency, supplies the wants of the historian and the biographer. We, however, hail with satisfaction an announcement made by Mr. C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., that he and his son, Mr. Thompson Cooper, have long contemplated the practicability of publishing an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, and that they have made ample collections for the purpose, and that the materials are now available. Mr. Cooper is quite alive to the difficulties of the undertaking which he has proposed to himself; but from the diligence exhibited in his *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*, we have every confidence in his labours. He is disposed to a chronological arrangement rather than one either purely alphabetical, or according to colleges. We are told that the number of names already arranged in this order amounts to a little short of four thousand. Of some, the biographical notices need to be very brief; of others, who have already

received special biographies, reference to those memorials will be sufficient; and brevity in all cases, consistent with precise detail, must of course be regarded. A list and prospectus of the work are expected to be shortly ready; and we trust that sufficient encouragement will be given to Mr. Cooper to persevere in his intention, and give to the literary world that which it has long required and ardently desired.

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**ROMAN COINS.** A report has been made of the find of coins last autumn at Nunburnholme, near to Pocklington. The hoard appears to have been buried between A.D. 276 and A.D. 283. The following is the result given to lord Londesborough, the lord of the manor, by Mr. C. R. Smith:—

Valerian . . . . .	3
Gallienus . . . . .	318
Salonina . . . . .	24
Victorinus . . . . .	412
Tetricus Senior . . . . .	1270
—— Junior . . . . .	448
Badly struck coins, but chiefly belonging to the Tetrici	415
Marius . . . . .	4
Claudius Gothicus . . . . .	326
Quintillus . . . . .	13
Aurelian . . . . .	3
<hr/>	
Total	3236

A few of Tacitus and Probus were also stated to have been among the number.

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**PAINTED GLASS WINDOW, OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY, IN NORTH MORETON CHURCH, NEAR WALLINGFORD.** One of the finest specimens of stained glass in the kingdom is in danger of entire destruction from long neglect. The church is under repair, and the vicar has prudently had the glass removed until the stone work is ready to receive it. Mr. Ward engages to replace it, and put fresh lead to it, for £50; but as the living is a very poor one, and the vicar has numerous more important calls upon him, he is compelled to appeal to those interested in the preservation of the works of mediæval art to raise this small sum. Subscriptions may be paid to C. Winston, esq., Temple, London; or to the care of Messrs. J. H. & Jas. Parker, Broad-street, Oxford.



# ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN WORKS

RECENTLY PUBLISHED, OR IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

- A General History of Hampshire; edited by B. B. Woodward, B.A. (Lond.), F.S.A., author of the History of Wales, etc., etc. Illustrated by Steel Engravings, after Original Views, by W. H. Bartlett, Esq., and other Artists. Communications to be addressed to Mr. Woodward, Bungay, Suffolk. Part I. 4to. Virtue & Co.
- By Subscription, in one volume, royal 8vo., with numerous Plates,—price to Subscribers not to exceed Two Guineas,—*Ephesus, and the Temple of Diana*. By Edward Falkener, Editor of the Museum of Classical Antiquities. Trübner & Co. An important publication.
- Ancient British Historians: many of them never before published. The Church Historians of England, from Bede to Foxe. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. In eight vols., 8vo., four of which are already issued. Subscription, 20s. annually, for which three half volumes, averaging 400 pages each, will be given. Seeley & Co.
- By Subscription. The Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew, of Mohun's Ottery, in the County of Devon, Knight (from the Original Manuscript), with a Historical Introduction and Elucidatory Notes. By John Maclean, Esq., F.S.A., Keeper of the Records of Her Majesty's Ordnance in the Tower of London.
- Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press. Vol. 1. 8vo. London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co.
- The Churches of Essex architecturally described and illustrated. By George Buckler. Parts III, IV, V. 8vo. Bell & Daldy.
- Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. viii, for Session 1855-6. 8vo.
- Historical and Descriptive Account of Rochester Bridge, in Three Epochs. By H. G. Adams. Rochester: Macaulay, 1856. 12mo.
- A new Quarterly Journal, devoted to Archæology, has just made its appearance at Stuttgart under the title of "*Germania*". Some writers of eminence are stated to be engaged upon it. Francis Pfeiffer is the publisher, which augurs well for its success.
- The Annals of England; an Epitome of English History. Vol. ii. Oxford and London: J. H. & J. Parker. 12mo. The work will be completed by a third volume. The merits of the first volume are well sustained in the continuation, and we shall draw attention to the whole when it is concluded.
- Illustrations of the Architecture and Arts of Mediæval Italy. By George Goldie, M.R.I.B.A. By Subscription. 4to. Part I. 3s. Contents: Niche and Portion of West Façade of Genoa Cathedral.—Corbeled Tomb of a Doge.—Wood Door, St. Croce, Florence.—Reliquary, Museo Sacro, Vatican. Bell and Daldy. An important work, to the contents of which we shall draw the attention of our readers.
- Histoire d'Attila et de ses Successeurs, jusqu'à l'Etablissement des Hongrois en Europe, suivie des Legendes et Traditions. Par M. Amédée Thierry. Paris, 1856. 2 tom., 8vo.
- Archéologie Pyrénéenne, Antiquités Religieuses, Historiques, Militaires, Domestiques, Artistiques, et Sépulcrales, de la Narbonnaise et de l'Aquitaine, nommée plus tard Novempopulanie; ou Histoire Primitive du Sud-Ouest de la France, d'après les Monuments, depuis les Epoques les plus Anciennes jusqu'au Commencement du xiii<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Par M. Alexandre du Mège. Cinq vol. in-8o. de texte et un Atlas de 120 Pl. in-fol. Libraire Delboy, Rue de la Pomme, 71, à Toulouse.
- Recueil d'Antiquités Suisses. Par M. le Baron G. de Bonstetten. Berne, Paris, and Leipsic. Folio. 1855.

# THE JOURNAL

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### ON THE ANTIQUITIES OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

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AND TREASURER.

INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE DELIVERED AT THE CONGRESS  
HELD AT BRIDGWATER.

THE county of Somersetshire<sup>1</sup> is perhaps as remarkable for the number of its antiquities as for the variety of subjects pertaining to natural history. The former, however, had received but a small portion of attention and development until, by the establishment of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, researches were directed to the particular elucidation of the history of the county. The establishment of local societies in the several counties of this kingdom, it must be stated, dates its origin from the exertions of our Association; for it deserves to be recollected that we were the first body established to institute, by general congresses, examination into the different localities, having made a commencement in the county of Kent, at Canterbury, in the autumn of 1844. Twelve years only have, therefore, elapsed since this direction was pursued, during which time various places have been visited, by us, the Archaeological Institute, and some local archaeological societies, the results of which have been the publication of several

<sup>1</sup> *Som*, an enclosure of the water, *er*, near to the place of passage, and *ton*, a town. (*Skinner*.) Other derivations have been given. The Belgic Britons called it *Gwlad-yr-haf*, or country of Summer; the Saxons, *Somer-shire*; and the inhabitants, *Sumerseas*. Somerton is mentioned by Asser, which would give Somertonshire.

volumes of considerable interest. Not only has information been thereby attained, but a feeling of regard for, and a desire to preserve and secure, the antiquities of the kingdom generally, have been the necessary consequences of the publicity attached to the congresses held for this purpose. The local society of this county may be specially mentioned as having put forth five goodly volumes of proceedings, which are duly esteemed, and to the contents of which I shall have occasion frequently to refer in the course of this address. I cannot, however, make mention of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society without embracing the earliest opportunity to express, on the part of the British Archæological Association, their thanks to the members of that body for the courtesy exhibited, and distinction conferred upon us. It happens that both the Somersetshire Society and the Association had selected Bridgwater as the centre in which their annual meeting for 1856 should be held; and it was not until this determination had been made on the part of the Association, that the council became acquainted with the intention of the Somersetshire Society. A communication was therefore immediately addressed to the local society, to suggest the possibility of an union on this occasion, as it was thought by many that the cooperation of the members of the Association with those of the Somerset antiquaries (whose local knowledge might prove so advantageous in the course of our inquiries) would be productive of beneficial consequences, and promote, in a special manner, the attainment of information regarding the subjects of our investigation. The local society, however, regarding the dissimilitude in the order of their proceedings to that adopted by us, foresaw difficulties likely to arise under such an arrangement, and at once generously determined to withhold assembling this year. The Association would, indeed, have withdrawn altogether from this spot, being unwilling to trespass upon what might properly be considered the peculiar property of the local society; but they were not allowed to do so. And I beg therefore to express, on the part of the British Archæological Association, the sense entertained of the liberality of the Somersetshire Society, and the great satisfaction the members of the Association now feel in meet-

ing those of the local society on this occasion. I trust that this cordial feeling may long be preserved, and that it may be for the members of both institutions to work together upon the same field with advantage to archaeological research.

Much obscurity usually prevails in regard to the earlier history of every country, and of most places of ancient date. The county of Somerset is not free from questionable points on this head. Doubts have been entertained and expressed with regard to its original inhabitants. The learned Camden, in his inestimable *Britannia*, places the county under the name of the BELGÆ; but entertains some scruples upon the point, inasmuch as Tacitus (lib. 12, c. 32), in relating the victories of Ostorius, in the reign of Claudius, mentions the ICENI and the CANGI as having been subdued by him, and assigns the abode of the latter to this place, at a little distance from the Irish seas. Camden, however, conjectures the Cangi to have been a small people, and thinks they may probably be comprehended under the Belgæ. Tanner ascribes to the Cangi the whole of Somersetshire and the northern part of Wiltshire,—a conclusion arrived at by him from a consideration of the course of the march of Ostorius, together with some other circumstances. The Celtic tribe, Hædui, have been said to have first occupied the county of Somerset, and after them the Cangi. However this may be, it is unquestionably certain that, upon the settlement of the Saxons in Britain, Somersetshire became subject to their kings. Ina is the first Saxon sovereign recorded to have done anything of moment in this country. His exertions to promote Christianity, and his labours in the building of probably a college at Wells (*circa* 704), dedicated to God and St. Andrew, will form subjects of particular consideration when visiting Glastonbury and its neighbouring episcopal see. It is sufficient for my present purpose to mention Glastonbury with the utmost veneration, as the presumed seat of the first English church in Britain, whence Christianity may be considered to have spread in the seventh century. Ina divided the diocese of Winchester, which embraced the kingdom of Wessex, and erected the see of Sherborne, which comprised the counties of Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, appointing

Adhelm to the see in A.D. 704. According to various authorities he much favoured Christianity, and munificently endowed several religious establishments, particularly those I have mentioned, of Glastonbury and Wells. He died in 728, and all remained in quiet in the county until the incursions made by the Danes. Glastonbury and Wells suffered greatly from these; and to Alfred must be attributed the relief of the inhabitants from their oppressed condition. His son Edward, following in the steps of his father, contended against the church of Rome, subdivided the see of Sherborne into three new bishoprics, namely, Wells, Sarum, and Exeter, and gave the county of Somerset to the former. Somersetshire, at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, had six abbeys, fifteen priories, three nunneries, one preceptory of knights hospitallers, three colleges, and six hospitals, in addition to several lesser religious houses; and the net income was estimated at £7,487 : 18 : 7½, besides valuables in gold, silver, precious stones, and furniture.<sup>1</sup> Of these monastic institutions in Somersetshire, nine were belonging to the Benedictine order, six Augustine, three Cluniac, two Carthusian, and one Cistercian, besides St. Victor, St. Catherine, Hospitallers, and Black Canons. But to return to the Saxon times.

Under Egbert certain officary earls held singular powers in this county, having the duty of determining and settling controversies of right and wrong, and punishing those esteemed deserving of it, within their jurisdiction. Of these, Hun is, I believe, the first mentioned in history; but on this subject we shall have the benefit of Mr. Planché's erudite research, an advantage we have greatly enjoyed in other counties to which we have specially directed our attention. Quitting, therefore, this part of my subject, I pass on to enumerate the antiquities, some of which we shall have the gratification of inspecting during our Congress.

The primæval antiquities of Somersetshire are either few in number, or have been scantily reported. Collinson, the historian of the county, under the head of Celtic antiquities, simply makes mention of Hautville's Coit, a large stone, evidently belonging to an ancient cromlech, and

<sup>1</sup> See Strype's *Memorials*, 1, 318.

estimated to have weighed not less than thirty tons. Mr. Collinson describes it<sup>1</sup> as standing in an enclosure north-east from the church, and forming part "of the remains of four assemblages of huge, ponderous stones forming two circles, an oblong and an ellipsis. The first, or large circle, part of which is crossed by an old hedge-row, is westward from the other parts, and is three hundred feet in diameter, composed of fourteen large stones, some of which are fallen, and lie flat upon the ground; the second circle eastward is eighty-four feet in diameter, and consists of eight stones; the oblong, consisting of five stones, stands between the two circles, but rather inclining to the south; and at the south-east extremity of all, in the ellipsis, which is forty feet in length, and has seven stones, one of them placed, as it were, centrically, and out of the line of arrangement. The stones which form the second or inner circle are the largest; one of those on the west side being nine feet high, and twenty-two feet in circumference, and would, upon a calculation, weigh upwards of fifteen tons."<sup>2</sup> Dr. Stukeley regarded the work as the remains of a Druidical temple. The several opinions connected with this subject have, indeed, been entertained and supported. The place has derived its name from the erection, as it is called Stanton, from *stean* a stone, and *ton*, a town, and from its ancient lords, Stanton Drew, whence, from its situation, the proverbial rhyme,

"Stanton Drew,

A mile from Pensford and another from Chew."

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart., in 1817, transmitted to the Society of Antiquaries an account of a barrow in the parish of Wellow, at Stoney Littleton, denominated by him as the Stone Barrow, agreeably to its internal mode

<sup>1</sup> History of Somersetshire, vol. ii, p. 432.

<sup>2</sup> These measurements are diversely given by all who have written respecting them. Dr. Tunstall, in his *Rambles about Bath* (p. 295) says the largest circle is one hundred yards south of the Chew. Its greatest diameter is said by Phelps, in his *History of Somersetshire*, to be one hundred and twenty-six yards north to south; its lesser, one hundred and fifteen, from east to west. Fourteen stones are visible; five stand, eight are recumbent, and eleven are buried under the surface. Their situation can be seen in dry summers. Musgrave numbers the stones at thirty-two; Wood, thirty; Collinson, as above fourteen; Sayer, twenty-seven. Phelps agrees with Wood, and states them to be thirty. Sir R. Colt Hoare gives to them a greater antiquity than Stonehenge; and the Rev. Mr. J. B. Deane describes them (*Archæologia*, vol. xxv) as a Dracontium, or serpent temple.

of construction. It measured one hundred and seven feet in length, and fifty-four in extreme width, and was thirteen feet in height. From the illustrations given in the *Archæologia* (vol. xix, p. 43 et seq.), the entrance to this barrow faced the north-west: a large stone, more than seven feet long, and three and a half feet wide, supported by two others, formed a lintern over a square aperture about four feet high, which had been closed, apparently for many years, by a large stone. This being removed, the original entrance appeared, and it led to a long and narrow passage, forty-seven and a half feet long, but of varied breadth, which was caused by three transepts dividing the tumulus into three recesses on each side of the passage. The walls of these were formed of thin laminæ of stone piled closely together, without any cement, and a rude kind of arched roof was formed by stones so placed as to lap over each other. Small stones filled up the interstices between the larger ones. The interments had been previously disturbed, for fragments of bones were lying about without order. Two skulls were found; also an urn with burnt bones.

The same authority has also given a note (*Archæologia*, xxi, 39) of some antiquities found at Hamden Hill, with fragments of British chariots, in 1823. The earth-works at this place comprehend an area of more than two hundred acres, and are of very irregular shape. In the course of examination some workmen came upon a gallery in the rock, and found many human bones, skulls, lance and spear heads, various articles in brass and iron, and fragments of chariot wheels, one of which was nearly perfect. It scarcely exceeded the dimensions of a grinder's wheel; was thirty inches in diameter, two inches in thickness, and had sockets for twelve spokes.

Fairy's Toot is another spot of a similar description, situated about a quarter of a mile east of Batcombe church. It has been described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1789. A skeleton was found within it. It is, in short, a cromlech with two compartments, one on the right, the other on the left, for similar purposes of entombment. Mr. Bere considered it the burial-place of the temple of St. Drew. A lime-kiln is now on the spot; and the remains of the tumulus are, I believe, no longer to be seen.

A bronze torques was found at Wraxhall a few years since, near some earthworks, and weighed three pounds ten ounces avoirdupois. It appeared to have originally been adorned with precious stones. (*Arch.*, xxx, 521.) An interesting account of antiquities found, in 1800, by Chas. J. Harford, esq., at Polden Hill, near Bridgwater, is given in the *Archæologia* (vol. xiv, p. 90). They consist of bronze articles, breastplate, horse furniture, an iron torques with twisted wires of brass, celts, etc. To the same gentleman we are indebted for the notice of a discovery on the Quantock Hills in 1794. They consisted of two rings or torques, and within each was a bronze British celt.

Encampments and earthworks are numerous in Somersetshire. The Rev. Mr. Warre and a few others have paid attention to these interesting subjects. Mr. Warre has minutely described an ancient earthwork and supposed British encampment at Norton Fitz Warren, which is to be seen about two miles and a half north-west of Taunton.<sup>1</sup> It is not a little remarkable that this should have escaped the notice of previous antiquaries, although mentioned by Hearne in his Appendix to Robert of Gloucester and Langtoft's chronicles. Mr. Warre has also given us<sup>2</sup> an account of an encampment at Worle Hill, to the north of Weston-super-Mare, of very considerable interest. In drawing attention to this subject, he remarks that "the rules of Roman castrametation are so well understood, and the rectangular form, with the gates regularly placed in each side, so universally adhered to by that people, that it is hardly possible to mistake an originally Roman camp for one constructed by any of the other races who have held military possession of this country; and even where, as in the case of Ham Hill in this county, the later invaders made use of the fortifications of those who had preceded them, the part which the Roman camp occupied is frequently to be discerned with considerable accuracy; while the rapid movements of the Danish pirates, and the astonishing rapidity with which they transferred their armies from one part of the country to another, render it improbable that the fortifications with which they sur-

<sup>1</sup> Somersetshire Archæol. Soc. Proceedings, i, 38-47.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, ii, 64-85, 125-127; and iv, 124-127.



rounded their temporary camps should have been of any very substantial character." Mr. Warre, indeed, believes "it will generally be found that those which are undoubtedly of Danish origin consist of little more than a trench and rampart hastily thrown up, usually taking the form of the hill on which they are commonly placed, and apparently constructed without much attention to any fixed rules either of fortification or castrametation. When, therefore, we find works of great importance and strength, evidently intended for the permanent accommodation of a large force, and constructed on a plan essentially different from what we know to have been that in use with the Romans, we are compelled to conclude that the original constructors of those works were neither Romans nor Danes; and as it can hardly be, that a place of such importance, if of Saxon date, should not be mentioned either in the *Saxon Chronicle*, or by Asser, or, indeed, by any other author, it follows that we must date its origin before the Roman invasion, and seek for its founders among the British tribes, whether Belgæ or Hædui, who inhabited this district while Britain was as yet altogether divided from the Roman world."

There is, it must be admitted, in most cases no little difficulty in arriving at precise information with regard to the origin of earthworks in this and other countries: they are, in general, in so mutilated a state, their terraces are so disturbed, and the traces of their hut-circles so obliterated, that we can hardly form any comprehensive view of the entire fortification. The circumstances I have alluded to will render it difficult to determine as to the time when, or by whom, they were made; and these points are, perhaps, only to be at all satisfactorily solved by the discovery of antiquities made during excavations. By these something like an approximation to accuracy may probably be obtained. Thus Mr. Warre tells us that at Norton, Roman coins have been found, together with a bronze torques, and a celt of an earlier period; and at Castle Neroche the pottery found was of Roman ware, and of a coarse description. There were no ornaments or implements, either in stone or bronze. Iron arrow-heads are, however, reported to have been discovered there; an iron sword-blade was found; and skeletons, one of which was in a wooden

coffin. Mr. Warre considers Castle Neroche a British work, but not of an early date. He thinks it probably owes its origin to the Belgic invasion.<sup>1</sup> At Worle Hill, where excavations of some extent have been pursued, various skeletons have been found of men and animals, the former exhibiting marks of having sustained personal violence. There were also found pottery of an early period, of a coarse texture; some iron spear-heads, flint flakes prepared for arrow-heads, burnt wood, grain, etc.; also remains of the *bos longifrons*, a species of ox extinct at an early date, but well known to have been in Britain at a former period. Nothing Roman has been met with. Further investigation has tended to confirm Mr. Warre in his opinion that Worle Hill camp was "destroyed by Ostorius in the reign of Claudius, and deserted during the period of the Roman occupation; that the black earth and burnt wood which are usually found a few inches above the solid rock, in most of the hut-circles, are the remains of the roofs destroyed at that time; and the burnt corn and other objects found below the layer of black earth are leavings of the inhabitants of the place at the time of Ostorius' attack; and that the pottery is almost all of British manufacture, some of extreme antiquity, some probably Belgic, the work of the last two or three centuries before the Roman invasion. That at the time of the West Saxon irruption, under Ceawlin, in the year 577, some of the Romanized Britons took refuge within these ramparts; and that the skeletons, and the iron weapons found with them, are to be referred to the desperate hand to hand contest which took place after the Saxons had stormed the defenders of the fortress."<sup>2</sup>

Hamden Hill, from whose summit a most extensive prospect is to be obtained, has received attention from Mr. R. Walter, who has given to its encampment an extent of not less than two hundred acres, as an illustration of the employment by the Romans of works erected by previous inhabitants. The Belgic encampments are of an irregular, the Roman of a quadrangular shape. We must, however, be careful not to confound the ridgeways of the ancient Britons with the causeways of the Romans: the former were carried over hills which were apparently most care-

<sup>1</sup> Somerset. Proceedings, vol. v, 46.

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<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, vol. iv, p. 124.

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fully avoided by the latter. On these and other distinctions, happily, we shall have the advantage of hearing our experienced friend, Mr. Vere Irving, whose researches in Lanarkshire, as published in our *Journal*,<sup>1</sup> have made us so fully acquainted with his knowledge of the subject. Mr. Phelps, in his *History of Somersetshire*, enumerates the principal ridgeways of the Britons; and to his work I refer my hearers. The camps detailed are numerous, and of considerable extent, the most interesting of which are those of Cadbury, Hamdon, and Neroche; of which also particular accounts will be found in the *Transactions* of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. In the barrows various urns and other antiquities belonging to the British period have been found, together with the remains of skeletons. Roman coins are frequently found in the neighbourhood of Hamden Hill; and an earthen vase containing a considerable number was turned up about forty years since. They were of the later Roman emperors.

Roman remains in other parts of the county, unconnected with encampments, have been frequently discovered. Some of these have happily been preserved, and may be seen in the Taunton museum and other collections. A Roman villa has been described by Mr. Walter at Combe St. Nicholas, where two tessellated pavements were discovered, one of which has been well depicted in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Society.<sup>2</sup> It exhibits a pattern tastefully worked, but has not the representation of any particular subject. Another villa at Whalley has been recorded by the late Mr. Skinner; and subsequent researches have brought baths and hypocausts to light, which do not appear to have been yet recorded or particularized in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Society.

In Roman antiquities Somersetshire is exceedingly rich, every part of the county appearing to be capable of yielding examples illustrative of its occupation by the Romans. Villas have been discovered, and pavements excavated. There are examples at Wellow, Coker, Pitney, Hurcot, and Wadford; but most of these have suffered serious mutilations. Archæological societies were not, at the time

<sup>1</sup> On the Camps of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, vol. x, p. 1-32.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i, frontispiece.

of their discovery, in active operation as at the present period, when we trust more decided measures would have been adopted for their preservation.

In no part of the county do Roman remains appear to be of so abundant occurrence as at Bath; and it is fortunate that so able an observer as the Rev. Mr. Scarth should have undertaken the description of them.<sup>1</sup> The museum of the Bath Royal Literary Institution, to which we have been most kindly invited, contains numerous objects removed from the soil of that site where formerly Roman temples, altars, bathing-houses, and villas, were erected. The various monuments, particularly those having inscriptions, must be regarded by us with the deepest interest; and I have only to beg the closest inspection on the part of our members to the elucidation of such as may have hitherto escaped decipherment.

The Romans, under the reign of Claudius, had occupation of the Belgic colonies and the western parts of Britain in A.D. 44, and the first detachment of the second legion was stationed at Bath. In A.D. 118, under Hadrian, it was joined by the sixth legion; and in the reign of Severus by a part of the twentieth, removed from Chester. Monumental stones with inscriptions, have, at various times, been found, confirmatory of these statements. Of the former we have a stone dug up at Walcot:

C. MVRRIVS  
C. F. ARNIENSIS  
FORO. IVLI. MO  
DESTVS MIL.  
LEG. II. AD. P. F.  
IVLI. SECVNDI  
ANN. XXV. STIPEND.  
H. S. E.

Caius Murrius, Caii filius, Arniensis, Foro Juliensis, Modestus miles legionis secundæ, adjutricis, piæ, fidelis, Julii Secundi, annorum viginti quinque stipendiorum, hic situs est.

Of the sixth legion, an altar, on which is inscribed—

DEAE SVLI  
PRO SALVTE ET  
INCOLVMITA  
TE MAR. AVFID.

<sup>1</sup> Somersetshire Proceedings, vol. iii, pp. 77 et seq.

MAXIMI . LEG.

VI . VIC.

AVFIDIVS EV

TVCHES LE . B.

VS . LM.

Deæ Sulivæ, pro salute et incolumitate Marci Aufidii Maximi, legionis sextæ victricis, Aufidius Eutuches, legatus Britannicus, votum solvit lubens merito.

Of the twentieth legion a stone was found, in 1708, on the Fosse Road, near Walcot, which is curious, and illustrative of the feelings of the Roman people. It records that Julius Vitalis, a stipendiary of the twentieth legion, a countryman of British Belgium, died at the age of twenty-nine, and was buried at the expense of the society of artists of which he was a member :

IVLIVS VITA

LIS . FABRICIUS

IS . LEG . XX . VV.

STIPENDIOR

VM IX ANNOR . XX.

IX . NATIONE BE

LGA . EX COLEGIO

FABRICE . ELATV

S . H . S . E.

Julius Vitalis Fabriciensis, legionis vicesimæ, valentis, victricis, stipendiorum novem, annorum viginti novem, natione Belgæ, ex collegio fabricæ elatus, hic situs est.

The celebrity of the baths of Bath, known at this time as BAAIZA, in Latin, Aquæ Solis, brought many invalids to its neighbourhood ; and as an instance of the remarkable, and, in my opinion, desirable simplicity characteristic of Roman epitaphs, a stone erected to the memory of a senator of Gloucester was found in 1775, the record of which is as follows—

DEC.COLONIÆ GLEV.

VIXIT AN . LXXXVI.

Decurioni Colonie Glevensis. Vixit annos octoginta sex.

I might adduce other examples, some of which have been recorded in the *Journal* of our Association, to prove the value of the research for antiquities to illustrate local history. Many of these inscriptions carry also sculptured representations of equestrian soldiers and other objects, at the same time serving as the record of events, and as

examples of the condition of the arts at the time. Remains of temples, exhibited in columns and capitals, architraves and friezes, tessellated pavements, pottery and bricks of various kinds, together with many Roman ornaments and utensils, have been discovered, and some preserved. Our attention will, no doubt, be judiciously drawn to these interesting matters by the Rev. Mr. Scarth, who honours us on this occasion with a paper on the subject.

Bath remained in the possession of the Romans for three hundred years, when the army withdrew, and left it to the Britons, with whom, during so long a period, it is evident they must have formed many and intimate connexions; and it was not until the latter part of the sixth century that the Saxons, under Ceawlin and Cuthwin, approached the town and subdued it.<sup>1</sup>

In 1790 sir H. C. Englefield, bart., communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of some antiquities discovered at Bath. They were portions of a temple, ornamented cornices, a Corinthian capital, columns, shafts, etc. There was also a fine Roman central ornament of a tympanum. These have been figured in the *Archæologia* (vol. x, p. 325). Moulds of illegal coiners, for casting Roman coins, were found at and near Edgington-street, by the Rev. Mr. Poole, in 1801. They were of Geta, Macrinus, Elagabalus, Alexander Severus, Maximin, Maximus, Plautilla, Julia Paula, and Julia Mamæa.

Bath has been a very productive field for the discovery of antiquities; and the Rev. Mr. Scarth has given an account of some ancient sepulchral remains found, in 1852, at Combe Down, of which notices have appeared in various antiquarian journals, but more particularly in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Society.<sup>2</sup> Stone coffins have been found in considerable numbers in various parts of Bath. Their use dates from an early period. We have numerous examples among the Egyptians, Etrurians, Greeks, and Romans. In this country they were employed for the higher classes from the ninth century downwards: the common people were, at this period, merely enveloped in cloths, and deposited in the ground, as we see represented in various missals,—an instance of which I have given in my *Bibliotheca Sussexiana*, taken from a valuable

<sup>1</sup> Chron. Saxon., 22.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., vol. v, p. 49-72, and Appx., 135-148.

*Book of Offices* formerly in the collection of H.R.H. the duke of Sussex.<sup>1</sup> The discovery in Russell-street, Bath, recorded by Mr. Scarth, may probably be referred to the time of the Romans; and if so, we then have an instance of the remains of a regular cemetery in use by that people.

The late discovery at Combe Down, also recorded by Mr. Scarth, was in the making of a new garden wall, the boundary of a new villa just beyond the church. The remains of a Roman villa are to be seen a little lower down, and the ground has been carefully examined. Mr. Scarth<sup>2</sup> has described and figured several coffins in which skeletons were found together with earthen urns. There was also an oblong stone box, twenty inches by fourteen, which was found to contain the head of a horse; and a stone cist or chest, twelve inches by nine, and six inches and a quarter deep, filled with burnt bones. These evidently belong to very early interments. This example gives to us illustrations of interment and cremation not uncommonly met with at the same spot; and they probably belong to a time of late Roman occupation.

As, however, we are to be favoured with particulars regarding these discoveries by Mr. Scarth, I quit this part of my subject, and hasten to notice some of the various architectural works which on this occasion we shall have the opportunity of examining. The most ancient—now, alas! in ruins, yet still magnificent in its grandeur—is GLASTONBURY ABBEY. Its history will be given to you by Dr. W. Beattie, whose eloquence of style and accuracy of research are alike well known to, and appreciated by, us. WELLS CATHEDRAL is also a foundation of great antiquity, and, I need hardly say, of the deepest interest. There are probably few subjects more inviting to the antiquarian architect than this cathedral; and I recommend to our architectural friends the consideration of those points which, to previous labourers, have appeared doubtful, or worthy of further inquiry, and to which your attention will be directed on the spot.

The churches of Somersetshire may, in general terms, be said to offer to us splendid examples of the fully developed crucial form, with a central tower. Of great Perpendicular towers, Mr. E. A. Freeman states Somersetshire

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i, Part I, p. clxxxv.

<sup>2</sup> Somersetshire Proceedings, vol. v, p. 60.

to hold supremacy over all other counties. The window tracery is also remarkable for its excellence. Mr. Freeman, to whose obliging attention at our Congress held at Chepstow in 1854, we were indebted for observations descriptive of the several churches visited by us on that occasion, has done special service to those of the county of Somerset in his erudite researches into those of the Perpendicular of Somersetshire compared with the East Anglian. He has satisfactorily described the churches of this county by illustrating their peculiarities, and placing them in contrast with those of another district. I regret that his absence on the Continent deprives us of the gratification of seeing him on this occasion; but I refer you to his published observations in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological Society,<sup>1</sup> in which will be found that, among the peculiarities detrimental to the perfection of many of the finest Somersetshire churches, he is of opinion that they have their naves too short for their height, and instances Warrington as an example. Very fine churches, he says, have naves of only four or five bays. Crewkerne, with its broad arches, has only three. Putting aside St. Mary Redcliffe, the longest he knows are Martock, North Petherton, Bridgwater, and Weston Zoyland.<sup>2</sup>

The churches specially deserving attention, and of which several particulars have already been recorded in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Society, are Uphill old church,<sup>3</sup> St. John the Baptist, Wallington;<sup>4</sup> St. Mary, Taunton;<sup>5</sup> Lullington church;<sup>6</sup> St. Cuthbert, Wells;<sup>7</sup> St. Mary, Kingston;<sup>8</sup> Stoke-sub-Hamden;<sup>9</sup> and Somerton.<sup>10</sup> Mr. C. E. Davis, F.S.A., our active and esteemed associate, has kindly undertaken to point out the peculiarities of those embraced in our route, and enumerated in our programme, which we trust we shall have time duly to inspect.

The Somersetshire churches, in general, are remarkable by the absence of aisles (except in very large buildings, as St. Cuthbert's); by the frequent presence of transepts; by the octagonal form of their towers; and by the abundance of cruciform specimens. In our tour we can, of course, only embrace a few belonging to the county; but

<sup>1</sup> Vol. v, p. 1-28.<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, vol. i, p. 1.<sup>3</sup> *Ib.*, p. 89.<sup>4</sup> *Ib.*, p. 93.<sup>5</sup> *Ib.*, p. 5.<sup>6</sup> *Ib.*, p. 30.<sup>7</sup> *Ib.*, vol. ii, p. 86.<sup>8</sup> Vol. iv, p. 33.<sup>9</sup> *Ib.*, p. 1.<sup>10</sup> *Ib.*, p. 13.



we shall be glad of any communications relating to others, and shall be most happy to do justice to them in our *Journal*. The churches which, in the course of our Congress at Bridgwater, we shall be able to inspect, are those of Bridgwater; St. Cuthbert's, Wells; Martock, Stoke-sub-Hamden, Montacute, Brympton, Yeovil, Clevedon, Walton, Weston-in-Gordano, and Tickenham.

*St. Mary, Bridgwater*, is large and handsome. It has nave, chancel, two side aisles, and a tower at the western end, upon which is a lofty spire; so that the tower and spire measure 174 feet in height.

*St. Cuthbert's, at Wells*, is a church of the third pointed period, but some portions of it are earlier. Its tower is generally esteemed to be the finest in Somersetshire. Frescoes were discovered in it in 1851; the most finished of which was a life-size figure of the Saviour, clad in a russet coloured garment, with a red cloak on his shoulders. In his left hand was an orb surmounted with a cross. His right was used in benediction. His feet were bare. The motto *in excelsis deo* was ten times repeated on the ground of the fresco, at the foot of which was written *Salvator Mundi*.

*Martock church* is distinguished by its magnificent nave, which is very long, with six bays. As a whole it is entitled to the highest commendation; and the effect is strikingly agreeable. The relief one part affords to another, and the various effective combinations, proclaim the evidence of design, and entitle the architect to praise. In this class of churches, Mr. Freeman gives the preference decidedly to Martock; but considers Wrington a formidable rival. He sees in "Somersetshire work a combination of the unity and grandeur peculiar to the perpendicular style, with much delicacy and purity of detail more commonly distinctive of the earlier styles."<sup>1</sup> The internal beauty of Martock is unquestionable. The spandril patterns are very elaborate. The string above the arches has a crest of Tudor flowers, and angels appear as a sort of keystones.<sup>2</sup> It has a fine tie-beamed roof, which, Mr. Freeman remarks, is confined to the churches having clerestories; the height of which is generally taken from the roof, not the arcades. In Martock there is a well-developed clerestory, a chancel large and fine, high-roofed, almost

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings of the Somersetshire Society, iii, 30.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 40.

entirely remodeled in perpendicular, but retaining, externally at least, a superb quintuple of lancets.

*Stoke-sub-Hamdon* was originally a Norman church, as the remains of the north and south doorways and the fine chancel arch demonstrate. The latter is highly enriched; the early English period remodeled the chancel, and added transepts. The tower is bold and massive, with a lofty stage of exquisite masonry, and two lancets in each of the faces. It is vaulted, within rising from shafts with floreated capitals and octagonal *abaci*. The south transept approaches to the decorated style, and has a range of trefoil lancets on each side. The piscinas are cinquefoiled, and rather singularly placed, being across the angle both of the chancel and transept. Mr. Freeman says<sup>1</sup> that he is acquainted with few churches, great or small, more interesting than this of Stoke Hamdon. In this one little building are specimens of all the principal æras of our national architecture, of which the two earlier dates supply thoroughly good and typical examples.

*Montacute* church contains much early work, with a good Norman chancel arch of three orders. It belongs to the turning point between early English and decorated; the south transept being of the former, the north of the latter. The windows are geometrical.

Montacute itself is a place rich in domestic architecture. There is a fine Elizabethan mansion, and excellent remains of the priory near to the church: a gateway, which is of the perpendicular, very fine, with an oriel and bold staircase turret, having, as Mr. Freeman says, a collegiate rather than a monastic look. It reminded this gentleman much more of several gateways in Oxford than of any other conventual gateway he could recollect.

*Brympton*, or *Brimpton d'Evercy*, church was originally small, and of the decorated period. It has undergone many alterations. Formerly it was a cross church without aisles or tower; now it has a nave, two side aisles, two chapels, and a chancel. A turret is at the west end. The south transept, with a beautiful geometrical window to the south, and a foliated arch connecting it with the nave, the foliated south door, and a piscina in what was the north transept, are all pleasing examples of that style, and, in

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings of the Somersetshire Society, iv, 11.

Mr. Freeman's opinion, enable us to form a good notion of a Somersetshire church of the earlier period. There is a stone rood-screen. The Sydenham family, to whom these alterations have been attributed, have been buried here from the time of Edward IV, and have stately monuments. A kind of apology was thought necessary for the sumptuousness of the tomb, and the following lines are thereon inscribed :

"My foundir, Sydenham, match'd with Hoby's heyr,  
 Badde me informe thee (gentle passenger)  
 That what hee hath doune in mee is only meante  
 To memorize his fater and 's discent  
 Without vayne glorie; but hee doth intreate  
 That if thou comest his legende to repeate,  
 Then speake him truly as hee was; and then  
 Report it so, hee dyed an honest man.

10 November 1626."

*Yeovil* offers to us a fine specimen of the perpendicular, exhibited in a long range of work with tall narrow transepts. The tower in the west is of considerable height, bold in outline, and grand in its general effect, though it is free of any elaborate detail. Mr. Freeman calls *Yeovil* church "thoroughly harmonious".

*Clevedon* church was appropriated to the abbey of St. Augustine in Bristol. It is of the cruciform class, and measures, east to west, one hundred and four feet; and north to south, including the porch, fifty-six feet. The tower is in the centre.

The church in the hundred of *Walton-in-Gordano* is in ruins at the bottom of the hill near to the castle. The remains are interesting. A modern church of no pretensions serves now as the place of worship.

*Weston*, in the same hundred, is a mile distant from Walton. The church consists of nave, chancel, and a chapel on the south side, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. On each side of the chancel there are old semicircular stalls, and also on each side of the entrance westward. A stone oratory belongs to the south wall of the nave.

*Tickenham* church has a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and a tower at the west. It contains an ancient stone font, of a square shape, resting on four small round

pillars, one at each corner, and a larger one in the centre. Some stone effigies, presumed to be of the Tickenham family, will here require attention.

Somersetshire having been the seat of so many Saxon kings, it might have been reasonably supposed that coins of the time would readily have been discovered. Such, however, is not the case. Roman coinage appears to have been the current medium long after the conquest by the Saxons. The earliest coin struck in Somersetshire is preserved in the British Museum, having, on one side, the inscription, EADVVEARD REX SAXONVM, in four lines; and on the other, BAD (Bath), with two small crosses. Of Athelstan the British Museum also contains two specimens, belonging to Bath and Langport; another of the latter place was in our late associate Mr. Cuff's collection. These are the only two coins of the town hitherto discovered. No specimens of Edmund, Edred, or Edwy, have been met with. Of Edgar, at Bath and Ilchester, the former specimen in the British Museum, the latter in the royal collection at Stockholm. Mr. Cuff had a specimen struck, at Bath, of Edward the Martyr. Of Ethelred II there are several in the Swedish collection: they are of Bath, Cadbury, Ilchester, Taunton, Watchet, and Crewkerne. One has also been given to Milborne Port. The coins of Canute are also numerous in the same collection, in the British Museum, and the Hunterian collection at Glasgow. They are of the mints of Bath, Bruton, Cadbury, Crewkerne, Ilchester, Taunton, and Watchet. Of Harold I. there were specimens at Sweden, and in Cuff's collection, struck at Bath, Bruton, and Crewkerne; of Hardicanute, struck at Bath, in the Swedish collection, and Mr. Penrose's; of Edward the Confessor, at Bath, Bruton, Ilchester, and Taunton, in the Swedish collection, the British Museum, Hunterian museum, and Cuff and Durrant's collections; and of Harold II, specimens at Taunton and Ilchester, in the Brummel and Dymock collections. The possessor of the last has given a catalogue of all the known coins belonging to Somersetshire, in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Society;<sup>1</sup> and we have his authority for saying that the types known of these nine places of mintage, before the conquest, do not exceed

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i, p. 12 et seq.

twenty-five in number ; and the inscriptions, inclusive of some minute variations, to not more than one hundred and twenty-five.

Distance and time will not permit of our paying a visit to the turbaries between Glaston and the sea. This is, perhaps, the less to be lamented, as, by the kindness of Mr. Stradling, we shall have an opportunity of viewing the principal antiquities which have been collected from that locality. The features of the coast have undergone many changes: the sea now flows uncontrolled over plains which formerly constituted the island of Avalon. Among articles of interest that are lost, I must, however, make mention of a canoe formed by the trunk of an immense oak. It was long known as "squire Phippen's ship", and was ultimately broken up by the cottagers, and used as fuel. The wood was wonderfully preserved by the peat in which it had been imbedded. Trees of oak, yew, and hazel, have been found in immense numbers, destroyed by some ancient inundation, of which no notice has been preserved. Mr. Stradling has written<sup>1</sup> to prove that the turbaries of Huntspill, Chilton-Polden, Edington, Calcott, and Shapwick, were occupied by the Romans, at least through the summer months, soon after their settlement in this country. When a boy he had been shewn large quantities of Roman pottery, and had observed many earthworks and barrows. This gentleman, who happily still survives, and takes much interest in our meeting, was advised as to his antiquarian pursuits by the late sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. ; and the advice given to him is worthy of being recorded: "Be a spade and shovel antiquary, a real working one, or none at all. If you will not dive your hand into the earth to bring out its treasures, you cannot expect your labourers, until they are broken in to feel an interest in your pursuits, to do so."<sup>2</sup> From the antiquities exhibited this day it will be seen how attentive Mr. Stradling has been to sir Richard's recommendation ; and I doubt not we shall, among the material thus produced, be able to select some objects highly deserving of notice and record. Mr. Stradling entered upon an examination of the turbaries. He found a mass of black Roman pottery, and afterwards the kilns for its manufacture. He found kilns in the parish

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings of the Somersetshire Society, i, 55.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 56.

of Huntspill. Adjoining another a quantity of Roman coins was also found. They were of Commodus, Severus in several types, Julia Pia, Caracalla, Geta, Julia Mamæa, Alexander, etc. Two perfect coins, one of Severus, and the other of Geta, were found, and were of the debased white metal used by the Romans of this district.

Of the formation of the peat bogs and turbaries, which extend from the Bristol Channel into the central parts of Somersetshire, some interesting matter will be found communicated by the Rev. W. Phelps, historian of the county, to the Somersetshire Society:<sup>1</sup> a subject, though connected with our pursuits, yet more especially appertaining to the geologist.

The other antiquarian objects into which it is our purpose to inquire will be noticed when they become more immediately subject to our examination. As far as possible this method, so desirable, will be adopted; and the value of remarks made upon the spot, when they are open to discussion, and call forth any doubts that may be entertained, must be evident to all. I shall therefore draw these, I fear, too crude notices to a conclusion, by asserting that the application of the learning and ingenuity of recent times has rendered the rust of antiquity subservient to the most useful purposes; and that it can no longer be denied that the study of antiquities has served to elucidate the history of former ages, making us not only acquainted, but even familiar, with those who preceded us, and possessed of a precise knowledge of the peculiarity of their manners; whilst an investigation into the progress of the arts connected with the inquiry into the origin of many useful inventions, has fully established the utility of the researches in which we are so happily engaged. The antiquary is now no longer viewed as a being gazing upon monuments with no other object than that of simply gratifying his curiosity, or by his desire to conform to a taste for the remains of ancient workmanship; but as one who is anxious to read, and fully to comprehend, a page in the history of man, in the origination and progress of those investigations by which mankind have been, and are now, so largely benefited.

<sup>1</sup> Proceedings, iv, 91 et seq.

## ON THE SUCCESSION AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE EARLS AND DUKES OF SOMERSET.

BY J. B. PLANCHÉ, ESQ., ROUGE CROIX, HON. SEC.

It has been generally my practice, as much from inclination as from consideration of its importance to history, to select for my theme, on such occasions as the present, the genealogy and armorial bearings of the earls of the particular county in which our Congress might be held, and endeavour to correct, as far as recent investigations would enable me to do, some of the numerous and extraordinary errors which have crept into nearly all the pedigrees of our ancient nobility.

I fear it has not been often my good fortune to awake as much interest in my audience as the subject invariably does in me, although I certainly had once the gratification of hearing a nobleman declare that "it was as exciting as a fox-chase!" a compliment which his lordship's love for, and encouragement of, field sports gave an additional value to. I might, indeed, hope for greater success would time and opportunity permit me to make these papers more biographical; for it would require but little ability to write an animated account of any one of those mail-clad Norman chieftains whose very names "stir the soul like the sound of a trumpet". But it is not with one alone that I should have to deal in such cases; and I am compelled, therefore, to limit my observations to the drier details of chronology and heraldry; and my hopes, simply to escaping the charge of rendering them more tedious than necessary.

The county in which we have the pleasure of being now assembled, though inferior to none in historical and antiquarian interest, has been less fortunate than many in its illustration. Its history by Collinson was written before archæology had attained the critical spirit that gave rise to the excellent local society, to which we are all so much

indebted; and the more recent work by the rev. Mr. Phelps, is, I regret to observe, not yet completed.

In briefly mentioning these facts, let it not be supposed for a moment that I hesitate to accord to either of those gentlemen the thanks which are so justly due to them, and to all who undertake the arduous, and, I may add, patriotic task of collecting the great masses of material for the history of any portion of their native land; or that I would undervalue the information of which they are the first promulgators because it may not contain all we desire to know, or may prove incorrect on some points, for the settlement of which the evidence was, at the time they wrote, undiscovered or inaccessible. Most grateful, on the contrary, must we all be for their labours; and most proud and happy should every true archæologist feel in adding any mite of information to their precious heap,—not in the triumphant spirit of an antagonist, but in the generous one of an ally.

In reviewing the catalogue of the earls of Somerset after the conquest, as given in both the works above mentioned, it will be necessary first to explain to the majority, perhaps, of my auditors, that the title of earl, in the days of our Anglo-Norman monarchs, was generally accorded to the person only to whom the king gave “*tertium denarium*”, the third penny of the county,—that is, a third of the profits accruing to the king from it,—this grant being accompanied by the ceremony of investiture, which consisted of the girding of the earl with the sword of the county by the sovereign himself; and secondly, that in many cases where the earldoms of two or three counties were enjoyed by the same individual, he was sometimes designated as of one only, sometimes indifferently of either, and sometimes by the head of his barony, or principal place of his residence. Thus, for instance, the first earls of Sussex were called earls of Arundel, from their possession of Arundel Castle; the Strongbows, earls of Pembroke, earls of Strigul, from their castle of that name. Another form was a creation, by letters patent, of the sovereign, as at the present day;<sup>1</sup> but the honour was still

<sup>1</sup> But with this important difference, that those letters were accompanied by a mandate to the sheriff to give “*plenam saisinam*”, or, as it is termed, “seizing” of the county; whereas now the patent bestows nothing but the title.



accompanied by the more substantial benefit of the third penny of the county, as well as the ceremony of investiture, which lasted to the reign of James I. Latterly the proof of the dignity has been held to consist in the summons to parliament; and by this light only are some persons willing to see an English earl,—which would deprive of their titles all who enjoyed them previous to the seventeenth year of the reign of king John (A.D. 1215), when the promise to summon all tenants in chief under the crown, to assess aids and scutages, etc., was first extorted from that monarch. In early times also it must be understood that where two counties were served by one sheriff, he who was made earl of one became, as a matter of course, earl of the other, and was indifferently so styled. It has therefore been considered that Milles, in his *Catalogue of Honor*, was fully justified in placing at the head of the list of the earls of Somerset that learned prelate, and subsequently canonized saint, Osmond, lord of Seez in Normandy, who was first made bishop of Salisbury by William the Conqueror, in the twelfth year of his reign (1078), and afterwards, according to a manuscript life of the bishop, quoted by Camden, created earl of Dorset; which latter honour, if a fact, would, as I have already premised, have entitled him to be earl of Somerset, those two counties being at that period served by one sheriff. But greatly as we must all respect the dictum of Camden, it would be more satisfactory were we ourselves enabled to judge of the value of the authority upon which he seems to have relied. He gives us, however, no intimation of the age or authorship of the manuscript; and in no contemporary record or chronicle have I as yet found Osmond, by himself or others, styled anything but “Osmond the bishop”, or discovered any intimation of his having received the third penny of the county. I cannot, therefore, profess myself satisfied on this point, and feel inclined, with Ralph Brook and Collinson, to believe that the earldoms of Dorset and Somerset were first enjoyed by

WILLIAM DE MOHUN, Moion, Moun, or Moyne, as the name was indifferently spelt, lord of Dunster, and grandson of the William de Mohun to whom the Conqueror gave that great barony, together with upwards of fifty manors in the county of Somerset alone, in reward for his

services, he having joined the invading army with forty-seven stout knights of name and note, whose appellations are duly registered by Leland in his *Collectanea*. His grandson William, the third of that name,<sup>1</sup> was an equally determined supporter of the empress Maud, by whom, in 1141, he was created earl of Dorset, at Winchester, at the same time that she created Milo of Gloucester earl of Hereford: "by which grant, and by none other," says Vincent, "he was undoubtedly earl of Somerset, both counties being then under one sheriff." But we have still better authority to corroborate this statement. This William de Mohun founded the priory of Bruton in this county, and in his foundation charter he distinctly calls himself "Willielmus de Moyne, comes Somersetensis". We may therefore consider this point satisfactorily disposed of.

Ralph Brook gives him for wife a lady named Luce or Lucy; but of what family, as usual, there is not even a conjecture to guide us. A Lucea de Moyne was certainly living in the second year of the reign of king John (1201), when she paid twenty marks, and accounted for seven knights' fees.<sup>2</sup> But she is not styled countess; and as William, the third de Mohun, died previous to 1166, she must have been, if the mother of his heir, either married at a very early age, or have lived to a very advanced one, surviving her husband at least six and thirty years. No wife is mentioned in the earl's charter to Bruton; but his son is, as one of the witnesses,—“teste Willielmo filio meo.” He was a minor at his father's death,—which, on the other hand, gives some probability to the Lucea de Moyne above mentioned being his mother,—and he was given in ward to Reginald earl of Cornwall. He is distinguished in the pedigrees as “William le Meschin”, that epithet (latinized, *Mischinus*) being applied by the Normans in the sense of junior; and the word derived, according to Landais, from the Arabic, *al maskein*. Thus we have “Ranulph Meschin”, earl of Chester, “Alan Percy le Meschin”, and many others. The word, spelt *mesquin*,

<sup>1</sup> Son of William, second de Mohun, and Agnes his wife, founder of the abbey of Bridlington, Yorkshire. “Willelmus de Moine et uxor ejus Agnes.” (Charter of confirmation by Henry I, *Monas. Anglic.*, vol. ii, 162.)

<sup>2</sup> “Lucea de Moyun dat xx m p̄eod. Tenz feud. vij milit. ut diē.” (Fine Roll, 2nd of John, 1201.)

still exists in French, but is now only used to signify something little or mean in size or character. It does not appear that William, the fourth de Mohun, succeeded to his father's title of earl of Somerset; but he certified, in the twelfth of Henry II (1166), to the possession of forty-four knights' fees; and his daughter-in-law, Alicia Brewer, the wife of his son Reginald, in the tenth of John (1209), alludes to "Comitis Willm. de Mohun", which may mean either him or his father: at all events, Richard I, in the first year of his reign (1189), gave the two counties of Somerset and Dorset to his brother,<sup>1</sup>

JOHN, EARL OF MORTAGNE, afterwards king John, which counties he appears to have held during the whole of his own reign. On the accession of his son Henry III, the county of Somerset, at least, was given by that king to

WILLIAM LONGUESPEE, earl of Salisbury, as we gather from a patent roll of the first year of his reign, in which he commands the sheriff, Peter de Mauley, to give his beloved uncle "plenam saisinam" of the aforesaid county, and adds a mandatum to all nobles and knights holding fiefs in the same county, to do homage to the said earl, saving the king's rights, etc.

Vincent, in quoting this patent, says he could have spoken further, both for and against it; but not enough either fully to confirm or flatly contradict it, and leaves it to those who have more learning of this kind than himself.<sup>2</sup> As I cannot pretend to a tithe of the learning of that acute and indefatigable antiquary, and have not been fortunate enough, as yet, to discover any additional evidence on this point, I must still leave the question an open one; simply observing, that we must not decide to the contrary from the absence of any document in which William Longuespee is actually styled earl of Somerset, as all his titles would probably merge in that of Salisbury, which in that day implied the earldom of Wiltshire: as that of Winchester did the earldom of Hampshire or Southamptonshire. Nay, as a case still more in point, his predecessor, prince John, who we know was earl of Somerset, Dorset,

<sup>1</sup> "Anno gratiæ MCLXXXIX. Rex Richardus dedit Johanni fratri suo, comitatum de Somersete et Dorseto." (Mat. Westminster, p. 257.) "Anno Dominicæ Nativitatis MCLXXXIX. Rex Richardus dedit fratri suo Johanni comitatum de Sumersete et de Dorcestre." (Mat. Paris, p. 143.) See also Hoveden, fol. 373.

<sup>2</sup> Discoverie.

Nottingham, and several other English counties, was rarely spoken of but as earl of Mortagne. In my humble opinion, William, earl of Salisbury, enjoyed the third penny of the three adjoining counties, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire; for on his death, nine years afterwards (*i.e.*, 10th Henry III, 1226), he was succeeded by William II, Longuespee, whom we know Henry deprived of the earldom of Salisbury, and may therefore naturally suppose that he took from him those of Somerset and Dorset at the same time, about which period we find them bestowed by him upon

REGINALD, THE SECOND DE MOHUN, lord of Dunster, great grandson of William de Mohun, first earl of Somerset and Dorset. That this second Reginald was earl of Somerset I am happily able to produce a proof, which I believe has not hitherto found its way into print. It has been remarked by several writers that, although stated to have so called himself in his charter to the priory of Niewham, no such title appears in that charter as printed by Dugdale in his *Monasticon*. Amongst the invaluable manuscripts, however, in the College of Arms, I found an extract by Glover, Somerset herald, from a charter of inspeximus by Edward III (and which I have had verified by a comparison with the original record in the Tower of London), wherein the grant by Reginald de Mohun to the aforesaid priory is recapitulated in these words:

“Sciant pñtes et futuri quod ego Reginaldus de Moun comes Somerset. et dñs de Dunsterre dedi concessi, &c., manoriã meũ de Axeministre cum omnibus membris et pertiñ suis ad fundand. ibm̃ abbcãm in honore Sçæ Trinitatis et Sçæ Mariæ Virginis in loco qui Niweham vocatus in eodem manerio, &c. Test., Ricardus frater regis comes Cornubiæ, Simon comes Leyc̃, W. comes Oxoñ, Johannes filius Galfridi, Randon filius Huberti, Hugo Tracy, Hugo Pewel de Ermington, Hugo de Audon, W. de Malherbe miles. Prima pars. Paton aº 14, E. 3, m. 33.” (*Glov.*, Coll. B. p. 141.)

This charter as satisfactorily disposes of this question as the charter of William de Mohun, earl of Somerset, to the abbey of Bruton, did the one respecting *his* dignity.

The charter printed by Dugdale, is no doubt a genuine charter by the same Reginald and to the same effect, but in other words and with other witnesses.

Reginald de Mohun, like his grandfather, William de

Mohun, was a minor at his father's death, which seems to have occurred in the 15th of John, 1214, and his lands were given in ward to Henry Fitz Count, son of Reginald earl of Cornwall.<sup>1</sup> He was still a minor on the death of his guardian in the 6th of Henry III, 1221-22, when the sheriff of Somerset is directed to take possession of his lands for the king, "Henry Fitz Count being dead." And by the close roll of the 8th of the same reign (1224), all his lands and heirs were given by the king to the custody of William Briwer or Brewer, his mother's brother.<sup>2</sup> The precise date at which he became earl of Somerset has yet to be ascertained; but he is said to have forfeited that title by some opposition to his sovereign,<sup>3</sup> and died, according to the register of the priory of Niewham, in 1257, under which date we read, "Obiit Dominus Reginaldus de Mohun fundator."

As he was the last earl of Somerset of that family, and nearly one hundred and fifty years elapsed before the title was revived in the person of a subject, let us take this opportunity to break the dry thread of genealogy and see what heraldry will do for us in the way of more entertaining knowledge.

The earliest evidence I have yet met with of the armorial bearings of the De Mohuns, is the copy of a roll of Henry III's time, in which the arms of "Renauld" (Reginald) "de Mohun" are set down as "*de goules oo ung manche d'argent*,"<sup>4</sup> (*i. e.*) on a red field, a silver manche or sleeve. This "*manche*," or as the French heralds sometimes call it, "*manche mal-taillée*," is a sleeve of the form worn by ladies in the 12th century, and though now stig-

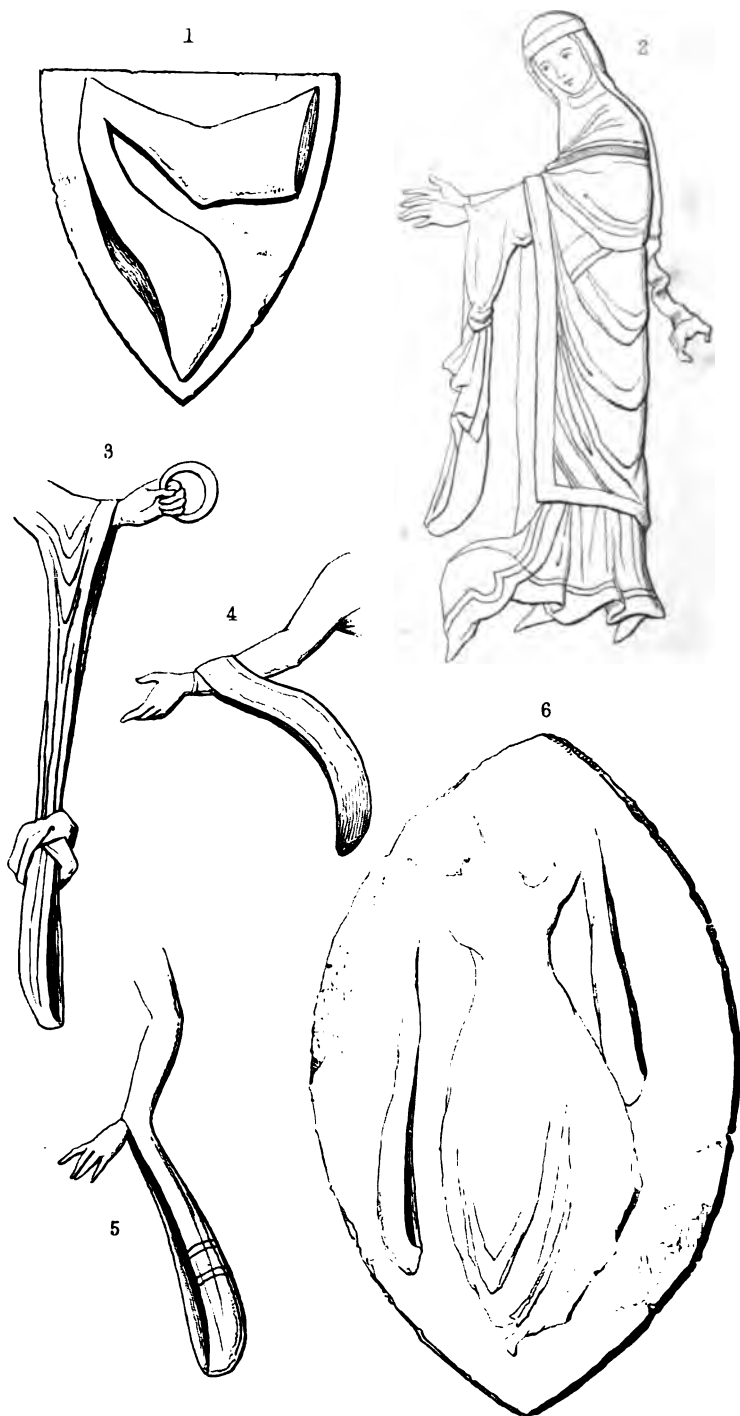
<sup>1</sup> Is it not probable that William le Meschin, of whose wife we know nothing, married a daughter of Reginald earl of Cornwall, his son being named Reginald, and he himself having been ward to that earl? Or was his mother Luce a daughter of Richard, and sister of Reginald? That Christian name does not appear in the family of the De Mohuns previous to that period.

<sup>2</sup> "Willm. de Brewer, avus meus..... Willm. de Brewer, filius ejus, avunculus meus."

<sup>3</sup> He is said to have sided with the rebellious barons against Henry III; but that could not be the case if he died in 1257, which I see no reason to doubt. The battle of Lewes was not fought till 1264, and that of Evesham not till 1265.

<sup>4</sup> In another roll of arms of the same period, in the British Museum, the name of "Wm. de Moun", either the son of this Reginald (who died in 1280), or the brother and co-founder of the priory of Niewham (who died in 1265), is appended to a shield bearing, "*gules, a maunch, argent, a label of five points, azure*."

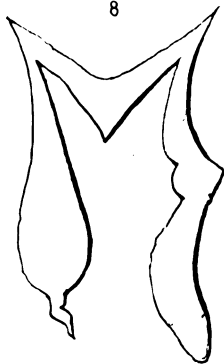




7



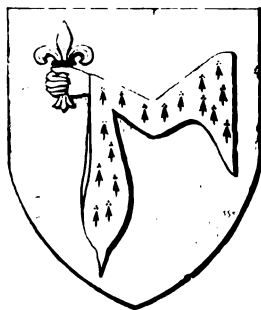
8



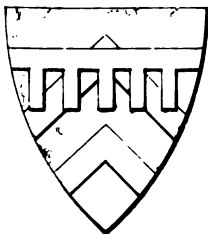
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11



12







matized as "ill-cut," "mal-taillée" was considered, I have no doubt, by the fair dames of that day, the very perfection of fashion. I pointed out many years ago in my *History of British Costume*, the fidelity with which the old heralds had copied this portion of female attire in the similar well-known coat of Hastings, as it is exhibited on the monument of William de Valence, earl of Pembroke of the time of Henry III, in Westminster abbey. (See plate 36, fig. 1.) "A lady's sleeve high spirited Hastings bore," sings old Drayton in his *Polyolbion*, and that this was the exact form of it you will see by these diagrams.

Here is a figure of a lady of the reign of Henry I; and a very extraordinary figure you will say she must have cut. (See fig. 2.) Fashion, always in extremes, took the singular fancy at the period I speak of to go, literally, greater lengths than ever. Every portion of the dress was elongated to the most inconvenient degree. The train was as long as an excursion one on Easter Monday. The veil was as long as the train. The sleeves, not contented with reaching to the waists, took a fresh start at the cuffs in another direction, and would have swept the ground in company with the train and the veil, had not train, veil, and sleeves been all tied up in knots to prevent their proceeding to such extremities (fig. 3); but when the rage for long clothes began to moderate and "knots went out," the cuffs still dangled from the wrist like pendant canoes or suspended butter-boats: "Ecce signum" (figs. 4 and 5).<sup>1</sup>

The treatment of the maunch by later heralds certainly justifies the expression "mal taillée", for in these specimens of the fifteenth century, the original charge is scarcely to be recognized (pl. 37, figs. 7, 8, 9). Without this costume, and the earlier heraldic figures before us, who could imagine either of these singular devices was meant to represent a sleeve; or, at any rate, have understood how, or at which end an arm was to be got into it! We might, indeed, exclaim with Petruchio:—

<sup>1</sup> I am also fortunately enabled, on going to press with this paper, to furnish the Association with a local illustration of this singular fashion, from the nearly obliterated figure of a lady sculptured in the beautiful old Norman arch of the north door of the chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, Glastonbury (fig. 6). The sleeves are, happily, the most distinct portion of the dress remaining. All the sculpture of this glorious doorway ought to be carefully drawn and engraved before it suffers further dilapidation. It is rich in detail of the costume of the twelfth century.

"What's this? A sleeve? 'Tis like a demi-cannon!  
What! up and down, carv'd like an apple tart!  
Here's snip and nip, and cut and slish and slash,  
Like to a censer in a barber's shop!  
Why what o' devil's name, tailor, call'st thou this?"

It is, however, ungrateful of us as antiquaries to laugh even in our sleeves at a peculiarity which is of so much value to us in our endeavours to fix a date for the assumption of this celebrated heraldic bearing. This extraordinary fashion, which prevailed during the reigns of William Rufus and the first Henry, does not appear in illuminations of a later period than the reign of Stephen, and we may therefore conclude that it was first borne by William de Mohun, the first earl of Somerset, who was so created by the empress Maud in 1141, as armorial ensigns are rarely found previous to the latter half of the twelfth century. Why such a device was selected remains still to be discovered. It would be very romantic and interesting to believe that the gallant soldier had commemorated his having fought victoriously in a lady's cause, and bore the sleeve of his imperial mistress painted on his shield after the original one of cloth of silver had been fastened by her own fair hands upon his helmet, and streamed from it amid the storm of battle: but I dare not indulge in such flights of fancy, for I have found too many of them unable to stand the test of critical examination; invented in a later age to flatter a patron, or suggested by the singularity of the charges.

The earliest armorial ensigns prove generally to have indicated the name of the bearer, which as you know was in those days derived from the place of his birth or of his residence. Occasionally, however, they were adopted with some variation of colour or metal from those of some more powerful persons under whom they held their fief, or the paternal arms of the wife, if she were an heiress, were altogether assumed by the husband in token of the rights acquired by such marriage. The lamentable deficiencies and inaccuracies of our early pedigrees, in which the wives are rarely mentioned, and then only by their baptismal names (as, for instance, Agnes, and Luce, in that of the De Mohuns), render this part of our task more difficult than any other. I will therefore not waste time

in speculation ; but simply observe that, as the similarity of sound between Mohun and Maunch is so slight, that its assumption on that ground is scarcely possible, it may have betokened some connexion with the great family of Waltheof earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, as I remark that nearly all who bore maunches descended from or were allied to the heiresses of that most powerful nobleman. Ralph de Toeni, who married one of his daughters and coheirs, is said to have borne : “ *argent ; a maunch, gules.*” Henry de Hastings, who married one of his granddaughters, bore : “ *or ; a maunch, gules*” ; and even Peter de Mauley, the third of that name, who was but distantly connected with the first husband of Maud Waltheof, abandoned his paternal arms and bore : “ *Vairy ; a maunch, gules.*” We must ascertain the families from which the four first de Mohuns obtained their wives, before we can arrive at even negative proof on this subject.<sup>1</sup> In the time of Edward I, the arms of De Mohun underwent a slight change. The silver sleeve became an ermine one, and a hand was added issuing from it, and holding a golden fleur-de-lys (fig. 10), “ which,” says Vincent, “ was not used by any until pope Innocent ordained Reginald de Mohun (the second) to be earl of Ests, that is (as it is interpreted in a book in French which belongeth to the house of the Mohuns), of Somerset, by delivering to him a golden consecrated rose and a yearly pension to be paid upon the high altar of St. Paul’s in London, who from that may seem only to be an apostolique earl, for so they were named in those days who had their creation from the pope of Rome, as they were called earls imperial whom the emperor invested, etc.” This is a curious account, and deserves sifting. I have no belief whatever of the translation of Somerset into *Ests*, or *vice versâ*. Este, we know, is an Italian marquisate, and it is just possible that pope Innocent IV<sup>2</sup> might have made Reginald de Mohun count d’Este :<sup>3</sup> but I greatly doubt his having made him

<sup>1</sup> There are scarcely two pedigrees of the De Mohuns that correspond. In some there is a third but earlier Reginald to be found, who is said to have married Eleanor daughter and heir of Simon Fleming, by whom Ottery, now called Ottery Mohun, came into the family. Other writers say that the estate was obtained by purchase. It is very desirable that this point should be cleared up.

<sup>2</sup> It could not be pope Innocent III, as he died in 1216.

<sup>3</sup> It is worth remarking that a *Rinaldo* d’Este, son of the marquis Azzo VII, lived at this period, and died (“ *vita patris*” in 1252. We find Reginald de

earl of Somerset. As to the change of arms, I think we shall find upon inquiry, that they were first so borne by John de Mohun, son of that Reginald who married Joan de Ferrers, widow of William de Aguillon, and who therefore added a fleur-de-lys, *or* (the arms of Aguillon) in token of that match, such amalgamation of coats being of frequent occurrence in those days. If this deduction be correct, the ermine maunch and golden fleur-de-lys were never borne by an earl of Somerset.<sup>1</sup> The maunch was altogether abandoned by another John de Mohun, who bore "*or* ; a cross engrailed, *sable*."

We must now return to genealogy.

For nearly a century and a half the earldom of Somerset seems to have remained in the crown, or to have been altogether extinguished, on the deprivation of Reginald de Mohun by Henry III, for we next find the title bestowed on

JOHN DE BEAUFORT, one of the natural sons of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swineford, but legitimatized in the twentieth year of the reign of Richard II, 1397, and on the 29th of September in the following year created earl and marquess of Somerset, the first patent of earl being crossed out and that of marquess entered in the same roll and date on the same day. He was also summoned to parliament that year as marquess of Dorset, and had various grants made to him in that title between the time of his creation and of his deposition by Henry IV, where he is simply called marquess of Dorset. On his restoration to that dignity in the fourth of Henry IV (1403), he appears to have remonstrated against the title of marquess as being a strange one to English ears, and sir Harris Nicolas says that he was never afterwards called marquess of Somerset, which dignity was probably supposed to be cancelled. His eldest son,

HENRY DE BEAUFORT, succeeded him at the age of nine

Mohun called "Renauld" in the roll of Henry III. Pope Innocent IV reigned from 1243 to 1257, dying the same year as Reginald de Mohun. It is not improbable that a confusion of names may have originated this statement.

<sup>1</sup> The arms of the two intermediate earls of Somerset, prince John count of Mortagne, and William Longuespée earl of Salisbury, have been more than once described and commented upon in our *Journal*, vide vol. i, p. 29; and *GloUCESTER BOOK*, pp. 195-196. John, before his accession to the crown, bore two lions passant, colours and metal unknown; and William Longuespée, *azure*, six lions rampant, *or*, 3, 2, 1.

years as earl of Somerset, and dying in 1418 at the age of seventeen, was succeeded by

JOHN DE BEAUFORT, his next brother, who, in the year 1443, was created by Henry VI earl of Kendal and duke of Somerset; but died the year following without male issue, leaving Margaret his only daughter and heir, who married Edmund earl of Richmond, and became the mother of Henry VII. The dukedom of Somerset was therefore extinct in less than twelve months; but the earldom devolved upon

EDMUND DE BEAUFORT, marquess of Dorset, who four years later (1448) was created duke of Somerset. He was regent of France, lord high constable of England, and knight of the Garter; but enjoyed these honours for no longer a term than seven years, dying in 1455, and leaving

HENRY DE BEAUFORT, son and heir, who being attainted and beheaded in 1463, all his honours became forfeited.

EDMUND DE BEAUFORT, his brother, is said to have been restored to the titles of duke and earl of Somerset 49th of Henry V, and to have attended parliament in that year: but his name does not appear in the list of summonses, and his head fell also by the axe in 1471, when if the said honours had been restored to him, they would have been forfeited by attainder, and become extinct had he even left issue.

The title of Somerset next reverts again to the royal family of England, Henry VII creating his infant son,

EDMUND TUDOR, duke of Somerset in 1496; but the child died before he had completed his fifth year, and again the dukedom became extinct. Again it was bestowed on an infant by Henry VIII, who made his natural son,

HENRY FITZ-ROY, at the age of six, duke of Richmond and Somerset; and again in a few years it was extinguished by the death of the boy-husband of Mary Howard, at the age of sixteen without issue; after which king Henry, having married the lady Jane Seymour, raised her brother,

EDWARD, earl of Hertford, to the dukedom of Somerset, Feb. 15, 1547. This powerful nobleman, known as the great Protector Somerset, ended his days upon the scaffold in 1552, when all his honours became forfeited.

A fate appeared to hang over this unfortunate title! The first John de Beaufort was deprived of it after two years. His eldest son Henry bore it but eight years, his second son John scarcely twelve months, his other son Edmund but seven years, and the two sons of the latter were each beheaded within eight years of their succession. The children of Henry VII and VIII never reached the age of manhood, and the Protector of the realm, the uncle of Edward VI, counted but five years between his creation and his execution.

After the lapse of more than half another century, ROBERT CARR, viscount Rochester, was created by James I earl of Somerset; but he died in July 1645, leaving by his countess, Frances Howard, an only daughter named Anne, and the title became again extinct.

At length in 1660,

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, first marquess and second earl of Hertford, and great grandson of the Protector by his second wife, Anne Stanhope, was restored to the dukedom of Somerset and barony of Seymour, by the reversal of the attainder of his ancestor; and these two titles have, from that period to the present, descended in the ancient family of Seymour, otherwise St. Maur; though the present possessor derives from the first wife of the Protector, Katharine, daughter of sir William Filiol, the issue of the second marriage having failed in 1750, on the death of Algernon Seymour, earl of Northumberland and twelfth duke of Somerset, whom his cousin, sir Edward Seymour, succeeded, agreeably to the patent of creation. His grandson, Edward Adolphus, the late duke of Somerset, may be fairly said to have broken the spell, as his grace enjoyed the title for sixty-two years, succeeding his father, Webb Seymour, in 1793, and terminating in 1855 a long life of service to science and general usefulness to his fellow creatures. The ancient blood of the Seymours is now mingled with that of a family equally illustrious in the annals of letters, and affording a most brilliant example of the lineal succession of genius. To the hereditary honours of her husband, her grace, the present duchess of Somerset, joins those which three generations have inherited with the name of Sheridan; and crowned "queen of beauty" in her own right, transmits a coronet to her chil-

dren, in which the ever green leaves of the bay and the myrtle give additional lustre to the golden foliage of the strawberry.

I have briefly recapitulated the names and dates of the earls and dukes of Somerset of the four last centuries, as it is needless to repeat to you what is contained in every history of England, every genealogical peerage of the British empire; their connexion with the throne giving, to even the least important of them, a place in its pages; whilst of Margaret, countess of Somerset, and the Protector Seymour, there exist already voluminous and most interesting memoirs. The pedigrees of the Beauforts (and also of the Seymours from the period of their elevation to those dignities) present no point for archæological discussion on this occasion. Neither is it necessary for me to blazon or explain armorial bearings familiar to our sight and patent as to their origin, with one exception. That exception, however, affords me an opportunity of concluding this paper with a few observations on the family of Seymour, which may have something like novelty, at least, to recommend them. I need scarcely tell a Somersetshire audience that there are two families of St. Maurs. The St. Maur or Seymour of Penhow, Monmouthshire, from which the present ducal house of Somerset descends, and the St. Maurs or Seymours of Kingston Seymour, in this county, who trace their pedigree to Milo de Sancto-Mauro, who, with his wife, Agnes, is named in a fine roll of the reign of king John.<sup>1</sup> All our genealogists, from Dugdale downwards, are scrupulous in observing that there is no connexion whatever between the two families, who bore different arms and settled in different counties, and I freely admit there is no connexion to be traced between them from the earliest date to which they have proved their pedigrees; but that fact by no means satisfies me that they did not branch from the same Norman stock. We have no proof that there were two St. Maurs who came over with the Conqueror,<sup>2</sup> nor can we assert that if there were two or more, that they were not, as in so many similar instances, near kinsmen.

<sup>1</sup> "Milo de Sancto-Mauro dat doño R. C. sol p' hñda recog. ntr. villa de Roulveston sit libm. maritag. Agnetis ux. ej.", etc.

<sup>2</sup> Probably from St. Maure sur Loire, a barony which formed part of La Haute Touraine.



Our knowledge of either family does not ascend above the thirteenth century; the reign of John for the St. Maurs of Kingston, and that of his son, Henry III, for the St. Maurs of Penho and Woundy.<sup>1</sup> That their arms should be different is no proof at all, for although a similarity in their bearings would be strong evidence in favour of some connexion, it is one of the most common things in the world to find, in those early days of heraldry, the son bearing a coat quite distinct from that of his father, as he did frequently a perfectly different name. The St. Maurs of Kingston have borne, from the time of Henry III, at least two chevrons. Collinson, loosely referring to "seals from ancient deeds," says, that Peter de Sancto Mauro, who held Kingston Seymour and Weston in Gordano in the time of that monarch, bore on his seal "a portcullis quartered with two chevrons, *els.*" That it was *quartered*, in the heraldic sense of the word, I venture to doubt; for although we have found quartered coats of a much earlier date than would have been credited years ago, this would indeed be a startling curiosity; but for our present purpose it is sufficient to say, that the two chevrons are here stated to be displayed in some way or other on the seal; and in a roll of arms of the same period (in the British Museum) we find "Nichol de Seinmer," bearing *argent*, two chevrons *gules*, a label of five points of France, that is, *azure*, semé of fleurs-de-lys, *or*, and "Lorenz" and "Ralph de Seinmer," *ermine*, two chevrons, *gules*, a label of five points, *vert*. (See fig. 11.) Shortly after this period, namely, in the reign of Edward I, we find the seal of Rogerus de Sancto Mauro, lord of Penho and Woundy, bearing the well known "wings conjoined in lure" which are still displayed in the arms of his descendants, the duke of Somerset and the marquess of Hertford, and which I consider to be evidently a Latin rebus of the manor of Penho (fig. 12), the principal seat of the St. Maurs in Monmouthshire.<sup>2</sup> You

<sup>1</sup> A Bartholomew de St. Mauro witnessed a grant of William earl of Gloucester to the abbey of Keinsham, temp. Henry II. (Monast. Angl., vol. ii, p. 209.) Of which family was he?

<sup>2</sup> "Willūs de Scō Mauro sive Seimor, floruit circa 20 Henry III, cum Gilbertus Marescellus filius testatus Gulielmi Marescalli senioris fuerit comes Pembrochiæ." (Vincent Baronagium, Coll. of Arms.) The next on record, Roger, first of his name, was lord of Woundy, 55 Henry III, and died before the 28th of Edward I. The next, and second Roger de St. Maur, was lord of Penho and Woundy, and sealed with the wings. Vincent states that Gilbert earl of Clare,

have in this county a place now called Pen Selwood, but which is in Domesday spelt Penne, and in various documents occurs as Peonho, Peonna, and Penna, all signifying, it is true, as does the Monmouthshire Penho, a head, but at the same time fairly represented in pronunciation by the Latin word for a wing or wings "penna, pennæ", and the instances are too numerous of similar derivations of armorial bearings to render the present example a doubtful one; for the Normans, who did not assume heraldic insignia until after their establishment in this country, rarely troubled themselves about the meaning of a British or Saxon appellation, but selected an emblem, the name of which in their own language or in the Latin of their monkish chroniclers, would most nearly resemble it in sound, and in the present example it is all but identical. I have said that our knowledge as at present recorded of the two families of St. Maur does not go higher than the thirteenth century; we are not therefore, as yet, in a position to decide whether the chevrons and the wings were original and separate bearings of the St. Maurs, who probably assumed arms a century earlier than the date of those which have come down to us. A portcullis, remember, is stated by Collinson to have been on the seal of Peter de Sancto Mauro: if so, this is a very interesting fact. Not only is it the earliest instance I have met with of that charge in heraldry, but it is singular that it should make its next and most familiar appearance amongst us as a badge of the Beauforts, earls and dukes of Somerset, and from them be adopted by the Tudors, and included amongst the royal devices of the house of Lancaster, as represented by Henry VII. I am aware that our heraldic

and his brothers Walter and Roger, had accepted, by gift of the king, certain lands which they had conquered in Monmouthshire, and having been attended by warlike men, they had bestowed on such of their followers certain portions, from which the respective grantors took their names. Hence the first named in this pedigree acquired his appellation from the parish of St. Maur, near Penho, in that county. On this statement sir R. C. Hoare remarks, "No such parish as St. Maur is now known; and I am inclined to think that the name of St. Maur was derived from the Continent, where there are several places bearing that appellation." (Hundred of Mere, p. 116.) Of this there can be no doubt; and the fact of lands being granted to the St. Maurs by the Clares, whose earliest arms were chevronny—reduced afterwards to three chevrons—would sufficiently account for the appearance of that charge in one coat of St. Maur; whilst the possession of the manor of Penho might lead to the adoption of the wings as a distinction of that particular branch of the family.

writers inform us, that the portcullis was assumed by the Beauforts in allusion to the château de Beaufort, from which they took their name; but I have never met with any authority to corroborate this statement, which I suspect, as I do all such unsupported assertions. If any impression of the seal mentioned by Collinson is still to be found, let me hope that we may be favoured with a copy of it for engraving in our *Journal*. I also trust that having called the attention of local antiquaries to the points on which I consider information is most desirable, as far as this subject is concerned, they will exert themselves to obtain it. For my own part, I promise them that I will not drop the portcullis, or neglect any opportunity that occurs to me of prosecuting the researches to which this Congress has given rise, as independently of the gratification it will afford me, I consider it to be the best return I can make, as a member of this Association, for the kindness of our reception in Somersetshire.

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## NOTES ON GLASTONBURY: THE LEGENDS, THE THORN, THE ABBOTS, ETC., ETC.

BY WILLIAM BEATTIE, M.D., HON. FOR. SEC.

FOR the following notes respecting the abbey of Glastonbury I have to acknowledge my obligations to those ancient chroniclers whose works have descended to us as a precious legacy,—works at all times interesting and instructive, but chiefly so at present, when the love and study of antiquities exert a pervading influence through the length and breadth of the land. The objects upon which we now gaze with admiration, not unmixed with feelings of melancholy regret, it was the privilege of those venerable men to contemplate in all their glory. They lived in an age when the temples of religion and the strongholds of feudal power had attained the culminating

points of strength and beauty, exhausted the resources of art, and studded the land with monuments, which, in their very ruins, are objects of study and models for imitation. Among the relics where we now meet, every stone seems inscribed with some historical fact, pious tradition, or romantic legend, which carry us back to the remote times of Alfred and the renowned Arthur :

“ Here holy fathers fed their vigil lamp :

There fretted vaults prolonged the voice of praise,

And heroes trained to arms in freedom's camp

Still meet at twilight hour the pilgrim's gaze.

‘ Revere’, they cry with slow and solemn tone,

‘ Revere the altar, and uphold the throne !’ ”

Among the noblest structures ever raised by man for the worship of his Maker, the church of Glastonbury was for ages without a rival. It was invested with a holy tradition that claimed for it the immediate protection of heaven. Guardian angels, it was affirmed, stood sentinels at its gate, and, like the seraphim of old, hovered with expanded wings over its altars. It was regarded as the *first* hallowed spot—the very Zion of the Christian church in England. The soil on which it stood, the sky through which its spires pointed the way to heaven, were pronounced richer and brighter than those of any other land, those of Nazareth only excepted. Pilgrims, as they approached the hallowed precincts of Glastonbury—so tradition affirms—were met and welcomed by angels, whose never-ceasing “ halleluias ” were heard and felt in the heart of every believer,

“ kindling his faith, and lifting up

His new-born hopes to heaven.”

To the pious votaries of early times it was a place of universal resort. To the penitent it offered forgiveness ; to the mourner consolation and strength ; to the oppressed, to the destitute, to the wayworn traveller, it provided redress, wholesome food, a cheerful welcome, and rest. In the presence of its abbots, as we read, proud men were humbled, the humble exalted, enemies were reconciled, differences adjusted, waverers confirmed, and the virtues of Christian life recommended by the gentle but sure influence of reason and example. For although the “ power

of religion over the mind" was not always sufficient in those days, more than in our own, to check the turbulence of faction, it seldom failed to moderate its rancour, and exhibit the sublime character of that religion which it was the grand object of their lives to teach and illustrate. Others might legislate, said they; but unless obedience to the laws were daily inculcated, and enforced by religious discipline, the mere dread of corporal chastisement could never have arrested the progress of vice and immorality.

At the remote period to which we refer, the land was overshadowed with moral darkness. The doctrines of the Bible were little known or understood even in monasteries; and to the multitude at large the New Testament was a rare MS., a sealed book. The interpretations which now and then reached their ears served only to perplex their understandings, and worked upon their fears without animating their hopes. Thus, for the want of light, a gloomy superstition sprang up, and mankind became the unconscious victims of those who had designs upon their mental or personal liberty. The principal channel through which, at this period, the truths and happy fruits of religion were conveyed to the popular mind, was the stream of pilgrims that from age to age flowed to the shrines of Glastonbury. But in its reflux this human tide carried back with it into the recesses of the country what was only a doubtful twilight, a dim and uncertain reflexion of the truth. But upon this unsound basis superstition erected her seat, and swayed the sceptre of what could hardly then be called a divided empire.

The grand aim was to increase the number of her votaries; and for this end nothing was so effectual as the frequent exhibition of what is now called "*spectacle*", which appealed at once to the imagination, and left impressions which the frequent repetitions of gorgeous rites and pompous festivals were but too well calculated to perpetuate and confirm. To the pilgrim who had wound his way from some remote province to the church of Glastonbury, every object he beheld, every sound he heard, strengthened the impression that he had entered another world. The sacred walls emblazoned with the mysteries of religion, the effigies of saints and martyrs, and enriched with the relics of apostolic founders, addressed him in a language that

greatly excited his imagination, and sent him back to his native hamlet full of the "wonders of Glastonbury" and its almost celestial inhabitants. He could think of nothing but what had just been passing before his eyes:

"The golden rood, the torch, the long procession,  
The mass for parted souls, the song of even,  
With pardon frank for many a dark transgression,  
And melodies that dropp'd like dew from heaven."

#### LEGEND. JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA.

The legend, historical as well as popular, which commemorates the founding of Glastonbury, attributes it to no less a personage than Joseph of Arimathea. This holy man,—an eyewitness of the greatest event ever recorded by mortal pen,—embracing the new faith, of which he had beheld the miraculous proof, and taking up his cross, began his career as an apostle among the Gauls. There the success of his labours was proportioned to his zeal in the cause; and his zeal, to the conviction that he had a special mission to fulfil (and who has not?), of which he should one day render an account to his master. Whilst thus employed, Philip, the "apostle of Gaul", we are told, had much at heart the deplorable state of Britain at that hour, immersed in heathen darkness. He had a dream; and in his dream he heard a voice calling aloud, "Come over and help us"; and from that moment he resolved that the message of "glad tidings" should be delivered to us by the hand of Joseph. The mission was eagerly accepted. Fortified by apostolic benediction, Joseph and a select brotherhood, amounting to the sacred number of twelve, each ready to share in his triumph, or, if need were, in his martyrdom, started for the coast, and there embarked for our then obscure island. Propitious winds filled their sails; and, in answer to their prayers, the shores of England were soon in view. On landing they found the country dreary and desolate, shaded with dense forests and intersected with reedy swamps. The inhabitants were few, jealous of strangers, and ignorant of the character and dignity of the missionaries.

Led for several days by an invisible hand, they halted

at last on a green acclivity, since called the Wearial (for they were "all weary" says the legend), and there, with gratitude and delight, descanted on the glorious landscape around them. It was Christmas day,—the first ever held in England. Groups of natives, that had hitherto kept aloof and cautiously watched the strange intruders, were now seen approaching in considerable numbers, as if to challenge the missionaries. Whereupon, observing the uneasiness of his followers, Joseph planted his staff, or apostolic rod, in the earth, and then lifting up his hands towards heaven, implored a blessing upon the ground, of which he thus took possession in the name of his divine Master. The sky neither thundered nor lightened, nor did an angel speak to him from the clouds; but rising from his knees, and looking around him,—behold, a miracle! The dry and seemingly withered staff, on which he had so often leant during his long pilgrimage from Nazareth, had suddenly burst into leaf, covered with innumerable white blossoms, which filled the air with the sweetest odour. Winter as it was, spring returned in a moment, and the desert literally blossomed like the rose.

Struck with amazement, and thankfully accepting the token as an answer to his prayer, Joseph again bowed himself to the earth in the midst of the brotherhood, all repeating with one voice, and with tears of joy, "Our God is with us; Jesus is with us!"

"The miracle we now behold  
Fresh from our Master's hand,  
From age to age shall long be told  
In every Christian land;  
And kings and nations yet unborn  
Shall bless the '*Glastonbury thorn*.'"

This was a true prediction, for so great, in after times, was the fame of the "holy thorn", that its leaves and blossoms became a branch of lucrative trade with the merchants of Bristol. They were eagerly bought by devotees in all parts of Christendom, at prices which, in the present day, would appear almost fabulous. Even in England, king James, queen Anne, and many of the nobility, are said to have paid large sums for leaves and cuttings from the "holy thorn".

Such is the legend of the "Glastonbury thorn", which for sixteen centuries blossomed every Christmas day. It would be but idle hypercriticism to question the truth of the legend. Among devotees, and on the faith of the good old chronicles of the abbey, it was regarded as matter of fact, and consequently an article of faith.

But the time having arrived when priests were to be driven from the shrine, the "blessed thorn" fell under the axe of some fanatical reformer, who made it his profane boast that, with his own hand, he had brought the "age of miracles" to a close.

The "Walnut-tree" of Glastonbury was esteemed another miraculous manifestation of divine favour upon the vegetable productions of the abbey. This sacred tree, says the chronicle, came always into leaf on St. Barnabas day; and consequently St. Barnabas was always a high day for pilgrims, thousands of whom resorted to the spot; all much edified by the sight, and more than happy if each succeeded in carrying home with him a single leaf. Some botanic writers have been so bold as to maintain, in wilful opposition to the authorities we have quoted, that it was the nature of such trees to blossom at Christmas, and burst into leaf on the vigil of St. Barnabas. But as antiquaries we feel ourselves bound to support the "miraculous" version, and see no particular reason why, on very solemn occasions, a man should not still "swear by the holy thorn" of Glastonbury, or even the walnut.

Descendants from these illustrious trees still flourish in the abbey garden, and appear to enjoy a vigorous immortality; but, like other descendants from a time-honoured stock, they have so far degenerated in family honours as neither to flower at Christmas, nor burst into leaf at the feast of St. Barnabas.

The first missionaries, according to the Ashmolean manuscript, obtained from the British king, Arviragus, permission to settle at "Ynswytrin", or the glassy island, as it was called from the colour of the surrounding water; and to each person he gave a hide of land, the whole comprising a district which thenceforward was denominated the "Twelve Hides of Glaston", and has been so called to the present day.

The island itself afterwards received the name of



Avalon,<sup>1</sup> either from "aval", an apple, in which fruit it abounded; or from a British chief of that name to whom it had belonged. Here St. Joseph, according to monastic writers, erected a chapel of wreathed or twisted osiers in honour of the Virgin Mary, which thus became the first Christian oratory in England.<sup>2</sup>

"Where first the 'Word of Peace' was spoken,  
Where first the 'bread of life' was broken,  
And, pagan symbols cast away,  
The Gospel poured a new-born day."

This region of the early church is described by monastic writers as a land peculiarly favoured by the light of heaven. It was regarded as the first spot in the realm consecrated to God, and thence inhabited by many saintly fathers: it was the hallowed fount from which the streams of religious truth and civilization gushed forth to renew and gladden the earth. It was revered as the "land of saints", the sepulchre of princes, the *alma mater* of those holy patriarchs who subdued the heathen by the armour of faith; as the site of a church which claimed for its founders the disciples of our blessed Lord. Nor can it be forgotten that it was afterwards the retreat of the great Alfred, and the tomb of the renowned Arthur.

Such are the terms of filial admiration bestowed by the early chroniclers upon Glastonbury; and where eulogy is supported by so many facts it assumes the importance of history. "Anglia", exclaims the poet—

"Anglia plaude lubens, mittit tibi Roma salutem :  
Fulgor apostolicus Glasconiam irradiat."

At length, after the spirit of Christianity had been suc-

<sup>1</sup> "Insula pomorum, quæ 'fortunata' vocatur,  
Ex re nomen habet, quia per se singula profert,  
Non opus est illis sulcantibus arva colonis,  
Omnis abest cultus, nisi quem natura ministrat,  
Ulrò fecundas segetes producit, et herbas,  
Nataque poma, suis prætonso germine sylvis."

Quaintly translated thus :

"The apple-isle, and 'fortunate', the place so people call;  
For of itself it bringeth forth corn, forage, fruit, and all.  
There is no need of country swains to plow and till the fields,  
Nor seen in any husbandry but that which nature yields:  
Untill'd, unsown, there springeth corn, grass, and herbs good store;  
Whole woods there be that apples bear, if they be pruned before."

<sup>2</sup> See Johan. Glaston. Monast. Anglic. Malmesbury, etc.

cessfully propagated among the surrounding natives, the modest cell which Joseph had erected with his own hands was replaced by a solid structure, which Ina, king of the West Saxons, presented to the brotherhood. This edifice, on which the king had bestowed all possible care, by selecting workmen qualified for the task, is described as a "very fair and stately church, dedicated to Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul. Under the highest coping were engraved the following verses by Venantius Fortunatus, a poet of Christian Gaul, in which the subject of Ina, the new church, and adjacent scenery, are described with much truth and even classical ingenuity :

"Syderei montes speciosa cacumina Sion  
 A Libano germine flore comante cedri  
 Cœlorum portæ, lati duo lumina mundi.  
 Ore tonat Paulus, fulgurat arce Petrus.  
 Inter apostolicas radianti luce coronas,  
 Doctior hic monitis, celsior ille gradu,  
 Corda per hunc hominum resevantur et astra per illum :  
 Quos docet iste stylo, suscipit ille polo.  
 Pandit iter cœli hic dogmate, claribus alter,  
 Est via cui Pauli, janua fida Petrus.  
 Hic Petra firma manens, ille architectus habetur,  
 Surgit in hijs templum, quo placet ara Deo."

Then, in a burst of exultation, he continues :

"Anglia plaude lubens, mittit tibi Roma salutem :  
*Fulgor apostolicus Glastoniam irradiat !*  
 A facie hostili duo propugnacula surgunt,  
 Quod fidei turres urbs caput orbis habet."

The royal founder is then complimented in the following terms :

"Hæc pius egregio rex INA refertus amore,  
 Dona suo populo non moritura dedit.  
 Totus in affectu divæ pietatis inhærens,  
 Ecclesiæq, juges amplificavit opes.  
 Melchisedech noster meritò rex, atq, sacerdos,  
 Complevit veræ religionis opus.  
 Publica jura regent, et celsa palatia servans,  
 Unica pontificum gloria norma fuit  
 Hinc abiens, illinc meritorum fulget honore,  
 Hic quoque gestorum laude perennis erit."

Thus substantially housed and patronized, the brotherhood of Glaston rapidly increased in numbers and influence. Their Christian benevolence took a wider and a wider range. Roving barbarians, whom curiosity or worse motives had attracted to the spot, became proselytes to the truth; and the hearts and ranks of the faithful were daily strengthened and multiplied.

Many holy men, we are told, and especially Irish, maintained the service of this primitive church with great diligence. They were, moreover, the authorized instructors of youth in the liberal sciences, and in that capacity were liberally patronized by successive kings and princes. Thus, undisturbed by private feuds and the horrors of public warfare, they devoted their lives to the study of the Scriptures and the spiritual welfare of those committed to their charge. Practising in their mode of life a rigid austerity, indulging in no luxury but such as the neighbouring fields and waters supplied, they brought the flesh under habitual subjection to the spirit. The frugal board at which they sat, surrounded by disciples and neophytes, was very different from that of the long line of princely abbots, whose kitchen to this day is the wonder of gastronomists.<sup>1</sup>

In the reign of king Lucius two legates from pope Eleutherius were sent to make a survey of the rising church of Ynswytrin, as Glastonbury was then called; and among other restorations and additions to the original cell, erected an oratory on Mount Thor. This temple they dedicated to the archangel Michael, that, being so "honoured by men on earth, he might, by God's command, bring men to honour in heaven."

In the year 430 the church was visited by St. Patrick, who took up his residence there, rebuilt the chapels of St. Michael and the Blessed Virgin; and, after conferring many benefits on the place, spiritual and temporal, was succeeded by St. Benignus, who softened the name of Ynswytrin into that of Avalon.

In 530 the sacred edifice was again enlarged and embellished, by the bishop of St. David's, uncle of king Arthur; and when the renowned prince was mortally wounded at Camlan, he was carried hither with great solemnity, to receive the last consolations of religion and a grave in

<sup>1</sup> See notice in the Proceedings of the Congress.

hallowed ground. His remains were, long afterwards (temp. Hen. V), disinterred by abbot de Swansey, and re-buried in the presbytery, with this inscription,

"Hic . jacet . flos . regum . gloria . regni .  
Quem . mores . probitas . commendant . laude . perenni."

In 605 St. Augustine incorporated the brotherhood of Glastonbury into a regular monastic establishment, with an abbot at their head, and governed by stringent laws and regulations.

In 708 king Ina, who had declared himself, as already noticed, the great patron of Glastonbury, supported his title by many acts of princely munificence towards the monastery. Among numerous other donations of precious utensils, he gave for the use of the chapel and altars no less than 264 pounds weight of gold, 2,640 of silver; and to these he added an extensive territory, still known as the jurisdiction of Glastonbury, and consisting of seven parishes. His nobles, following the example of their prince, vied with one another in their benefactions and posthumous bequests.

Thus patronized, the abbey became proverbial for its riches. Not a pilgrim entered its holy precincts but returned home with exaggerated reports of its splendour. These accounts, stimulating the cupidity of barbarous enemies, brought frequent ruin upon the monastery. Danish and other marauders were soon at its gate. Fire and sword demolished the building, dispersed the monks, and stripped the treasury of all its sacred wealth.

But no sooner was the calamity past, than the brotherhood reassembled, the church was reedified, and in a few years Glastonbury not only revived but exceeded its former splendour. Burnt and plundered today, tomorrow it rose like a phoenix from its ashes; for to contribute one stone, one gold or silver coin, to the church of Glastonbury, was to make, according to popular belief, a sure and certain advance in the paths to heaven.

At length came St. Dunstan, a native of Avalon, and whose connexion with this abbey confers special lustre upon its annals. His name and fame stand preeminent in the history of his order; while the boldness and success with which he discomfited (according to the legend) the

powers of darkness, place him at the very head of spiritual champions. But, passing over his merits on this score, we have merely to observe that, to St. Dunstan Glastonbury owes the introduction of Benedictine monks. He was a man of consummate abilities, well versed in the learning of his day, in the intrigues of convent life, and in all that gives a man place and influence among his fellows. He had, moreover, the odour of sanctity, which procured him universal homage from the multitude, and gave him free access to the counsels and dispositions of his brethren. He was devoted to his order; and, having prepared everything for the change, the eremite fathers, who had hitherto served at the altars of Glastonbury, were dismissed, and a numerous convent of Benedictine friars introduced. In the execution of this measure Dunstan had the countenance and support of the king; and from that day until their final dispersion the abbey was subject to the rule and order of St. Benedict.

During the long interval of six hundred years, in which empires and kingdoms had risen and fallen, and illustrious dynasties faded away from the earth, the abbey of Glastonbury continued to flourish like "a green bay tree". Its revenues increased; its reputation for superior sanctity brought innumerable pilgrims to its gate. The sovereigns of the country were successively its munificent patrons and benefactors. The people of the lands and villages, for miles around, were the abbot's vassals and dependants; and while the rich were entertained with princely hospitality, the wayfaring poor, come whence they might, were always welcome to a loaf of bread, or whatever else their necessities might require.

St. Dunstan presided twenty years. He was first made bishop of Worcester, then archbishop of Canterbury. He was notorious for his persecution of married priests, hunting them out of their livings, and reducing them, in some instances, to absolute starvation. He died in 988; and the six abbots who followed in succession appear to have exerted a milder though not less efficacious authority in the abbey, and to have witnessed the spiritual and temporal interests of the church daily prospering in their hands.

At the time of the Conquest the possessions of this abbey were princely. Thurstan, the abbot, being at the time

one of the principal men in the kingdom, was consequently deposed, and with others sent "for change of air" into Normandy. His successor, a weak and prodigal despot, irritated by complaints from the brethren, introduced mercenaries to enforce his unreasonable authority. A severe conflict ensuing, the monks defended themselves with such weapons as the place could furnish,—benches, chairs, candlesticks, crutches, croziers, etc. But the assailants had the advantage, two monks being slain in the *melée*, and eighteen wounded.

In 1120 abbot Harlewin demolished the old church, built another in its place, and left the abbey in peace and prosperity. To him succeeded Siegfried. Henry de Blois, nephew of the Conqueror, presided during the long period of forty-five years, and employed the revenues in rebuilding, enlarging, and decorating, all the sacred edifices. But it would far exceed our limits in this paper to attempt anything beyond a very slight notice of the more prominent names that figure in the Glastonbury roll of abbots—men, according to the poet,—

"Men who could fight as well as pray,  
Of patriot zeal or saintly merit;  
Who in the deep Red Sea could lay  
A scaring ghost or troubled spirit."

Until the year 1154, when pope Adrian IV assumed the triple crown, Glastonbury had enjoyed the high distinction of principal abbey in England; but in compliment to that of St. Alban's, where he had been educated, and which contained the relics of the protomartyr, Adrian conferred the dignity upon abbots of St. Alban's.

Henry de Swansey assumed the abbacy at an important epoch in our history. In his time Cœur-de-Lion was a prisoner in the fortress of Dürrenstein, on the Danube; and one of the conditions of his release was, that Savaricus, then in England, was to be made abbot of Glastonbury and bishop of Bath and Wells. Swansey was then promoted to the see of Worcester; Savaricus was installed; and many disorders followed, of which the historians of the time have handed down the painful record.

Michael of Ambresbury, the forty-fourth abbot, enjoyed a great reputation. He repaired, built, and embellished

the abbey, and restored such of its revenues as had been mortgaged by his predecessors :

“Serpentinas fraudes & vincla resolvit,  
Restituitq, ovibus debita rura suis :  
Postquam turbida tranquillasset tempora saxo  
Ecce sub hoc abbas integitur Michael.”

Roger Forde was an eloquent, active, and learned monk, and contended stoutly for the rights of his abbey against powerful and unprincipled antagonists. At length, on a visit to Bromley, where he had gone to support his claims in person, he was treacherously waylaid and murdered in or near the bishop's palace.

Of the fifteen abbots who fill the long interval between this and the last, the “martyr” of the line, each appears to have done what in him lay to improve the goodly heritage of his predecessors, to bring more pilgrims to the gate, to exercise a more and more jealous vigilance in support of his sacred prerogative, and encircle his abbey with an ever-widening demesne :

“Still farm to farm and park to park  
He added year by year ;  
From hills that heard the soaring lark  
To lowly marsh and mere.  
But still they cried, *the space is small*  
*For an abbot of Glastonbury hall.*”

Richard Whyting, the “martyr”, was the sixtieth and last of the abbots of Glastonbury. His tragical end leaves a stigma upon the national tribunal of that day, which no argument can extenuate or efface. His death was little less than a foul murder, perpetrated under the sanction of a mock trial, the very formalities of which stamped the proceedings with a deeper and darker shade of atrocity.

Abbot Whyting appears on contemporary evidence to have been a man of sound learning, exemplary piety, and, what is not always an accompaniment to such qualifications, a skilful and judicious politician. As chancellor of the abbey, he had won the esteem and confidence of lord Cromwell ; and when the place became vacant, he was invited to take the abbot's chair. He subsequently served the king in an important embassy to Rome ; and on this and other occasions, when called upon to act with “pecu-

liar tact and delicacy", he acquitted himself much to the "king's satisfaction".

Under his presidency, Glastonbury is described as presenting the character of a refined and princely court, at which the young nobles of the land were educated and trained for the highest offices of church and state. With the advantages of a court, it united those of a college, where personal and mental accomplishments, such as might beseem a "preux chevalier", a privy councillor, or a future dignitary of the church, were practically taught and illustrated, under the abbot's own direction. And not less than three hundred youths of high families, we are told, were thus prepared for the duties of public life and posts of honour.

Whenever the abbot appeared abroad, he was usually attended by a princely "retinue of a hundred persons": and, when he retired, for a short season of relaxation, to one or other of his many "manors", his journey, of a few miles, had all the imposing effect of a royal progress. Going or returning, the peasantry lined the way, and presented their homage to him, as to a king, craving his benediction on their knees, and filling the air with their acclamations.

But events, with which every reader is acquainted, had now changed the face of "monastic England". The fall of the abbey is thus briefly told by the historians of that day:—

On the 7th of April, 1539, Richard Whyting, the abbot of Glastonbury, wrote a humble letter to Cromwell, excusing himself, "of his great age and divers infirmities", from attending the parliament, to which he was summoned as a spiritual peer. Hereupon Cromwell sent him the king's licence of absence; but the abbot was obliged to vote by proxy, as the court wished; and during the session Glastonbury abbey was *suppressed*. On the 28th of September, three of lord Cromwell's harpies, Richard Pollard, Thomas Moyle, and Richard Langton, wrote him a joint letter from Glastonbury in these words: "Pleaseth it your lordship to be advertized, that sithen our letters last directed unto you, from Glaston, we have daily found, and tried out, *money and plate*, hid and mured up in the walls, vaults and other secret places, as well by the *abbot*,



as other of his convent, and also conveyed to divers places in the country. And in case we should here tarry this fortnight, we do suppose daily to increase in plate, and other goods, by false knaves conveyed." Again: "At our first entry into the treasure house, and vestry also, we found neither jewels, plate, nor ornaments sufficient to serve a poor parish church; wherefore we did not a little marvel." [In a few days, however, they write again, saying that] "with *vigilant* labour, we have recovered again into our hands, both money, plate, and adornments of the church." [The plate they have not leisure to *weigh*, but] "think it of great value, and encrease it more and more every day." They assure his lordship, that the *abbot* and his monks have "embezzled and stolen as much plate and adornments, as would have sufficed to have begun a new abbey." Two days later, they write: "We have come to knowledge of divers and sundry *treasons*, committed by the abbot of Glastonbury." And they enclose a book with their despatches, by which, on perusal by his lordship, as they affirm, the guilt of the abbot and his confrères would be established and proved. This book, supposed to have contained the foundation of charges against the abbot, has not—so far as we are aware—been discovered. But the fact of much treasure being "found, and surrendered", was held, as the result showed, to be a daring proof of *treason*, and dealt with accordingly! Here follows the last act of the tragedy.

JOHN LORD RUSSELL TO LORD CROMWELL.<sup>1</sup>

"Right honourable and my verry goode lorde, pleasyth it youre lordeshipp to be advertised that I have receyved youre lettres dated the xij<sup>th</sup> daye of this present; and understand by the same youre lordeshippes greate goodnes towardes my friende the abbott of Peterborough, for whome I have ben ofte bold to wryte unto youre goode lordeshipp, for that and all other youre goodnes that I have founde at youre good lordeshippes handes: even so, desiering you my lorde long to contynew in the same.

"My lorde, thies shall be to asserteryne that on thursday the xiiij<sup>th</sup> daye of this present moneth, the abbott of Glastonburye was arrayned, and the next day put to execucyon, with ij other of his monkes, for the robberyng of Glastonburye church, on the *Torre Hill*, next unto the town

<sup>1</sup> *MS. Cotton. Cleop. E. iv, fol. 996, Orig.—Ellis.*

of Glaston : the said abbotts body beyng devyded in fower parts, and heed stryken off, whereof oone quarter stondyth at Welles, another at Bathe, and at Ylchester and Bridgewater the rest, and his hedd upon the abbey gate at Glaston. . . . And I do here send y<sup>r</sup> lordeshipp, enclosed, the names of the enquest that passed on Whytyng, the said abbott, of which I ensure my lorde is as worshipfull a jurye as was charged here these many yeres."

Then concludes :

"I commyt your good lordeshipp to the keaping of the blessed Trynyte. From Welles the xvi daye of Novembre [1539].

"Your owen to commande, J. RUSSELL."

The abbey, as it then stood, is thus described in the State Papers :—

"The house", say the commissioners, "is great, goodly, and so princely, as we have not seen the like, with four parks adjoining; the furthest of them but four miles distant from the house, having a great mere [lake] which is five miles compass, being a mile and a half distant from the house, well replenished with great pikes, bremes, perch, and roach : four fair manor places, belonging to the late abbot, the furthest but three miles distant, being goodly mansions; and also one in Dorsetshire, twenty miles distant from the late monastery."

Then, speaking of the laudable manner in which they had "pensioned", or otherwise disposed of, the old monks and servants of the place, they return to business :

"Cattle we intend to sell for ready money; to lett out the pastures and demesnes, now from Michaelmas forth, quarterly, until the king's good pleasure therein be fully known, to the intent his grace *shall lose no rent*, for the abbot had much pasture ground in his hand."

With this "closing scene" of the "last abbot" of Glastonbury, we conclude these desultory notes; and the more readily, as the subject, of which I have traced but a faint outline, will receive breadth and colour from abler hands.

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## ON THE CATHEDRAL OF WELLS.

BY T. J. PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., AND TREASURER.

FROM the paper by my learned friend Dr. Beattie (see *ante*, pp. 328-343), we have already learnt of the early introduction of Christianity into Glastonbury by Joseph of Arimathea.<sup>1</sup> Wells, being so immediately in its neighbourhood, it appears not unreasonable to conjecture, must speedily have been influenced by this circumstance. In the early history of Wells, however, there is much that cannot but be regarded as fabulous, and into which it is neither my desire nor my purpose to enter; speculation in regard to the subject is vain, and would be superfluous. Certainly no positive evidence exists as to this being the seat of a bishopric when Ina reigned king of the West Saxons; the account is discredited by eminent authorities; but that a church was built here in honour of St. Andrew, A.D. 704, has been asserted upon the authority of a charter of the time of the Confessor.<sup>2</sup> It may have been, and it probably was, collegiate; no episcopal building here can date prior to Edward the Elder, who lived at the beginning of the tenth century. Wells was erected out of the sees of Sherborne and Winchester, A.D. 905. William of Malmesbury<sup>3</sup> has given us the charter alluded to, and it is

<sup>1</sup> According to William of Malmesbury (*De Antiq. Glaston. Ecc.*, ap. *Usser, Brit. Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 7), Joseph of Arimathea was despatched into England to preach the gospel. The Saxon authorities are silent upon the subject; but Soames has, in his *Anglo-Saxon Church* (p. 6), cited various passages to prove that Glastonbury was a place renowned for its sanctity among many generations preceding the Norman conquest. From a reference to a manuscript in the Cottonian Collection in the British Museum (Cleopatra, b. 13, f. 63), it might indeed be inferred that, as early as the fifth century, Glastonbury, or the island of Avalon, as it was called, was celebrated for its holiness. St. Patrick is reported to have fixed himself there, and even to have closed his life on the spot. Among pagans, it will be recollected that *islands* bore a sacred character; and the veneration attached to them would give them a preference in a selection of places to propagate religious doctrines.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Liber Albus*, preserved at Wells, there is a reputed charter (printed in Phelps's *History of Somersetshire*, ii, 30) relating to a building having been erected by king Kenulph, Ina's successor, in the eighth century. It is regarded as spurious. The bull of pope Formosus, in the tenth century, for being without a bishopric for five years, is also repudiated.

<sup>3</sup> *De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiæ*, and also in his *De Gestis Rerum Anglorum*:

"In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, I, Ina, supported in my royal dignity

of considerable interest in relation to this point of inquiry. If this instrument is to be credited, it confirms to a church

by God, with the advice of my queen Sexburga, and the permission of Berthwald, archbishop of Canterbury, and of all his suffragans, and also at the instance of the princes Baltred and Athelard, to the ancient church, situate in the place called Glastonbury (which church the great high-priest and chiefest minister, formerly through his own ministry and that of angels, sanctified by many and unheard-of miracles to himself and the eternal Virgin Mary, as was formerly revealed to St. David), do grant, out of those places which I possess by paternal inheritance, and hold in my demesne, they being adjacent and fitting for the purpose, for the maintenance of the monastic institution, and the use of the monks,—Brente, ten hides; Sow, ten hides; Pilton, twenty hides; Dulting, twenty hides; Bledenhida, one hide; together with whatever my predecessors have contributed to the same church: to wit, Kenwalk, who, at the instance of archbishop Theodore, gave Fenamere, Bregarai, Coneneie, Martine-seie, Etheredseie; Kentwin, who used to call Glastonbury 'the mother of saints', and liberated it from every secular and ecclesiastical service, and granted it this dignified privilege, that the brethren of that place should have the power of electing and appointing their ruler, according to the rule of St. Benedict; Hedda, the bishop, with permission of Cædwalla, who, though a heathen, confirmed it with his own hand, gave Lantokay Boltred, who gave Pennard, six hides; Athelard, who contributed Poelt, sixty hides, I, Ina, permitting and confirming it. To the piety and affectionate entreaty of these people I assent; and I guard, by the security of my royal grant, against the designs of malignant men and snarling curs, in order that the church of our Lord Jesus Christ and the eternal Virgin Mary, as it is the first in the kingdom of Britain, and the source and the fountain of all religion, may obtain surpassing dignity and privilege; and, as she rules over choirs of angels in heaven, it may never pay servile obedience to men on earth. Wherefore the chief pontiff, Gregory, assenting, and taking the mother of his Lord, and me, however unworthy, together with her, into the bosom and protection of the holy Roman church, and all the princes, archbishops, bishops, dukes, and abbots, of Britain consenting, I appoint and establish that all lands, places, and possessions, of St. Mary of Glastonbury be free, quiet, and undisturbed, from all royal taxes and works which are wont to be appointed, that is to say, expeditions, the building of bridges or forts, and from the edicts or molestations of all archbishops or bishops, as is found to be confirmed and granted by my predecessors, Kenwalk, Kentwin, Cædwalla, Boltred, in the ancient charters of the same church. And whatsoever questions shall arise, whether of homicide, sacrilege, poison, theft, rapine, the disposal and limits of churches, the ordination of clerks, ecclesiastical synods, and all judicial inquiries, they shall be determined by the decision of the abbot and convent without the interference of any person whatsoever. Moreover, I command all princes, archbishops, bishops, dukes, and governors of my kingdom, as they tender my honour and regard, and all dependents, mine as well as theirs, as they value their personal safety, never to dare enter the island of our Lord Jesus Christ and of the eternal virgin at Glastonbury, nor the possessions of the said church, for the purpose of holding courts, making inquiry, or seizing or doing anything whatever, to the offence of the servants of God there residing. Moreover I particularly inhibit, by the curse of Almighty God, of the eternal Virgin Mary, and of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and of the rest of the saints, any bishop, on any account whatever, from presuming to take his episcopal seat, or celebrate divine service, or consecrate altars, or dedicate churches, or ordain, or do anything whatever, either in the church of Glastonbury itself, or its dependent churches, that is to say, Sow, Brente, Merlinch, Sopewic, Stret, Sbudelalech, Pilton, or in their chapels or islands, unless he be specially invited by the abbot or brethren of that place. But, if he come upon such invitation, he shall take nothing to himself of the things of the church, nor of the offerings, knowing that he has two mansions appointed him, in two

at Glastonbury various grants of lands and privileges, and also exemptions from all secular and ecclesiastical services and all visitations whatsoever but those to which the abbot and his brethren should agree, and refers the decision upon offences of the most serious and grave, as well as of the lightest and most trivial character, the subjects of judicial inquiry, to the abbot and convent independently of any other authority. It expressly forbids any bishop from performing ecclesiastical duty at Glastonbury or its dependent churches; and especially alludes to a bishop, who is directed "to be mindful every year with his clerks, that are at Wells, to acknowledge his mother church of Glastonbury", etc. This charter has been stated to be of the date of A.D. 725, and is asserted to have been written in the presence of the king Ina, his queen Edelburg, king Baldred, Adelard brother to the queen, Beorthwold the archbishop of Canterbury, and other venerable prelates, whose names are subscribed to it. Now, if this instrument be genuine, the matter would in my view of the subject be settled; but I fear it is spurious. Dugdale and the learned editors of the new edition of the *Monas-*

several places, out of this church's possessions, one in Pilton, the other in the village called Poelt, that, when coming or going, he may have a place of entertainment. Nor even shall it be lawful for him to pass the night here, unless he shall be detained by stress of weather, or bodily sickness, or invited by the abbot or monks, and then with not more than three or four clerks. Moreover, let the aforesaid bishop be mindful every year, with his clerks that are at Wells, to acknowledge his mother church of Glastonbury with litanies on the second day after our Lord's ascension; and should he haughtily defer it, or fail in the things which are above recited and confirmed, he shall forfeit his mansions above mentioned. The abbot or monks shall direct whom they please, celebrating Easter canonically, to perform service in the church of Glastonbury, its dependent churches, and in their chapels. Whosoever, be he of what dignity, profession, or degree, he may, shall hereafter, on any occasion whatsoever, attempt to pervert or nullify this, the witness of my munificence and liberality, let him be aware that, with the traitor Judas, he shall perish, to his eternal confusion, in the devouring flames of unspeakable torments. The charter of this donation was written in the year of our Lord's incarnation, 725, the fourteenth [fourth, *indictione quarta*] of the indiction, in the presence of the king Ina, and of Berthwold archbishop of Canterbury."

The foregoing translation of the charter is from Dr. Giles' edition of the *Chronicle*, published by G. H. Bohn. The names of the whole of the subscribing witnesses are not given; but in addition to Ina and Berthwold they are those of Edelburg, queen; Baldred, king; Adelard, brother of the queen; Daniel, inspector of God's people; Fordred, bishop; Waldhare, prefect; Brutus, prefect; Ethelhard; Umring, prefect; Winclin, earl; with all the people present, "consent to and confirm it". It is necessary to remark that this charter is omitted in some copies of the *Chronicle*,—a circumstance certainly militating against its genuineness and authority.

*ticon Anglicanum*<sup>1</sup> have recorded this charter of donation and privileges, but they give no opinion as to its authenticity. Mr. Britton,<sup>2</sup> however, has intrinsically subjected it to examination, and from various considerations, is inclined to regard it as spurious. The object of the charter, he observes, is evidently "to exempt the possessions of the church of Glastonbury from every kind of subjection and service whatever, whether due to the prelacy or the crown; and more particularly, so far as words could secure them, from the visitations and control of the bishops of the diocese wherein the monastic estates lay; and which estates, as named in this instrument, were all in Somersetshire. This total freedom from episcopal jurisdiction was an object which the Glastonbury monks had always at heart; yet notwithstanding the full and express terms by which the dependant churches of Glastonbury are exempted in the charter, we learn from Collinson,<sup>3</sup> that the jurisdiction over those very parishes was the subject of a four hundred and fifty years controversy between the monks of that monastery and the bishops of the diocese. It may be concluded, therefore, either that the alleged charter was not in existence at the time of the dispute, or that the prelates who were contending for supremacy, gave no credit to its genuineness."

Without entering into the subject of fabricated charters executed to relieve establishments from the burdens imposed upon them by secular claims or ecclesiastical authority (practices known to have been of frequent occurrence), I shall content myself with adverting to some historical considerations advanced by Mr. Britton, which appear to me of great weight in arriving at a decision in this matter. The charter attributed to Ina (he affirms) presents other marks of forgery than those merely of suspicion. In it he addresses his sub-kings, archbishops, bishops, dukes, and others, as familiarly as though the whole kingdom was already subjected to Wessex; which we know was not the case till more than a century afterwards. The East Angles, it is true, had submitted to Ina's power, and the Kentish people had purchased a

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i, Num. vii, p. 25.

<sup>2</sup> History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Wells. Lond., 4to., 1824, pp. 7, 8.

<sup>3</sup> Hist. of Somersetshire, ii, 241.

peace at the expense of 30,000 marks of gold; but this was far from giving him that extensive predominancy which the charter implies. Not a single archbishop was included in his dominions; and as for Baldred, the king whose signature is affixed to the document in question, the only sovereign of that name mentioned by our ancient historians, was that "abortion of royal dignity", as Malmesbury calls him, who was expelled from Kent by Egbert in 823; nearly one hundred years after Ina's decease.<sup>1</sup> This appears to me a serious objection to the validity of this instrument, and beyond this, the general style and phraseology of the charter seem more diffuse than the authenticated grants of the period; and what is still more conclusive of forgery, the years of the indiction and incarnation do not agree; the former in A.D. 725, being *eight*, and not *four*, as stated in this fabricated record.<sup>2</sup> It is therefore evident that we have no certain testimony as to an episcopal establishment at Wells at this early period.

From the Saxon Chronicle we learn that this portion of the West Saxon kingdom was converted to Christianity by Birinus, an Italian bishop, about A.D. 634;<sup>3</sup> but it was not until the early part of the tenth century, namely, A.D. 905 according to some, and 909 and 910 according to others, that the see of Wells was really instituted, and the first bishop appointed was Athelmus or Adelm, who was afterwards translated to Canterbury, where he died and was buried.<sup>4</sup> He was succeeded by Wulfhelm in 924, who in the next year was also translated to Canterbury, where he died and was buried in 938. Upon his translation, Elphega was made bishop, then another Wulfhelm, who was succeeded by Brithelm, who died in 973, and the first prelate buried in Wells cathedral. Two years later Kyneward, or Kinewald, was likewise entombed at Wells, and to him succeeded Sigar, then Alwyn, buried at Wells in the year 1000, and in the same year Burwold. These

<sup>1</sup> Britton's Wells, p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Ib.

<sup>3</sup> He was the first bishop of Dorchester, circa 635.

<sup>4</sup> The rev. D. Malcolm Clerk, in a paper printed in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* (vol. i, p. 66), suggests, that if Æthelm, the first bishop, erected any buildings at Wells, they were of wood; but says he cannot find any indications of Saxon buildings connected with the cathedral as it is at the present time.

constitute the first nine bishops of the see of Wells during the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. They were followed by Leovingus, Ethelwyn who was supplanted by Brithwyn, who in his turn was ejected by his predecessor Ethelwyn, then Merehwit and Dudoc, he being the last of this dynasty. He died in 1060, in the reign of Harold, and was buried at Wells.

The bishops of the Norman dynasty commenced with Giso,<sup>1</sup> chaplain to Edward the Confessor, who filled the see twenty-eight years, dying in 1088. He was buried at Wells, and succeeded by John de Villula, originally a priest at Tours,<sup>2</sup> of which place he was a native; but he practised at Bath as a physician, amassed considerable wealth, and by Wharton, in the *Anglia Sacra*,<sup>3</sup> is conjectured to have purchased the see of Wells from Rufus, who never felt compunction in disposing of ecclesiastical preferments. After destroying the cloister and other edifices built by his predecessors for the canons (who were in consequence obliged to seek dwelling places in the town of Wells), and having built for himself a palace, he transferred the episcopal seat from Wells to Bath, which he had purchased of the king for £20 *per annum*, and where also he possessed a grant of the abbey. He died in 1123, having been bishop nearly thirty-six years, and was buried in the cathedral of Bath, which he had caused to be erected on the site of the old church belonging to the abbey. Leland speaks thus of his tomb:<sup>4</sup> "This John pullid down the old church of S. Peter at Bath, and erected a new, much fairer; and was buried in the midle of the presbyteri thereof, whos image I saw lying there on 9 yere sins, at the which tyme al the church that he made lay to wast, and was onrofid, and wedes grew about this John of Tours sepulchre." He was a distinguished prelate, and without entering into a consideration of the

<sup>1</sup> When Giso came to the bishopric he found ten canons reduced to beggary by the Danes. Nothing could be effected for their benefit until the Conqueror was settled on the throne: then he is reported to have built a cloister, dormitory, and refectory. Mr. Clerk says there is a capital, standing in a wall about twenty or thirty yards west of the eastern cathedral gateway, which may probably have belonged to these buildings.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Clerk questions John de Villula being a foreigner. His name, he says, occurs along with Herbert de Losing, and he suspects they were "screwed by William because they were Saxons".

<sup>3</sup> Part I, p. 559.

<sup>4</sup> Itiner., ii, 39. Old edit.



charges of bribery and simony which have been suggested as applying to him in effecting the removal of the episcopal seat, he must be regarded with esteem for the respect he paid to learning. The harshness of his conduct towards the monks must find excuse by reason of the contempt he entertained towards them for their ignorance. He placed men of distinguished ability and learning in the various offices attached to the abbey, and after his decease his munificence appeared, for by a deed or charter executed by him in 1106, he restored to the monks not only the lands they formerly enjoyed, but conferred upon them others acquired by himself, and by the outlay of his own money.<sup>1</sup> He appropriated the entire rental of the city of Bath to the completion of his church, and bequeathed all his moveable property to the monastery. Dr. Tunstall<sup>2</sup> calls the bishop *John de Pillula*, and asserts that it was a nickname given to him for his knowledge of physic. Ecclesiastics were in his day not unfrequently physicians.<sup>3</sup> The Saxon *p*, *v*, and *w*, are represented by very similar characters, and may in the doctor's opinion have led to the adoption of *John de Villula* instead of *Johannes Turonis*, as is found in many documents.

Great dissensions sprang from the removal of the see of Wells to Bath, the canons of the former declaring it to be invalid by law, having been made without their consent, with disregard of right, and without necessity or legitimate cause. The matter was, however, ultimately compromised by bishop Robert, formerly a monk of Lewes,<sup>4</sup> to whom it had been referred. He enjoined<sup>5</sup> that the bishops should neither derive their title from Wells as of old, nor from Bath as in modern times; but that in future they should take their style or names from both churches, and be called bishops of Bath and Wells.<sup>6</sup> With bishop Robert terminated those connected with the Norman dynasty.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Britton has printed a translation of this instrument in his *History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church*. Lond., 1825: p. 28.

<sup>2</sup> *Rambles about Bath*, p. 8.      <sup>3</sup> See my *Essay on Medical Superstitions*.

<sup>4</sup> He was bishop in 1136. Having been seized at Bath by a party of Stephen's soldiers, he was confined at Bristol. He took part with Matilda. Upon his release he entered upon the settlement of the difference here alluded to. According to the *Liber Albus* he was the first to appoint a dean of Wells.

<sup>5</sup> In *Registro Drokensford*.

<sup>6</sup> Wells did not obtain its supremacy in regard to the see until after the death of bishop Roger, who died in 1247. He was the last prelate interred at Bath.

He was succeeded, in the reign of Henry II, by Reginald Fitz-Joceline, archdeacon of Salisbury, son of a bishop of Sarum who was sent ambassador by the king to the pope in 1171, in relation to the suspicions entertained against Henry in regard to the assassination of Thomas à Becket. He was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells in 1174. He may, perhaps not unjustly, be recognized as the original type of "fox-hunting parsons". He was a sporting character, addicted to hunting and hawking, and obtained from Richard Cœur de Lion the confirmation of an alleged right of the bishops of this see to keep dogs for sporting in the county.<sup>1</sup> He was in 1191 elected archbishop of Canterbury, and is reported to have been therein seated by violence on the archiepiscopal throne, he at first strenuously refusing and with tears rejecting the proposed dignity; but having had an entire day to consider the matter, and being asked whether he assented to the election, he replied "that so far was he from ambitious desire of that place, that it was a great griefe unto him to be chosen, and that hee would bee very glad they would take some other in his roome: howbeit (quoth hee), if they will needs stand to their election, though with griefe and heart's sorrow, I must and will accept of the same." He, however, never filled this eminent position, for upon the pope's assent to it having been obtained, and he prepared to take possession, he was struck with sudden illness at Dogmersfield where he resided, and putting on a monk's cowl, died on the 26th December following, and was interred near the high altar in Bath cathedral.

Among the memorable bishops of the see must be mentioned Savaric, who was related to Henry VI, emperor of Germany, and for thirteen years occupied the see of Bath and Glastonbury. One of the conditions connected with his elevation to this bishopric was, through his relationship to the emperor, to procure the release of king Richard (who had been imprisoned by Leopold duke of Austria on his return from the Holy Land); but it was only effected by an annexation of the wealthy abbey of Glastonbury to the diocese of Bath and Wells. To secure this, the abbot

<sup>1</sup> From *Mag. Rot.*, 14 Joh., rot. 1, 6. The bishop's establishment comprised a train of huntsmen, a noble pack of harriers, and thirteen other dogs of different descriptions.

of Glastonbury, Henry de Solis, was made bishop of Worcester. Richard, however, obtained from Savaric a surrender of the city of Bath, valued at £100 *per annum*, in exchange for Glastonbury, to which place the episcopal seat was transferred, "et se fecit Glastoniensem episcopum publicè appellari".<sup>1</sup> Savaric was a man of most restless disposition, which knowledge has been handed down to us in a satirical epitaph, composed, as common at that time, in monkish rhyme:

"Hospes erat mundo—per mundum semper eundo,  
Sic suprema dies—fit sibi prima quies."

Although many attempts were made to separate the see of Bath and Glastonbury, it was not effected until the time of Joceline de Welles, who succumbed, after an opposition to the monks of Glastonbury of eleven or twelve years duration, and agreed upon a surrender of the valuable manors of Winescomb, Pucklechurch, Blackford, and Cranmore, together with the advowsons of several churches, to take the title of bishop of Bath and Wells, which has ever since been used. To this prelate, who, by interdicting the nation, pursuant to the pope's command, in 1208, suffered exile for five years, during which time king John retained the temporalities of the bishopric,<sup>2</sup> the cathedral, which had fallen greatly into decay, owes its restoration, or rather rebuilding, for it is described as "deformed with ruins, and almost level with the ground".<sup>3</sup> This was in 1239, and he died in 1242, having possessed the see for the long period of nearly thirty-seven years, being consecrated in 1206. He was buried in the middle choir of the cathedral of Wells, and is to be regarded as having raised the importance of the see, and established its seat at Wells, giving that place a precedency over Bath.

With this change I withhold from further detail of the early history of the cathedral. Many eminent prelates have adorned the episcopal seat, whose biographies can be readily referred to. The first bishop, under the Reformation, was the celebrated cardinal Wolsey, who occupied this see, together with many other preferments, in 1518,

<sup>1</sup> *Anglia Sacra*, Part I, p. 578.

<sup>2</sup> The king received, in 1212, through his escheator, Thomas Peverel, the net sum of £213 : 14 : 6.

<sup>3</sup> *Anglia Sacra*, Part I, p. 564.

THE  
LIFE OF  
JOHN  
BUTLER

BY  
JAMES  
BUTLER  
OF  
THE  
LORDS

IN  
EIGHT VOLUMES.  
LONDON:  
PRINTED BY  
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1880.

Vol. I.

1680-1700

rest remains are of  
part of the E.E. Building  
the Boreak.

and resigned it upon being promoted bishop of Durham in 1523.

I must now call your attention to the cathedral edifice ; and shall do this by reading to you a communication addressed to me by my old and highly esteemed friend John Britton, one to whom the antiquaries and the architects of the present day lie under the greatest obligations. He has the distinguished and enviable merit of having been among the earliest to treat the subjects selected for his pen and pencil in a reasonable and judicious manner—to separate the wheat from the chaff—and to place it before the reader not merely in a distinct and intelligible form, but also at an expense within the reach of most, although adorned with every necessary illustration. The following is the communication to which I have alluded, and I shall not venture to make the slightest alteration in it, either in regard to style or matter, but submit it to you in its real vigour, although proceeding from an antiquary who has now reached the eighty-seventh year of his age.

“ My dear old friend,

“ Wells is a singular and remarkable city. Its position is unique, whilst its ancient Christian edifices,—so peculiar in their architecture and arrangement,—are entitled to the careful observation of the antiquary. Their peculiarities are not so palpable to the casual observer, or even to those resident on the spot, as they are rendered by an elaborate *Ground Plan*, made by the late John Carter for the Society of Antiquaries, from sketches and admeasurements taken by him in the year 1794.<sup>1</sup>

“ This plan gives a comprehensive delineation of the arrangement of the principal ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES of WELLS, and I regret that it has never been published. I have, however, procured a careful copy of it, which accompanies this letter. It will be found to display the relative positions, arrangements, and principal features of the *Cathedral* (with its immediate appendages, the cloister and the chapter-house); surrounded, to the south by the *Bishop's Palace*, with its fortified enclosure, moat, gardens, etc.; to the north-west, by the *Deanery*, itself separated from the ecclesiastical and civic buildings; and to the north by the *Vicar's Close*. The last is a peculiar feature of the monastic establishment at Wells. It consists of two rows of small houses, with gardens in front, and a courtyard between, appropriated to the choral

<sup>1</sup> I have examined this plan, and unfortunately it carries with it no references to the several places. I am, however, by the kindness of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, enabled to lay before the reader a most accurate ground plan of the cathedral, arranged by the rev. D. M. Clerk. (See Plate 38.)

vicars; the court having entrance gateways at one end, with a refectory and offices over them, and being closed at the other end, by a chapel. Connected with the entrance gateway is a porter's lodge, and a staircase leading to a covered gallery, which crosses over a roadway and leads to the chapter-house, and by another staircase, descending, into the north aisle of the cathedral.

"The *Cathedral Church* is a large and imposing edifice, exhibiting all the members necessary to constitute a complete and perfect structure of its class; viz., nave, choir, and transept with their respective aisles, central and western towers, chapels, oratories, cloister, chapter-room, etc. The architectural design of this splendid church deserves especial study; for it abounds with beauties, and displays originality both in composition and adornment; whilst the excellence of its materials and construction, and the perfect execution of its artistic details afford lessons and examples which cannot be too carefully noted by professional students.

"In this edifice alone the whole history of Christian architecture, from the Norman invasion to the Reformation, may be said to be evolved. Although it does not contain any specimen of the pure Anglo-Norman æra, it displays examples of the very earliest pointed arches, with their usual concomitant members. The architect was evidently an artist of eminent talent, and must have had much practical experience before he commenced this edifice. It is probable he was a native of Normandy, and equally likely that he had assisted in the erection of the older, or mother cathedral church, at Bath, which we know was erected by the Normans. The church at Wells was commenced about 1213, and we cannot doubt that the nave and its aisles, with the transept and the north porch, were progressively and speedily raised from the architect's original design.

"I must, however, limit myself to a few general remarks on the prominent parts of the cathedral, calculated to direct the attention of the stranger to those objects which may be regarded as most interesting. Any lengthened comments on the architecture of the church are the less needed as the whole of my history and a description of the building may be purchased for a small sum, having been republished, with permission, by a respectable bookseller of the city.<sup>1</sup>

"The lover of architectural antiquities will be induced to dwell especially on the gorgeous *west front*, with its elaborate and beautiful sculpture, the north porch, and the whole assemblage of buildings as seen from the north-west angle of the cathedral yard. In the interior, the nave, the transept, the choir and presbytery, and particularly the Lady chapel, cannot fail to excite admiration. The chapter-house, with its unique approach, and singular crypt, presents much beauty, ingenuity

<sup>1</sup> The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Wells, by J. Britton, F.S.A. Wells: Thomas Green, High-street. 1847. 12mo.

and fancy, not only in design and construction, but in architectural and sculptural details. The capitals to the various pillars, throughout the church, will engage the attention of the stranger, and he will be further gratified by inspecting the curious and complicated *clock* in the north transept.

"In the *Bishop's Palace* are the remains of the vast 'guesten hall', the chapel, and other old parts of the edifice, together with the fortified walls, bastion-towers, machicolated gate house, and other characteristics of a castellated mansion. The well filled moat, of ever-flowing water, is not the least interesting feature of the palace.

"The *Deanery* contains some curious architectural remains, particularly a fine chimney piece in the hall, a bay window, and other objects, remains of domestic architecture of the reign of Henry VII.

"These various buildings, as well as the *Vicar's Close*, are illustrated in *The Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities*, and the latter especially is amply displayed and described by Mr. T. L. Walker, in the third series of Pugin's *Examples of Gothic Architecture*.

"At the west end of the city is a large parochial church, with a lofty tower, which contains some fine and interesting architectural features and details.

"With sincere wishes for your own prosperity and happiness, and for the growing success of your Society,

"I am, my dear sir,

"Yours very truly,

"JOHN BRITTON.

"July, 1856.

"17, Burton Street, London."

From the preceding interesting summary, it will appear that no remains of any church built during the reign of Ina are to be observed, nor indeed of those for many centuries later. The earliest period to which this beautiful edifice can lay claim is the twelfth century, during the reign of Henry II; and we have the authority of Godwin<sup>1</sup> for stating that in the thirteenth century, in the reign of John, bishop Joceline de Welles, whose name was Joceline Trotteman, a justice of the Common Pleas as well as an ecclesiastic, "in building bestowed inestimable sums of money. He built a stately chapel in his pallace at Wels, and an other at Owky [Wokey], as also many other edifices in the same houses. And lastly, the church of Welles itselfe, being now ready to fall to the ground, not-

<sup>1</sup> Catalogue of the Bishops of England: Lond., 1615; 8vo.; p. 366.



withstanding the great cost bestowed upon it by bishop Robert, he pulled down the greatest part of it, to witte, al the west end, built it a new from the very foundation, and hallowed or dedicated it Oct. 23, 1239." The same authority in another work<sup>1</sup> expressly says, "Joceline took down the greatest part of the church from the presbytery westward, and rebuilt it on a more spacious and beautiful plan, with hewn stone curiously sculptured, so as to produce a very noble and admirable effect."<sup>2</sup> This prelate is regarded as having erected the whole of the building from the west end, except the upper parts of the western towers, to the middle of the present choir. During the twenty years following Joceline's death, which occurred in 1242, the whole of the more eastern part, together with the chapel of our Lady, was completed or nearly so.<sup>3</sup> This is

<sup>1</sup> De Præsulibus Angliæ Comment., p. 371. Edit. 1743, fol.

<sup>2</sup> Notwithstanding this apparently positive testimony, Professor Willis has asserted that the west front of Wells cathedral could not have been built by Joceline Trotman. This opinion was attempted to be sustained by the professor at the meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1851; but the paper eliciting these views has not yet been printed. This is much to be regretted, as everything coming from so high an authority must be received with great respect; and, being in opposition to the expressed opinion of all others, must demand particular investigation. The rev. Mr. Clerk stated (at a meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, held in Sept. 1851) his opposition to the decision of the professor; and it may be useful here to record the grounds upon which he has arrived at a different conclusion, as necessary to be examined when the professor's observations may be published. They are as follow:

"1st. That he had not seen any consecration deed of the bishop's, and did not know where such was to be found; but that the *Liber Albus*, No. 2, favoured, as he supposed, his theory. The date of the consecration of the church is there stated to be Oct. 23, 1239; and if the church was not finished at the time of its consecration, there is no reason to suppose that the bishop left off building as soon as it was consecrated.

"2nd. A document in the *Liber Albus*, No. 2 (and also in Wilkins), which bore date the year of Joceline's death (he believed A.D. 1242), two years and a half, or more, after the consecration, the purport of which is to assign revenues to the ministering priests, to his mind clearly spoke of this assignment of revenues as his last necessary act in regard to his cathedral, *after having completed all else that was required for the due celebration of divine worship, etc.*; which would hardly have been said if he had left the west front a large blank, only protected from the air by some temporary construction.

"3rd. The Canon of Wells, and also Godwin, both favoured his idea that the west front, or rather all west of the choir, was the particular portion which bishop Trotman cared to build.

"4th. The style of the architecture, by Mr. Willis' own confession, gave no token of late construction.

"5th. If bishop Joceline did not build the west front, the only person who could have built it must have been one of the Buttons, as an inscription thereon seemed to indicate." (See *Proceedings*, Somerset. Soc., vol. ii, p. 8.)

<sup>3</sup> See Britton's *Wells*, p. 86.

inferred both from the style of the workmanship and the incidental notice of the canon of Wells, who states that bishop Bitton, or Button, the first of that name, whose decease occurred on the 3rd of April 1264, was entombed, "*in nova capellâ B. Mariæ Virginis.*"<sup>1</sup> The chapter-house, Mr. Britton thinks, was the "next portion that was erected; for Godwin informs us<sup>2</sup> that it was built by the contribution of well disposed people, in the time of bishop William de Marchia, whose episcopacy began in Jan. 1293, and terminated in June 1302, but it is remarkable that in his *De Præsulibus, etc.*, he has left the chapter-house entirely unmentioned, in his account of the same prelate. In 1325, on the 2nd of the kalends of February, according to the Harleian MS. No. 6964 (which contains excerpts from the registers of Wells), an indulgence of forty days was granted to those who contributed towards the *new work* (*ad novum opus*) of this cathedral; yet we have no precise account of what work was then in progress. The chapter-house is early English work verging into the Decorated, and exhibiting mullions and tracery of a segmental form. The columns are of Purbeck marble. The crypt beneath is unquestionably of an earlier period. The floor is nearly on a level with the cathedral. It has a stone roof with groining, supported by a low round massy column in the centre, with eight circular pillars arranged round it wherever ribs branch out intersecting each other, and resting on bracket heads fixed in the outward wall of the building. The scene is gloomy, eight small pointed windows admitting only of a very limited quantity of light. A wooden lantern of ancient date is suspended from the vaulting, and has probably been re-

<sup>1</sup> Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, Part I, p. 566; and *Liber Albus*, 124. This had an entry from the cloisters; and according to a document quoted by Mr. Clerk from the *Liber Albus*, the claims of Bitton would appear to be supported for the erection of this building, as bishop Joceline Trotman herein directs the mass of the Blessed Virgin to be recited every day at the high altar, which he would not have done had the chapel of the Virgin existed in his time. It is also worthy of notice that all Bitton's chantries are in this chapel, as well as most of those of bishops Beckington and Bubwith. Mr. Clerk acquaints us that this Lady chapel and the altar of St. Martin were, according to the *Liber Ruber*, preserved at Wells under the charge of a prior. The Lady chapel was pulled down and rebuilt, by bishop Stillington, in 1474; and demolished afterwards by a sir John Gates, who, we have the authority of Godwin for saying, lost his head for his impiety.

<sup>2</sup> Catalogue, p. 370.

moved from some other site ; it is in a very decaying state. A stoup for holy water is near the door, and there is also a stone lantern outside to fix a lamp for lighting the passage. Bishop Drokenford built from the last three arches of the choir to the eastern end, and Mr. Clerk is confident the whole of this work was executed between 1320 and 1340 ; it therefore extended into the time of his successor, Ralph de Salopia, as Drokenford died in 1329. To the latter prelate Mr. Clerk is disposed to assign the Jesse window. It is not easy to decide upon the portions erected during Bitton's time, and the statement with regard to his burial place has rendered the matter more difficult. *Nova* meant new, according to Mr. Clerk, a little before the canon of Wells's time, who records the burial, and in contradistinction to the *old* Lady chapel. How the bishop's body got to be interred in the new Lady chapel, it is difficult to conceive, except by a removal from its original situation ; and we find in the *Liber Albus* a document of bishop Drokenford, which establishes new chantries to the Bittons in the Lady chapel, which must mean the *new*, as they had had before chantries in the *old*.

The south-west tower, or to speak more discriminatively, the upper part of it, from the height of the water table, above the third row of statues, was built in the reign of Richard II, *ante anno* 1386, at the expense of bishop John de Harewell and the dean and chapter of Wells. That prelate also gave one hundred marks towards glazing the great west window. The corresponding part of the north-west tower is supposed to have been principally erected at the expense of bishop Bubwith, "which his armes, fixed upon divers places of the same, do partly shew." It is a specimen of perpendicular building,—not very early. The same prelate, according to Leland, "made the est part of the cloyster, with the little chapel beneth, and the great librarie over it, having twenty-five windowes on each side." The present cloisters are on the site of former ones ; and from the early English doorways remaining they must have been beautiful. To Bubwith, as observed, the eastern side is attributed ; to bishop Beckington the western. The south side is conjectured to have been erected by contributions from the liberal. The windows exhibit perpendicular tracery.

Godwin mentions Bubwith's erection of the library over the cloisters, but says nothing of his building the chapel. That munificent prelate, Beckington, built not only the western cloisters, but also "the volte and a goodly schoole, with the schole master logging, and an eschequer over it, having twenty-five wyndowes toward the area side." He also began the south side of the cloisters; "but one Thomas Henry, treasurer of Welles and archdiacon of Cornwall, made an end of it '*in hominem memoria.*'"<sup>1</sup>

The style of architecture to which this cathedral may be said to belong, is that which is known as the pointed; yet, as Mr. Britton has shewn, by the ground plan which accompanies his *History and Description*, "from the west end to the third column on each side of the choir, there is a regular and nearly symmetrical correspondency in the thickness of the walls and the forms of the buttresses; and in both respects they partake far more of the massive solidity and heaviness of the Norman character than we are accustomed to meet with in churches constructed in the pointed system. The buttresses, comparatively, are but of small projection: there are no arched buttresses, and the members and ornaments of the windows, which are of contracted dimensions, are much more simple than in any other of our cathedrals where the same style is prevalent. All the side windows, indeed, both of the nave and transept, except two windows in the latter, which have evidently been altered, consist only of two principal lights, separated by a single mullion; and the tracery is extremely plain. It is remarkable also that the great west window, as it is denominated, is, in fact, composed of *three distinct* lancet-shaped divisions, of considerable elevation, separated, not by mullions, but by piers of masonry, which are nearly equal in breadth to the apertures themselves. There is, in fact, such great simplicity in all the more ancient parts of this fabric (which include the nave and transept, and the walls of the west part of the choir), that, had not the Canon of Wells so particularly mentioned the restoration of the cathedral by Joceline de Welles, and bishop Godwin so strongly corroborated his testimony by expressly stating that Joceline, after pulling down the old church from the presbytery westward, built it anew from

<sup>1</sup> *Itinerar. Lelandi*, iii, 88. Old edit.

the very foundations, there could be little hesitation in ascribing it to bishop Robert, and assigning them to the reign of Henry the Second."<sup>1</sup>

Further evidence in support of the supposition made by Mr. Britton is to be found in the north porch, which has many characteristics of Norman architecture, and must certainly have been built prior to the ascendancy of the pointed style. I leave this, and other similar points to be found in the western towers, to the discriminating eye of our architects: it would be presumption on my part to pretend to any authority in determining points of such nicety and difficulty. I will only add, that it seems to me to have been erected during the transition period from that of Norman architecture to the pointed style, which afterwards so generally prevailed. The early English includes that which is known as the lancet in the thirteenth century.

The part most florid in design is at the east. Here the enrichments are well worthy of notice. The size of the windows, the elaborate tracery, the expansive arches, the more complex paneling and ornamentation, together with the groining, demand our attention, and will excite our admiration. The Lady chapel here, as elsewhere, presents these features to the greatest advantage.

One of the most singular features of Wells cathedral is to be found in a series of abutments of double arches, raised between the four piers under the central tower. The cause of this erection I leave to architects to decide. Its effect is peculiar; and it has probably arisen from a suspicion entertained by the builder as to insecurity, from want of stability in his new work. Mr. Clerk's researches among the archives preserved at Wells have not enabled him to discover any record relating to these buildings. He, however, suspects them to be the work of bishop Harewell. The architecture, he observes, bespeaks William of Wykeham's period, when the decorated was changing to the perpendicular. Harewell must have known William, having been chaplain to Edward the Black Prince. Mr. Clerk suspects that there was a square early English tower of considerable height: whether finishing in a broached spire or not, he does not venture to say; but the

<sup>1</sup> Britton's *Wells*, p. 88.

early English mouldings, etc., have been cut into new work, for some feet up, on the outside. The stones are evidently portions of the old tower; the work new.<sup>1</sup>

The Chapter house (in which we are now assembled) being twenty feet above the floor of the church, is necessarily reached by a staircase of forty-eight steps, which lead also to a passage or gallery higher up; that, passing over three archways across the public road, conducts you to the court which is called the *Vicars' Close*. There are fifty-one stalls in the Chapter house, the general beauty and symmetry of which will doubtless be appreciated by the Association and its visitors on this occasion.

Mr. Clerk has devoted much attention to the consideration of the various chapelries, altars, etc., belonging to this cathedral. He has, I think, satisfactorily identified several of these; but others have resisted his investigation. He says that in bishop Robert's time there were apparently three principal saints to the church, St. Cross, St. Calixtus, and St. Andrew. There were two, probably three, chapels of the Holy Cross on the north side of the church.<sup>2</sup> Three or four chantries were on the north side, the site of which Mr. Clerk has not been able to allot; the altar of St. Mary Magdalene, and another of St. Mark. There was a dedication "Corp. Christi", another to St. Stephen, and others, on the north side. That of St. Stephen was called the Coombe chantry (*Liber Ruber*), and was probably situated north-east of the Lady chapel. A portrait of the saint, on the glass, is there to be found, by the side of other bishops. The chapel (south-east) is easily identified as that of St. Catherine and all virgins, by her well-known emblem, the wheel, on the glass. This chapel had a chantry, ordered by John Marcel, canon of Wells, in which bishop Drokenfield lies buried. The tomb of the canon is near to this, and is ornamented with numerous fleurs-de-lis. St. John's chapel was in the south transept of the Lady chapel. The chantry of St. Calixtus and several associates is a very ancient dedication; and dean Hussee lies buried there. The chapel of St. Martin is to the south,

<sup>1</sup> See *Proceedings, Somers. Soc.*, i, p. 80, note.

<sup>2</sup> The reader will find the particulars, and references to the *Liber Albus* and *Liber Ruber* in Mr. Clerk's paper, printed in the *Somersetshire Proceedings*, i, 83, 88.

and has the tomb of the chancellor Storthwait. At this place there was formerly a door, which led to the old Lady chapel, in which, we are told by Mr. Clerk, there were several altars, one of which was to St. Nicholas. One other chantry remains to be noticed: it was of wood, and originally dedicated to St. Edmund. It was built by Hugh Sugar, the executor of bishop Beckington, and has been identified by the tomb of Ralph Ergum in the front of it, who gave largely to the chantry, and founded the second morning and other masses at the altar of St. Edmund.

The clock of which Mr. Britton, in his letter addressed to me, makes mention, is an ancient and complicated bit of machinery, reported to have been made at the expense of Adam de Sedbury, who was promoted to the abbacy of Glastonbury in 1322, by one Peter Lightfoot, a monk of Glastonbury, who lived about the year 1325. It was originally in Glastonbury abbey church, and thence removed to Wells.<sup>1</sup> The dial, which is six feet in diameter, in a square frame, represents the hours of the day and night, and presents the phases of the moon and other astronomical matters; and at the top there is a piece of mechanism with five equestrian figures, which is made to revolve round a centre when the hours are struck. The figures revolve in opposite directions. A man, seated at one angle of the transept, is connected by rods with the clock, and he is made to strike the hours and the quarters with his foot against a bell; a battle-axe is in his hand.

But the glory of Wells cathedral remains to be noticed. The west front offers to us the relics of what was at one time a most gorgeous display of sculpture, giving to the admirer of regal and ecclesiastical costume an almost infinite variety of examples. Mr. Britton<sup>2</sup> says: "It seems to have been the intention of the architect to surpass all preceding works of the kind; to have rendered this architectural title-page full of sculptural and allegorical information; to have produced a sort of miracle in art, and thus to excite wonder and awful devotion. From its present mutilated and unfinished state, some idea may be

<sup>1</sup> Phelps gives a coloured engraving of the clock in his *History of Somersetshire*, ii, 66. There is also an account and representation in the *Gent. Mag.*, vol. 96, Part II, p. 399.

<sup>2</sup> Britton's *Wells*, p. 94.

formed of its original splendour; and it may be fairly concluded that the upper portions of the lateral towers were to have been finished in a corresponding style of decoration to the other parts of this façade." Flaxman,<sup>1</sup> whose taste was pure, whose observation was precise, and whose judgment was profound, has spoken of these sculptures with commendation: "The west front of this church," he says, "equally testifies the piety and comprehension of the bishop's (Joceline Trotman) mind: the sculpture presents the noblest, most useful, and interesting subjects possible to be chosen." He figures the creation of Eve, the death of Isaac, and an angel,<sup>2</sup> as compositions of great merit; and judiciously remarks that, "in speaking of the execution of such a work, due regard must be paid to the circumstances under which it was produced, in comparison with those of our own times. There were neither prints nor printed books to assist the artist; the sculptor could not be instructed in anatomy, for there were no anatomists. Some knowledge of optics, and a glimmering of perspective, were reserved for the researches of so sublime a genius as Roger Bacon some years afterwards. A small knowledge of geometry and mechanics was exclusively confined to two or three learned monks in the whole country; and the principles of those sciences, as applied to the figure and motion of man and inferior animals, were known to none! Therefore this work is ill drawn, and deficient in principle, and much of the sculpture is rude and severe; yet in parts there is a beautiful simplicity, an irresistible sentiment, and sometimes a grace, excelling more modern productions." He further speaks of it as the first specimen of such magnificent and varied sculpture, united in a series of sacred history, that is to be found in western Europe, and pronounces its workmanship decidedly English. Mr. Cockerell, professor of architecture at the Royal Academy, was no less impressed by their excellence. In December 1842 he addressed a letter, in relation to them, to the *Athenæum*; and in 1851 he attended a congress of the Archæological Institute, and read a paper on the sculptures. This was afterwards extended to the publication of a quarto volume,<sup>3</sup> which forms the most extended notice

<sup>1</sup> Lectures on Sculpture. Lond., 1829; 8vo., pp. 13-16.

<sup>2</sup> Erroneously so called, as it is a figure of St. John the Evangelist.

<sup>3</sup> Iconography of the West Front of Wells Cathedral. Lond., 1851. 4to.



we possess on the subject. Mr. Cockerell has expressed his surprise that so extensive a commentary in living sculpture of the thirteenth century, upon its earliest dynasties, its churches, and religious creed, should have escaped due explanation; and cites it as an illustration of the longing of men for distant objects, whilst incurious about our own; and he embraces the opportunity of contrasting this apathy with the large employment of our funds and energies in procuring from Greece and Egypt the remains of their art and of their dark mythology, so foreign to our sympathies, while we neglect the more interesting relics of our own country and our own religious antiquities, leaving them, as he says,<sup>1</sup> "not only unillustrated, but unseen, and scarcely heard of." There is, doubtless, much truth, though perhaps too great severity, in these remarks: they, however, furnish us with a powerful argument, if any such be necessary, in regard to the value of archæological associations; for Mr. Cockerell's work itself was the result of one of the annual visitations of the Archæological Institute.

Mr. Cockerell conceives the sculptures on Wells cathedral to have been "designed to illustrate, in the most ample and striking manner, the great and fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, its happy advent to this country, and its subsequent protection, under the several dynasties, to the date of their execution in 1214. They relate also, in a peculiar manner, to the Anglo-Saxon originators of those laws and institutions which, under favoring Providence, have spread themselves, together with our race, over vast portions of the globe. They were conceived and executed by minds which enforced Magna Charta; and, with Roger Bacon, Greathead, Scotus, and others, raised the intellectual character of our country to the highest grade of European civilization at that period. Fraught at once with the gravest and most important interests of religion, history, and archæology, according to the learning and the taste of their day, they demand the best attention which can be bestowed upon them." To this labour Mr. Cockerell has devoted himself; and he produces his work "in illustration, by this beautiful example, of the necessity and advantage, to every work of magnificence, of a large admission of sculpture in carrying

<sup>1</sup> Iconography, page i, introd.

out architectural design ; of the indispensable union of the sister arts, sculpture (especially) and painting, with architecture, for the glory of art and of our holy religion.”<sup>1</sup>

Carter, Gough, and Britton, are the only labourers in this field previously to Mr. Cockerell. They have, but to a small extent only—and, it must be added, not entirely without misconception—recorded the opinions they entertained of the various subjects. From the researches of Mr. Cockerell, who was consulted by my late friend, dean Goodenough, we learn that the sculptures have been made from stone of a well-known quarry in the neighbourhood (Doulting, near Shepton Mallet). He expresses his admiration of them ; and his conviction as to their having been executed by English workmen is no less firm than that of Flaxman. He ascribes to them the character of being the most successful portraiture of “the sanctity of the monk, the meekness and abstraction of the supreme pontiff, the archbishop, the pious energy of the bishop in the act of benediction, the prudent abbot, the devoted anchorite, the haughty and imposing king ; the stark Conqueror fiercely justifying his usurpation ; the placid and impassible Confessor administering his good old laws ; the lusty but hapless ‘Ironside’, the intrepid Harold encased in mail ; the king, defender of the faith, treading upon the fallen pagan ; the comely, gallant prince and lover ; the devout nun, the majestic queen-benefactress, who have retired from the pomps and vanities of the world ; the lovely bride of Henry I, ‘the fair maid of Brabant’, the theme of the troubadour ; the inspired evangelist, or the malignant sprite,—each and all discovering a racy energy of conception which the informed artist may envy. And though sometimes pushed almost to caricature,—the better to explain the person,—in keeping with the grossness of that day, these works contain, beyond all doubt, lessons to the artists of our times, which ought not to be declined.”<sup>2</sup>

The number of sculptures amounts to upwards of six hundred figures, either in statues or very high relief, varying from two to eight feet in height. They are on the west front, and the two returns north and south of the cathedral. They are arranged in nine tiers or zones, which extend throughout the whole surface ; and Mr. Cockerell

<sup>1</sup> Iconog., p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> p. xix.

has instanced, as a remarkable proof of conception and excellent design, that the figures characteristic of spiritual matters are placed to the south of the western door, whilst those of a temporal nature are placed to the north. With one exception, the historical tiers are represented sitting. These, according to Mr. Cockerell, embrace the most illustrious characters of history, the great kings of the Saxon, Norman and Plantagenet dynasties, the royal protectors of the church, or the bishops of the see of Wells who had been promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury previous to the year 1244. The standing figures refer to the kings in regular chronological succession, the princes, churchmen and worthies of both sexes.

The subject is altogether so interesting that I feel it to be unnecessary to apologize for trespassing on your patience a little longer, to make a brief enumeration of the subjects of the several tiers, as we now enjoy the opportunity of verifying the statements of Mr. Cockerell by an ocular inspection of the sculptures themselves.

THE FIRST TIER is at the basement, and, according to Mr. Cockerell, presents the messengers of the Gospel from the earliest time. They are the apostles and the prophets; and here we have to lament the too successful destruction effected by the Iconoclasts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They suffered also during the Somersetshire riots in 1685, when the archives of the cathedral were destroyed by fire. Sixty-two figures were originally visible; of these, few that can be recognized now remain. Here the truth of Mr. Britton's observation is but too well shewn; the description of the statues and sculptured figures would "necessarily be occupied with much conjectural reasoning".<sup>1</sup> In twenty-two niches to the south of the western entrance, two only possess their statues. They are *presumed* to have been figures of the four major and the twelve minor prophets, and also of Moses, Aaron, Melchisedec, Noah, etc. The twenty-two niches north of the western door illustrate the first mission of the apostles in England. Here, therefore, according to the surmise of Mr. Cockerell, were SS. Paul, Peter, James and Andrew. Joseph of Arimathea, the founder of Glastonbury (he says) must doubtless have had his place, together with Claudia

<sup>1</sup> Britton's *Wells*, p. 95.

Rufina, Græcina, king Lucius, Faganus, Duvanus, St. Albanus the protomartyr, etc. On the north side of the north tower the figures are in better condition; they, agreeably to the opinion of Mr. Cockerell, refer to the second mission to this country for the propagation of Christianity under St. Augustine, whose figure, Mr. Cockerell says, is apparent, holding the pallium, the symbol of his occupation of the first archiepiscopal chair in England. Mr. Cockerell thinks another may be recognized as his predecessor, Luidhard. To these follow four figures habited in matronal, and one in a queenly vestment and crowned. They are, by Mr. Cockerell, presumed to be Bertha, Eadburgha, and others, whose successful holy labours are well known and recorded in history. St. Birinus, the especial apostle of the west of England, the first bishop of Dorchester (A.D. 635), holds the corporalia, the credentials of his mission. A priest holding a pictured tablet to his heart is conjectured to be Benedict Biscop, renowned for his pious zeal and his five journeys from his monastery at Weremouth to Rome in the seventh century to collect sacred pictures, books, missals, etc.

The SECOND TIER presents thirty-two quatrefoils with winged angels issuing from the clouds, nimbi surrounding their heads, scarfs elegantly disposed, carrying crowns, mitres and scrolls, the emblems of the rewards of the just and faithful, and may be looked upon as the heralds or proclaimers of the glad tidings of salvation.

The THIRD TIER gives illustrations of the Old and New Testament, seventeen of which belong to the former, to the south of the western door, and seventeen from the latter to the north, whilst fourteen others are added in the north and east, thus rendering forty-eight sculptures. Of these, Mr. Cockerell has attempted an account, and he commends them for their scriptural correctness, their simplicity of expression, and the absence of apocryphal matter in their delineation. Here the birth of our Saviour, typified in the Old and illustrated in the New Testament, he conceives to be especially apparent. The Virgin and Child are grand objects, and the groundwork of the figures were originally painted in ultramarine, with mouldings in gold and red colour. Portions of the figures, the nimbi, etc., were also gilt. There are also in the soffit of the

great western doorway ten small female figures, with canopies and pedestals, of elegant structure, representative of the ten commandments. They are not to be seen until you enter the porch, and in Mr. Cockerell's opinion are to be considered as connected with a moral idea rather than an artistic feature.

The FOURTH and FIFTH TIERS offer to us one hundred and twenty-six niches, having, according to Mr. Cockerell, effigies of the lords spiritual and temporal under whose influence the benign precepts of Christianity were disseminated throughout this country. These he states to be distinctly recognisable as the progenitors, illustrious alliances, and worthies of the Anglo-Saxon history more especially, and also of the Norman and Plantagenet dynasties, commencing with Egbert king of Wessex, and terminating with Henry III, in whose reign Joceline Trotman lived. In this division, Mr. Cockerell says, Ina appropriately finds a place as the founder of the conventual church. Five also of the family of Edward the Elder<sup>1</sup> have niches in this the spiritual side. In the fourth tier also he sees two small statues of Ina and Ethelburga. In this representation he wears a crown, is in royal attire, with a church to his left, to which he points with his right, at the same time looking earnestly towards his queen, by whom he was converted to Christianity, and with whom he made a pilgrimage to Rome, and died there in the Saxon College.<sup>2</sup>

The SIXTH TIER, Mr. Cockerell says, illustrates the Resurrection in ninety-two subjects, consisting of about one hundred and fifty statues, four feet high, in high relief. They are works of a powerful character, and express the several conditions of hope, fear, joy, repentance, despair, etc., of the good and the wicked. From crowns on the heads of some, mitres on others, and various emblems, the different classes of mankind are seen to have been depicted. In one of these, over the Conqueror, Mr. Cockerell

<sup>1</sup> It is due to Mr. Markland, who printed in the Somersetshire Society's *Proceedings* (vol. i, pp. 54-63), some excellent remarks on the sculptures, and who instances the cathedral of Burgos as the only one bearing any resemblance in design to the façade of Wells, to record that he undertook the restoration of the figure of Edward the Elder, which had fallen and broken to pieces. This was accomplished, at Mr. Markland's expense, by Mr. Richardson in a very satisfactory manner.

<sup>2</sup> See Malmesbury.

thinks he discovers a representation typifying the wrongs inflicted by William and his queen Matilda upon the Anglo-Saxon race.

The SEVENTH tier represents, in fifteen niches, the hierarchy of heaven. Six angels appear to sound the last trump, and nine others, immediately under the apostles, are the nine orders of angels,—cherubim, seraphim, thrones, powers, dominions, authorities, angels, archangels, and principalities, especially invoked on the pious benefaction of ecclesiastical establishments.

The EIGHTH TIER offers to us the twelve apostles, in statues about eight feet high, “in majestical order and very fine design, with their several distinctive symbols and costume, worthy of the most careful observation and comparison with other authorities.”<sup>1</sup> St. Peter is placed first in the series, and in this instance is crowned, which is an unusual and probably singular example of the kind. He has also a globe in his hand. From this figure, Mr. Cockerell deduces the adhesion of bishop Joceline Trotman to the papistic party. The other apostles are conjectured to be Matthew, Thomas, Simon the Canaanite, James the son of Zebedee, John, Andrew, Philip, Bartholomew, James the son of Alpheus, Thaddeus, and Matthias.

The NINTH TIER gives three niches, formerly occupied by Christ as seated in judgment, the feet of the statue alone having escaped the ravages of the iconoclasts; the Virgin and St. John the Baptist being conjectured to have been on either side, the types of the old and the new law, and the intercessors on the last solemn day.

Such, in the view of Mr. Cockerell, is the composition of the west front of Wells cathedral,—a magnificent series of sculptures, constituting “the most glorious picture of prayer and praise that can be presented to the Christian spectator: a sort of homily, rude indeed, but in earnestness and propriety not surpassed by any other example we are acquainted with.”<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Cockerell says he has counted thirty-six bishops and holy characters on the spiritual side; thirteen bishops of Sherborne, twenty-one bishops of Wells, extending from A.D. 705 to A.D. 1206, the last being Joceline Trotman, under whose direction this work was executed.

<sup>1</sup> Cockerell's *Iconography*, p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*

# British Archaeological Association.

## THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, BRIDGWATER AND BATH,

AUGUST 25TH, TO 30TH INCLUSIVE.

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THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. LORD AUCKLAND, *Bishop of Bath and Wells.*

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## Proceedings of the Congress.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 25.

THE members of the several committees assembled at half-past one, P.M., in the Grand Jury Room of the Town Hall of Bridgwater, where a small museum, consisting of antiquities belonging to the neighbourhood, had been, by the kind attention of the local committee and Somersetshire Archæological Society, collected. The mayor (W. D. Bath, esq.) and several members of the corporation, attended by the mace-bearers and other officers, received the members and visitors upon their arrival, and presented to them refreshment. The mayor observed that the town and corporation fully appreciated the honour which their distinguished and learned visitors had conferred upon Bridgwater by selecting it as their central point for holding their thirteenth Congress. He believed that the Association would find in the county many valuable archæological objects of interest; and he assured them, on his own part and on the part of the town, that there was but one feeling animating him and it, and that was to make the visit of the Association as interesting and agreeable as possible. Mr. Pettigrew acknowledged the courtesy of the mayor, and the kindness of their reception by the town.

Arrangements were then entered into in regard to the order of business; and at three o'clock the general meeting was held in the Town Hall, the chair being taken by T. J. Pettigrew, esq., vice-president and treasurer, who commenced the business by expressing his regret at the absence of the president, who was in Ireland, and compelled to remain there upon business of much consequence. Mr. Pettigrew then read an "Introductory Discourse on the Antiquities of Somersetshire". (See pp. 291-311 *ante*.)

A large mass of ancient charters, deeds, rolls, books of expenses, etc., having been laid upon the table, Mr. BLACK rose, and observed that he had spent the morning in an examination of the contents of the strong room belonging to the corporation, which, by the kind permission of the authorities, were now produced by Mr. Carslake, the town clerk. He observed, it might naturally be expected that, in the archives of a corporation so old as that of Bridgwater, there should be found a number of

original grants of privileges and possessions from the sovereigns of this country, or from those who exercised sovereign rights in the neighbourhood. He had not, however, yet discovered the original charter. Taking the parchments in the order in which he found them, he produced an ancient charter of one of the early kings (Edward I), and others, reciting the inspection of the former charter, and confirming its stipulations. The charter was granted to one William Briwere, of the town of "Burgewater"; and it provided that the town should be a free borough, with a free market; and a free fair, to last eight days; the burgesses to be free of "lastage and stallage throughout our whole land, except the city of London." Next he found a charter of Edward II, confirming this grant; and another, further confirming the charter, by Henry III, "king of France", etc., dated in the "45th year of our reign, and of our reign of France the 32nd" (1372). Another deed, of Henry VIII, was a simple confirmation of charters given by the Edwards and king John. There were letters patent—and there was great difference between letters patent and a royal charter—confirming also letters patent by Henry VII, and contained some privileges which were not contained in the former charters. In the charter granted by Edward IV it was stated that complaint had been made to the king, that, "from ancient time the town has been accustomed, both by foreigners and natives of this country, and used for all manner of merchandize; and whereas the town had fallen into great ruin and decay, by want of reparation, so that the merchants had withdrawn themselves, and failed to come with their ships to the port." And this grant was for the purpose of restoring the town to its former degree of prosperity. To accomplish this, the boundaries of the borough were extended in a remarkable manner, the confines of the town being duly set forth in the charter.

Mr. Gabriel Poole remarked that the corporation had ever since exercised the right over the river as far as the boundary mentioned.

Mr. Black proceeded to remark that the charter provided for the appointment of a recorder, who, with the mayor, should be a justice of the peace for the borough; and gave besides various other privileges. There was also attached to it a writ of allowance, directing that the privileges contained in this charter should be allowed everywhere; and the writ had been enrolled in the Exchequer, the writ being dated the 11th year of Henry VII, and the charter the 3rd of the same reign (8th March). Mr. Black also translated passages from an original charter of the second Edward; one of queen Mary, with a finely ornamented top, and a picture of the queen sitting on her throne; a royal charter of Elizabeth, made in the 29th year of her reign; one by James I, reciting and confirming all the foregoing charters; also one of Charles I, with a picture of the king most miserably limned; and another charter, of Charles II, with the usual engraved border, and that remarkably fine, engraved

portrait of his majesty which is found on almost all the corporation charters of that reign. Having gone through the royal charters, Mr. Black mentioned the existence of a great variety of documents, which he would now only lay before the Congress; but on some future occasion, possibly, he might return to them. They were all very valuable, as they strikingly illustrated the localities and historical features of this ancient town. He then proceeded to lay before the meeting some other interesting documents: such, he observed, as it seldom fell to the lot of an antiquary to unfold on such an occasion. These consisted of rolls found among the muniments in the corporation chest, containing the accounts of the churchwardens at the time of Edward II: the earliest churchwardens' accounts on record, and, therefore, deeply interesting. The town was described as the "town, or borough, and parish of Bridgwater"; and from these documents it would seem that the corporation had considerable rights and powers, which they exercised over the ecclesiastical affairs of the town. On one of the rolls he saw the cost of labour for building the church tower; and, what was more important still, he ascertained the time it was built,—a circumstance now made a matter of certainty, instead of, as heretofore, mere conjecture and speculation. Having briefly alluded to the records of the corporation courts, in matters of debt, presentments of persons for amercements, and fines for neglect, the court of *pie-poudre* (which, Mr. Poole remarked *en passant*, was held in Bridgwater down to within a few years ago), and "dorne-day courts", he postponed his observations on the remainder of the documents until the evening meeting.

Further examination of the city muniments being postponed, the mayor proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman; after which the company, about eighty in number, departed to view the antiquities of the town. Several, formerly of considerable interest, were no longer to be seen; but by the kindness of colonel Tynte of Halswell, Mr. J. Collins of Bridgwater, and Mr. Clarke, artist, of Taunton, various views of places which distinguished ancient Bridgwater were exhibited in the Council Chamber. The old bridge and the market cross<sup>1</sup> have entirely disappeared. The former, over the river Parret, dated from the time of king John. It was commenced by William de Briwere; but not completed until the reign of Edward I, by sir Thomas Trivett, a native of Cornwall. On the bridge a "trivet", carried in his armorial bearings, was affixed to the copings of the structure. In a historical point of view the bridge is renowned from having been the spot of great resistance offered to Cromwell in July 16, 1645. Its massy piers, however, occasioned serious, and sometimes even dangerous, obstruction to the river traffic; and in 1795 its

<sup>1</sup> Of these objects views may be found in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, vol. i, together with a description of them by Mr. William Baker, pp. 63, 64.

place was substituted by the present cast iron arch. It is probable that among the Bridgwater archives some notices connected with the bridge may be found.

The market cross of Bridgwater served also as a conduit for the supply of the town with water, and was removed about half a century since. At this cross the duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king, and his declaration read. An inscription then upon it was remarked as being not altogether inapplicable: it read, "Mind your own business."

The church of St. Mary was visited, in which various restorations have been attempted; but much remains to be done. Viewed from the east end an unsightly mass of masonry presents itself; and a peculiarly ugly vestry-room has been appended to the building. The east window is blocked up, to admit a large picture of the descent from the cross, obtained from a vessel taken as a prize during the war with France, and presented to the town by a member of the Poulett family. It is of considerable merit; but the artist is unknown. He was of the Italian school. The north doorway of the church is highly interesting, being a fine specimen of the geometrical period, and of peculiar arrangement. There are recesses with monumental effigies; but of those whom they were intended to represent, we have now no information.

Quitting the church, the Water Gate, the only remain of the ancient castle (the site of which is now King-square), was inspected, together with an ancient house on the Quay, and the house in Mill-street, in which the celebrated admiral Blake was born, in 1594. He was educated at the free grammar school of this place, and purchased a small estate in the neighbourhood, where he resided for some time after quitting the university of Oxford, and was returned to represent the town in parliament. A few remains of the Elizabethan structure of his house are well preserved, and were very courteously shewn to the Association. It is now occupied as a ladies' school.

After this inspection the members and visitors assembled to an excellent ordinary at the Clarence Hotel, whence they repaired again to the Town Hall, to hold the evening meeting. The thanks of the Association are due to the proprietors of the gas works of the town, who had generously introduced gas into the building for their accommodation; and it was well lighted up. The number of members and visitors arrived since the morning meeting had considerably increased, and upwards of a hundred were present when the chairman called upon Mr. GEORGE PARKER, of Bridgwater, to read some notices he had drawn up on his native town, of which the following is an abstract:—

#### ANCIENT BRIDGWATER.

The first notice we have of Bridgwater as a town is to be found in Domesday Book. From this authority (1080-1086), we learn that at the

time of Edward the Confessor, about the year 1041, it constituted the private estate of Merle Swain, a Saxon thane, from whom it was taken and given by the Conqueror to one of his followers, Walter de Dowai, from whom the place derived its additional name,<sup>1</sup> Walter being since corrupted into Water, to distinguish it from another bar or burgh close by, now East and West Bower. According to Domesday, Bridgwater was held by Merle Swain the Saxon in the time of king Edward, and was assessed to the geld for five hides; the arable land is sufficient for ten ploughs; there are in the demesne three ploughs, five bondmen, thirteen villeins, nine bordars, and five cottages who have eight ploughs. There is a mill (which is even now on the stream, and probably also on the spot) which yields five shillings annually, and ten acres of meadow, one hundred acres of coppice wood, and thirty acres of pasture. When Walter Dowai received it, it was worth one hundred shillings, but now seven pounds. Walter had thirteen neat cattle, seven hogs, and sixty-one sheep. Such was Bridgwater eight centuries ago.

Walter Doway, a Norman knight, was of a family deriving its surname from Doway in Flanders, he having attended the Conqueror into England, and for his services rewarded with numerous manors in Somerset, Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Surrey. His chief residence was at Bampton in Devonshire. At his death he left issue one son, Robert de Baunton or Bampton, who, dying without male issue, bequeathed his estates to Julian his only daughter, who became the wife of William Paganel, a considerable baron of that period. For some offence committed by a member of the family, he was necessitated to quit the country, and his lands were bestowed on William Bardolph, who conveyed the lordship of Bridgwater to William Briwere. The baronial family of Briwere held large possessions in the counties of Devon and Somerset in the reign of Henry II. With the sovereigns Richard and John, Wm. de Briwere was in great favour, and the latter monarch confirmed to him the manor of Bridgwater, obtained from Paganel, with the knights' fees and advowsons of the church, and gave him also license to build three castles, in Hampshire, at Stoke, and at Bridgwater. The king, at the same time also, granted to him a charter for the lordship of Bridgwater, as we learn from the following :

"JOHN, by the grace of God, etc. Know ye that we have given and granted, and by this our present charter confirmed to our beloved and faithful William Briwere, that Bridgwater shall be a free borough, and that there shall be a free market and a fair."

Although the earliest historical information regarding Bridgwater is, as we have stated, to be obtained from Domesday, we cannot but regard it as one of the colonies or homes of the ancient Britons some ages before

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Walter, or Brugge Walter, the burgh of Walter de Dowai.

that date. We find it accessible by means of its river;<sup>1</sup> there are coppices and forests near to it; one large forest was at North Pethererton park, renowned for the quantity of game there. It was, however, insignificant in its buildings and subject to thralldom, and it was not until the thirteenth century that its freedom was established and a castle erected. Since the 23rd Edward I (who died in 1307), it has returned two members to Parliament. The castle was built by William de Briwere in 1202. It must have been of considerable strength, for after being subjected to a series of vicissitudes, it was in 1645 nearly levelled to the ground during the civil wars between Charles I and his Parliament. At this time forty guns were mounted on the walls, which were in many parts of the thickness of fifteen feet, and the fortifications were regular and powerful; the moat was thirty feet in width, of great depth, and was every tide well filled with water. The castle bayle, bayley or ballium, is a space situated immediately within the outer wall, a kind of court where, within the remembrance of Mr. Parker, the spot was used as a playground, enclosed by wooden palings, and called the Bayley or Castle Baily, but now occupied by King-square. A quantity of loose stone and deep holes pointed clearly as the marks of old foundations, and bits of the old walls around the castle are still to be found near Little Chandos-street.<sup>2</sup> When the castle was first erected, it was probably rather to ensure the security of the lands around to the chief who erected it than for any other purpose, for it appears that, as the feudal system gathered strength, those castles multiplied in number; each castle was a manor, and its castellain owner or governor became the lord of that manor; markets and fairs were directed to be holden there, not only to prevent frauds in regard to the king's duties or customs, but also as they were esteemed places where the laws of the land were observed, and as such had a very particular privilege. This good order, however, did not long continue, for the lords of the castles began to arrogate to themselves a royal power, exercising it not only within their castles but also in their environs, maintaining jurisdiction both in civil and criminal cases, coining money, and arbitrarily seizing forage and provisions for the subsistence of their garrisons; which they afterwards demanded as a right. Their oppression at length extended to such a degree that, as we learn from William of Newbury, there were in England as many kings, or rather tyrants, as lords of castles; and Matthew Paris styles them, "nests of devils" and "dens of thieves". Castles which belonged to the crown or

<sup>1</sup> The river Parret runs, in a circuitous course, a distance of about fourteen miles, from the sea to Bridgwater. At spring tides, the head, or "bore", as it is called, rushes up with peculiar power, with a wave of five or six feet,—after a brisk wind from the westward, very much beyond that height, so that often very many vessels are floated.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Tynte very kindly submitted to the Association some interesting drawings of the Castle as it existed in former days.

fell to it either by forfeiture or escheat by the non-fulfilment of the duties by which the land was held, circumstances frequently happening in those distracted times, or feudal reigns, were generally committed to the custody of some trusty person who seems to have been indifferently styled governor and constable; sometimes they were put into the possession of the sheriffs of the county, who afterwards converted them into prisons. The castle of Bridgwater cannot be presumed to form an exception to the general rule, and as circumstances occurred became therefore a comfort or a scourge to the surrounding inhabitants. It, however, gave an importance to the town, and constituted an asylum to many mighty barons at a period when towns were increasing in magnitude and value, and when interest with royalty was exerted from time to time as opportunity occurred to obtain various grants and privileges.

The Briwere family were the principal patrons of the town of Bridgwater. By them was built and endowed the hospital of St. John, which stood at the bottom of Eastover, and is described as having been built and endowed to the honour of God and St. John the Baptist, for the health of souls, for a prior, master, and brethren of the order of St. Augustine, who were to superintend and maintain thirteen poor and infirm persons, besides religious men and pilgrims. The charter for the foundation of the hospital bears date 16th John, A.D. 1214.

This institution was confirmed by Joceline, bishop of Bath, in 1219, who ordained the said hospital to be free, pure and perpetual for indigent persons only; that it should enjoy the same liberties and free customs with other houses of the same class from episcopal charges; that the brethren should have power to elect a master or warden out of their own society, who, with the concurrence of the brethren, should dispose of all offices whatsoever belonging to the house; that they should wear clerical apparel, such as was common to hospitallers, but with the distinction of a black cross impressed on their mantles and outer garments; that they should see the parish church of Bridgwater served by some one or other of the society, and by another secular chaplain as curate or assistant; that one of the brethren, or some secular chaplain in his place, should celebrate mass every day in the chapel of the castle, and also when the lord of the castle should be there and require it to be celebrated at canonical hours; that the master and brethren should have all profits and oblations arising from the chapel of the castle, and the lord thereof, for the time being, should find books, vestments, utensils, lights, and all other necessities for the said chapel; that some of the brethren should have the care of the poor and sickly persons in the infirmary, under the direction of the master of the hospital, and provide for them competently, according to the custom of the house and their own ability; that two or three women of good fame and conversation should be admitted by the master and brethren to wait upon the poor and infirm, and have lodgings

in a cell or chamber in the infirmary near them, and be supported and maintained at the expense of the master and brethren, the said women to be always ready night and day to assist such sickly persons, in every other office except prayers.

In the course of a few years following the death of the founder, the resources of the hospital were found insufficient to relieve the necessities of the great number of needy and infirm persons who crowded thither to obtain relief. Robert Burnett, bishop of Bath and Wells (1292-95), enabled the master and brethren to administer a greater portion of aid to the poor by appointing the rectory of Wembdon, with all rights and appurtenances to the same belonging, to be holden by the said master and brethren and their successors, and the profits to be applied by them in relieving the said needy and infirm persons. Various other charitable gifts were from time to time added to the hospital property at Chilton, North Petherton, Rovey Tracy in Devonshire, Durleigh, Isle Brewer, Northower, Ower Stowey, Stoke Courcy, etc. There were eleven masters from 1298 to 1524. The last was Robert Welsh, who surrendered the hospital after subscribing to the supremacy on Feb. 7, 1539.

Another religious house was founded at the west end of the town by the successor of Wm. de Briwere, who, following the example of his father, established a priory of Minorites or Grey Friars, which he dedicated to St. Francis. Leland notices it in his *Itinerary* (vol. ii).

"In the west part of this town was a college of Grey Friars. Wm. Briwere jun. builded the house; it seems to have been built A.D. 1230. Briwere jun. died 1232. The site of the priory was granted during the reign of Henry VIII to Emanuel Lukar. The accoustomer of Bridgewater hath translated this place to a goodly and pleasant dwelling." This is now owned by John Sealy, esq., and as you pass down Silver-street from the church gates on the right hand side, is to be seen an arched doorway, which appears to be a relic of the ancient priory. There is also a field near Friarn-place, called the Friars, commanding a good view of the distant hills. Where remains of old religious establishments have been found, the site is generally found to have been well selected, either on account of the richness of the ground, abundance of water, or some other estimable advantages.

The only building in the town of Bridgewater now remaining, and linking it as it were with the past, is the parish church. This is an oblong structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a quadrangular tower, surmounted by a lofty spire at the west end; the height being about one hundred and twenty feet from the tower. There are two rows of fine clustered columns without capitals, supporting six bluntly pointed arches. The windows on the south side of the nave west of the porch appear to be of the time of Edward III or Richard II, from 1327 to 1377. The tracery is formed of quatrefoils and segments of circles. There are



also windows of the same time on the north side, and a remarkable one over the north door, composed of two intersected triangles within a circle, the spaces of the inner circle and the angles being filled with trefoils. The north porch is of the same period and interesting. With few exceptions, the other parts of the church have been built or altered about the year 1420, or some time during the reign of Henry V, the tracery of the windows being that of the Perpendicular period. There is a fine monument in the chancel belonging to the family of Kingsmill. Sir Francis Kingsmill is here buried; he was the younger son of Sir Wm. Kingsmill of Sidmanton, Hants, and also near to Newbury, Berks. Francis and his brother George served in the army of the reign of Elizabeth in 1601, and were in Ireland, when they assisted in suppressing the rebellion of O'Neil, earl of Tyrone. Francis Kingsmill died July 25th, 1620. The old parsonage house is still in existence, and occupied by the clerk of the parish.

William de Briwere not only built the castle and the hospital of St. John, already noticed, but he caused to be made the haven at Bridgwater, and commenced the structure of the stone bridge of three arches completed by sir Thomas Trivet. Briwere married Beatrice de Vallé, and by her had issue two sons: Richard, who died in his father's lifetime, and William, who succeeded him and built the priory. He also had five daughters: Grecia or Griselda, married to Reginald de Broase; Margaret, wife of William La Feste; Isabel, married to Baldwin Wake; Alice, to Reginald Mohun; and Joan, to W. de Percy. He died in the 11th Henry III (1227), and was buried before the high altar in Dunkswell. William, his successor, married Joan, daughter of W. de Vernon, earl of Devon, and died 16th Henry III (1232) without issue. Upon the division of the estates of the Briwere family, the castle, manor, and borough of Bridgwater, with the manor of Haygrove, fell to the eldest sister, Grecia, whose husband, Reginald Braose, lord of Brecknock, Radnor and Abergavenny, died in the 6th Henry III (1222), leaving issue William his son and heir, who was assassinated by Llewellyn, prince of Wales. His eldest daughter, Maud, married Roger de Mortimer, to whom the castle of Bridgwater fell. One of the Mortimers became at length earl of March, the last of whom married Ann, the daughter of Edward, earl of Stafford, who died Jan. 19, 1424, without issue, being only twenty-four years of age; whereupon Richard, duke of York, son of Ann, his sister, was by an inquisition found to be his next heir. The lands and lordships of which the earl of March died possessed, Dugdale says were in the counties of England and Wales, "many and great". Among them, the castle and the third part of the borough of Bridgwater, with the manor of Haygrove and North Petherton. The duke of York married Cecily, daughter of Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, and was slain at Wakefield in 1460, leaving issue Edward,

afterwards Edward IV, who inheriting his estates, the castle and third part of the manor of Bridgwater, with other lands, thus became vested in the crown. In subsequent periods, they were sometimes held by the queens-consort of England, and in this right they enjoyed a share in the patronage of the hospital of St. John, which in 1524 was divided into three parts, one of which belonged to Katharine, queen of England, and the remaining two parts to Henry, lord D'Aubney.<sup>1</sup> King Charles I, by letters patent bearing date 11th July, second year of his reign (1626), granted to sir W. Whitmore, knt., and Geo. Whitmore, esq., and their heirs, the manor and castle of Bridgwater. The Whitmores sold the manor of Bridgwater, castle, manor of Haygrove, etc., to Henry Harvey, son of Wm. Harvey, esq., of Bridgwater, which Henry Harvey had issue two sons, Henry and John; the elder inherited the estate, but having no issue, bequeathed it in 1669 to his uncle John. The castle of Bridgwater was leased by Henry Harvey in 1643, two years before the siege by the Parliamentary army under sir Thomas Fairfax, to Edmund Windham, the king's governor.

Bridgwater and its neighbourhood at this time bear a prominent position in the history of England. The great changes and events dependant on the military movements in 1645 are recorded by our historians. One of these, Oldmixon, was a native of Bridgwater, and his tombstone is to be seen in the churchyard of St. Mary.

A century later, and Bridgwater began to exhibit increase in its population and advancement in improvements. The old buildings, especially the noted Swan inn and the King's Head inn, were removed for modern erections. A very old building is still standing, called the Market House inn, with its date imbedded in the wall towards the Pig's Cross, in the centre of which street a cross formerly stood. A portion of another old building is to be seen in Silver-street; it consists of an old wood archway, which formerly led to the priory. Within the last century, nearly every shop between the church and the bridge was without glazed windows. Many of the shops within the last half-century had outside laps or folding shutters of wood, which were lifted up in the morning and closed at night; one of these was very recently to have been seen in the upper part of St. Mary-street, and a large open drain ran from the top of West-street down Mount-street to North Gate, along by the back of the north part of King-square to the river. There were not then above a dozen houses from North Gate, opposite the national school where the old gate stood, to the Brick-yard. The archways of South Gate, West Gate and East Gate, were then standing, and their hinges were apparent. The present gaol is one of the oldest buildings in the town, but it has a new front built to it. Behind and around the present custom house are some remains worthy of notice, particularly in

<sup>1</sup> See Savage's *Collection of Ancient Events. History of Taunton.*

the bonded cellars, and an entrance near Mr. Sealey's bank, being portions formerly belonging to the old castle.

The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Parker for his notices of ancient Bridgwater, and a conversation ensued in regard to some of the localities mentioned.

To the notices of Mr. Parker succeeded a paper by J. R. PLANCHÉ, esq. "On the Succession and Armorial Bearings of the Earls and Dukes of Somerset." (See pp. 312-328 *ante*.) The remainder of the evening was occupied in a further examination of the municipal records.

Mr. BLACK resumed his observations upon the researches he had made among the corporate papers of the town. He particularly dwelt upon the interesting character of an Exchequer, or "taxation roll", which contained the name and residence of the inhabitants, and mentioned every place in each hundred, hamlet, parish, etc., in the county, and the amount of taxation contributed by them. In reference to the assessments of the several townships, it mentioned that the assessment for the whole of the county amounted to £1,357: 19: 2½. It also stated the fact, that whilst Bath was assessed at £13, Bridgwater had to pay double the amount: thus shewing that the town was at one time a place of much greater importance than the present "Queen of the West." Taunton was assessed at £10. Mr. Black strongly recommended the printing of this document entire, by the Somersetshire Archæological Society, as of great local interest.

#### TUESDAY, AUGUST 26.

At 9 A.M. the Association departed, in ten carriages, for Glastonbury and Wells. At Polden Hill the members alighted to visit the museum of Wm. Stradling, esq., in which many objects of interest, primæval, Roman, and mediæval, were observed, and will form subjects of future observation for the Association. Among these, however, may here be noticed two Roman inscriptions, not to be found in Gruter, or any other collection:

D. M.  
 TI CLAVTROPHIMO  
 HOMINI OPTIMO  
 TI CLAVDIVS CALOERVS  
 CONLIBERTO HOMINIS  
 DVLCISSIMO.  
 IAS. L. PIA. PATRONA  
 LIVIAE. PRIMILLAE  
 BENE. MERENTI  
 POSVIT  
 VIX. A. LXXXV.  
 CYRILLA. PRIMILLAE S  
 DELICIV.

The owner of these had also kindly contributed various interesting antiquities, obtained from the turbaries in the neighbourhood, to the museum in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall. Of these an account will be found in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society (vol. i, 48; v, 91); and of the formation of the turbaries, in a paper by the rev. W. Phelps (vol. iv, pp. 91-107).

Having arrived at Glastonbury, a cursory inspection of the ruins of the abbey was immediately made, under the guidance of Mr. Neville Grenville and Mr. Henry H. Burnell, waiting the coming of C. E. Davis, esq., F.S.A., of Bath, who had undertaken to give a particular explanation of them. A paper "On Glastonbury, the Legends, the Thorn, etc.," by Dr. Wm. BEATTIE, was also read. (See pp. 328-343 *ante*.)

Mr. DAVIS having arrived, the party proceeded more particularly to examine the ruins, and to listen to a descriptive lecture on its several portions :—

THE CHAPEL OF JOSEPH OF ARIMATHÆA is unquestionably the gem of the beautiful ruins of Glastonbury. It is as celebrated for its strictly architectural beauties as for its singularly picturesque character. The peculiarities of the Norman style, which, in the earliest specimens, although effective, are rude and uncultivated, are in this specimen refined, and, if we may use the expression, rendered more classical. The grotesqueness of the carving here disappears; and we have beautiful examples of early sculpture surpassing in execution almost every thing of a later date. It runs parallel with the ruins of the church, and at one period formed part of that sacred edifice. Its style of architecture is mixed, embracing the early English and Norman; and it is supposed that, about the year 1280, a portion of it having been demolished, it was renovated at that time, or within the next twenty years.

The principal doorways, north and south, with their recessed arches springing from beautifully elaborated capitals, are, as far as they are complete, loaded with carvings illustrative of the costume and customs of the period. The foliage is as crisp as the characteristic of the following style, with much greater variety of design; and the whole exhibits a variety of design not seen in any other example of the Norman style. It would appear never to have been completed, on account of want of funds, as the workmen engaged upon it are said to have come from abroad, and before the funds had been raised they had returned to their homes. The arcades upon the exterior, stretching between the buttresses, are formed by the intersection of circular arches supported by detached columns, few, if any, of which remain. It is singular (Mr. Davis remarked) that no part of the mouldings of this arcade projects before the surface of the wall above; nor are the arches protected by the slight wood moulding common in the style. The arch mouldings are decorated by a zig-zag, which fits a hollow between two roundels, the zig-zag

taking a direction square with the splay form of the mouldings; each zig-zag being, in fact, triangular, the base being inserted in the hollow.

The arcade is surmounted by a string-course; and above are the windows of the chapel, which are circular-headed; the exterior and interior mouldings plain; roundels *not* stopping on an abacus, but continued down the jambs to the cill. Between these mouldings are, or were formerly, detached columns and caps, supporting a very enriched and beautiful zig-zag. This enrichment remains entire in all the windows, and exhibits a variety of design in each. All are exceedingly elegant; but it is worthy of remark that the north side varies from the south in this point, that the original designer bore in mind the different aspect under which each would be viewed, and consequently designed those of greater boldness where there would be the greater absence of positive shadow. We should mention that these windows now enclose the remains of perpendicular tracery.

There were formerly some beautiful turrets to this building, but two now only remain. They are square in plan, decorated by intersecting arcades supporting a chevron cornice, upon which stands a plain stone pyramidal roof. No enrichment runs up the angles; but the form is as plain as possible. Unfortunately the apex has been removed; and it is therefore only matter of conjecture whether the termination was pyramidal, or surmounted by a finial. Mr. Davis suggested that the top was originally a foliated ornament, square in plan, from which sprang a more elevated ornament, which may probably have again supported a gilded "fane". The general form of these turrets bears considerable resemblance to the tower of the well-known church of Thuon in France.

The chapel, within, is almost entirely devoid of the Norman character of the exterior, the early English being the prevailing style. The arcades are trefoiled, the arches lancet: remains of chromatic decorations are sufficiently evident, in many portions of the arcade, to distinctly detect the patterns. The groined roof has disappeared; the shafts and springers only remain; the floor even, except in the most eastern bay, has fallen, disclosing the crypt beneath, where a few encaustic tiles of various dates indicate the probable presence of an altar, as the crypt may very possibly have been used for the celebration of the ordinances of religion. The vaulting-ribs of this crypt are Norman, the mouldings being two very large roundels, between which is a square, set angularly, with the point projecting in the centre. In a recess to the south is the Holy Well, occupied by a chevron circular arch. It was discovered in 1825, in excavating the southern crypt, which has a flat crown, with ribs, pierced for the suspension of lights. It is 89 feet 9 inches in length, 25 feet 5 inches at the east, and 19½ feet at the west; its height, to the crown of the arch, is 10 feet. In the course of this excavation eighteen thick oak coffins were discovered, containing nineteen bodies, one having those of

two children. Three of these coffins lay under the masonry, and steps which led into the crypt. They had all been placed east and west: their respective bones were in their natural relative position; and the whole seemed to have been undisturbed from the time of their interment. This was formerly approached from the exterior by a flight of steps, which may also have served the purpose of an entrance to the crypt.

The remains of the CHURCH OF THE ABBEY are not so important, in an architectural point of view, as those of the chapel. There is much, however, to indicate the similarity of the whole building to that part most entire: the same beautiful and peculiar zig-zag still decorates many of the arches, which are mostly pointed, but which retain the same combination of mouldings. Later times produced in this portion of the building continued additions, so that there are specimens of as many styles as there were eras in architecture from the twelfth century till the suppression of the monastery.

The ABBOT'S BARN was next visited. It is a very fine specimen of the work of the later abbots. The general characteristics of the Barn are perpendicular, although some of the labels are decidedly decorated; and the buttresses at each end are still earlier. It is cuneiform in plan, with gables to each arm, on each of which is represented, in most beautiful sculpture, the emblem of one of the four evangelists. On the front is a window emblematical of the Holy Trinity, rarely to be found in any building except a church; and the walls are partly fortified. The coping is of singular design, weathered and moulded, each stone rising in steps, tile-like, one above the other. Its section is rather flat, and the effect resembles, somewhat, a military chin-strap. The summer-stones are heads supporting, in the *large* gables, the coping of one gradient; but in the smaller the gable starts from a level break, on which, in the manner of the crockets on the gable of Wolsey's Hall, rest the figures of animals, which appeared to be rats. The interior is lighted by loop-holes, or oillits, placed high up in the building. The roof is of oak, in tolerably good preservation. The principals are curved, and beneath the rafters, beneath the pulleys, are also arch-pines. The whole roof bears considerable resemblance to the roof of the Fish Hall, Meare, Somersetshire, illustrated in the second volume of Parker's *Domestic Architecture*.

The next object of interest visited was the KITCHEN. This is said to have been built by abbot John de Breynton, or de Brimpton, between the years 1335 and 1341; and the style of the building agrees well with the traditional date. Pugin, however, ascribes its building to abbot Chinoc, who governed the abbey from 1374 to 1420. It was originally attached to the abbey; but the offices which were connected with it have entirely disappeared, and the kitchen, therefore, stands an isolated building, in a field, some distance from the ruins. The interior is square,

the angles being arched over, forming four fire-places. These arches are lofty and well-proportioned, but are plain, and have no imposts. From these arches springs the octagonal roof, which is built as a stone spire as far as a lantern, arranged to afford ventilation as well as light to the interior.<sup>1</sup> The fire-place occupying each angle is necessarily of considerable size, affording space for an ample supply of fuel, the effects of which, it might be anticipated, would still be attached to the walls; but, singularly enough, no trace has been discovered.

As the building is square in plan, supporting an octagonal roof, a spandril piece is left on the parapet, where, in all probability, stood the chimney shaft from each fire-place. No trace even of this is visible; and as the general form of the building is so unique, it is difficult to suggest a design. The exterior is bold and effective, the elevation being relieved by four bold buttresses, circular in plan, at the base; but assuming, above the string-course, the form usual in decorated work, namely, plain, with chamfered angles. The centre bay, in two elevations, is enriched by a good two-light decorated window: the same position, on the other sides, is occupied by a doorway. The octagonal spire is formed, not by smooth work, but by a series of set-offs. This supports a lantern of two stages, with two trefoiled-headed lights to each plane, with embattled parapets.

Glastonbury comprises two parishes, St. John the Baptist and St. Benedict. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST is a large church, of perpendicular character, and possesses, amongst other good elements, a very handsome window on the south transept, of remarkable design, with very good details. The tower is of noble proportions, and justly celebrated for its beauty, notwithstanding the many fine specimens of similar style in the neighbourhood. It consists of three stages, each more or less decorated by paneled work; but each story is not of distinct design, but is, in a measure, connected with those adjoining, giving a progressive character to the building, and carrying the eye gradually to the summit, which is capped by traceried battlements, with four pinnaced, square turrets, of equal size, standing flush with the wall, immediately above the string-course, avoiding, by this means, the very general fault in most towers of this date,—of apparent top-heaviness given by a projection above the string-course. In Glastonbury a poverty is also avoided by the construction of small, open-work, angular buttresses, starting from gargoyles at the angles of the turrets, and from the centre of each elevation of tower: these are enriched by pinnacles immediately above the junction of the buttress with the main building. The traceried parapets of St. Mary's,

<sup>1</sup> The system of ventilation here adopted would obviate the many disagreeable smells that so frequently occur in our present cooking departments. Whilst the steam was let out at the sides of the spire or chimney, in the centre was a space for the supply of fresh air.

at Taunton, and those of most other towers, are considered so exceedingly beautiful from the fact of the tracery being the *construction* of the pinnacles and parapet; but at Glastonbury the tracery itself is made subservient to the general form, and the turrets and parapets consequently are solid, and *enriched* only by the tracery. This, in the opinion of Mr. Davis, is a great improvement upon those we have mentioned, as the frittered and wiry effect is avoided which is consequent upon such light tracery when formed by a preponderance of perpendicular lines. Over the chancel arch is a sancte bell-cot containing the bell. It is not very pretty, and has been much mutilated. In the churchyard is an Easter tomb, in very bad preservation; but sufficient remains to prove it of excellent design. On the top is the matrix of a brass. This tomb has probably been removed from the church.

The church of St. Benedict was not visited by the Congress: we can therefore only remark, that it was in great part built by abbot Richard Beere, whose initials are carved on one of the battlements, between the years 1493 and 1524.

In the High-street is the *GEORGE INN*, an elegant specimen of civil architecture, of the time of Henry VII or VIII. It is said to have been built by the abbot, John Selwood; was highly ornamented, having a lofty façade with three compartments, cornice, and embattled parapet, terminating by octagonal turrets, which pass up from the base of the building. A large bay window on the left of the doorway, projecting from the line in front, is ornamented with panels,—some for open windows, some blank. There are two niches between them: in one is a statue. In the second compartment are three panels with shields: one has the arms of the abbey; another, those of Edward IV, having for the supporters the black bull of Clare, and the white lion of Mortimer; the other is obliterated.<sup>1</sup> The stone gibbet supporting the sign is well designed and arranged. The oriel windows to the house are good; but the house itself, within a few years, has undergone considerable restoration, the results of which can scarcely be regarded as improvements. Higher up in the street is a building called the Tribunal, containing a good window, formerly filled with painted glass. The Hospitium of the abbey formerly stood on the site of the White Hart. The ruins of the monastery may be seen from the garden behind the inn.

Quitting Glastonbury, the Association proceeded to St. Cuthbert's, at Wells. This church is an exceedingly fine and beautiful edifice, having a nave, side aisles, transepts, chancel, and western tower; in addition to which it has also a chapel on each side, aisles west of transepts, a south porch, a sort of sacristy to balance it, and a beautiful little sacristy east of north aisle.

The nave consists of seven arches on either side, the easternmost lead-

<sup>1</sup> See view in Warner's *Glastonbury*, plate xii.



ing to transepts. These arches, with the chancel arch, appear to have been part of the support of a central tower, as the piers to the west, which would form the *point d'appui* of the fourth arch, are much wider than the others, and have, in addition, an attached column and cap, which formerly must have taken the lower members of the arch. All these arches, including that of chancel, are early English, with tall shafts; but the arches, for the style, are singularly flat. The single pillars, with some variations, consist of four clusters of three pillars attached to a square pier. The bases are good; but the caps are plain, a few being enriched. The columns, under what was once a tower, have a band of moulding forming the caps, taking as an outline the general plan of the pier. Above these arches is a lofty clerestory, with five light four centred perpendicular windows, centrically placed over each arch. The roof is a very good and handsome hammer-beam roof, enriched with angels, paneling, bosses, and other carved work. The trusses to beams, which spring from labels (angels holding shields in the spandril of arches), rest on stone shafts. This roof was built since the tower, as the mark of the previous roof still remains on the tower, shewing that there was no clerestory. The roof of aisles is plainly paneled. The principal entrance to the church is through a perpendicular south porch, which is groined, with bold ribs and bosses: the actual entrance is through a well-moulded early English door, without shafts or imposts. The chapels, north and south, communicate with aisles by two arches. Trinity Chapel, to the north, has very light arches; but they are not of so good a design as in the opposite chapels, where they are much richer, and better moulded. In the eastern pier, which is purposely left thicker, is a small doorway, which may probably have been the entrance to this chapel; or, from it, to the rood-loft. The latter is most probable, as the archway is higher than necessary as an entrance; but which would be required in case the steps had commenced previous to entering the doorway. The wood mould, although small, has some very remarkable, grotesque terminations. The south transept—"Tanner Chantry"—communicates with the aisle by a plain arch, and with the chapel by a perpendicular paneled arch, and with the aisle of chancel by a recessed arch without imposts. In the east wall is an early decorated window, of good general form; and against the same wall are the remains of a Jesse altar, which was continued across this window. This altar<sup>1</sup> contained, in the lowest stage,

<sup>1</sup> Among the ancient records preserved at Wells is the contract for erecting the Jesse altar in St. Cuthbert's church, Wells. It is as follows:

<p>"The Model of the Blessed Virgin's Altar Piect.</p>	}	<p>An Indenture made betwixt Mr. William Vowell, Master of y<sup>e</sup> Towne of Welles, William Stekylpath, and Thos. Coorset, of the one parte, chosen Wardens for our Lady's Alter, and John Stowell, freemason, of the other parte, for the making of the frounte of the Jesse at our Lady's Alter at St. Cuthbert's Church, in Welles, aforesaid.</p>
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"This Indenture made at Welles, in the shire of Somerset, y<sup>e</sup> 25th day of

a recumbent figure of Jesse, from which were "lineally" disposed thirty-three figures in tabernacles. The whole was beautifully illuminated in colours and gold, which are wonderfully preserved considering the mutilation to which it has been subjected in fanatical times, when it was also walled up; in which state it remained until discovered, in 1841, in effecting some renovations.

The north transept is similar to the south in many respects; but in addition it has, in the west wall, a three-light perpendicular window, looking into Trinity Chapel. The altar here is rather more mutilated: it originally consisted of two stages, with returns on each side, making, in all, fourteen figures,—all in tabernacle and shrine work. The lower stages contained, in the centre, a figure of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the chapel was dedicated, and three figures, right and left. Above, in the centre, with the appropriately-coloured and gilded nimbus, was the

Feby., in the yeare of our Lord, 1470, and y<sup>e</sup> yeare of King Henry y<sup>e</sup> 6, from the beginning 49, between Mr. William Vowell, Master of y<sup>e</sup> city of Welles, William Stekylpath and Thomas Coorset, Wardens of our Lady's Alter in the Church of St. Cuthbert, in Welles, foresaid, on the one parte and John Stowell, of Welles, foresaid, freemason, on that other parte, ~~Witnesseth~~, that the said John Stowell hath taken to make, and shall make, or do to be made, well, sufficiente and workmanlye, and pleynorlye performe, And within 16 Monethes next suing, the date of this Indenture, All the masonry crafte of a frounte Innyng, to y<sup>e</sup> alter of our Lady, within the Churche of St. Cuthbert, in Welles, foresaid, in the South yle of the same; the which frounte shall extend in bredth from the Koyne of the Arch, being the north parte of the said Alter unto the Angill, being in the southside of the Alter, foresaid. Also y<sup>e</sup> said frounte shall arise in heichte from the grounding of the saide Alter, unto the wall plate of y<sup>e</sup> yle foresaid, or else littlelake so as it may most conveniently be proportioned and most stablish't: In which frounte shall stand thre stagis of Imagery, according to the genealogye of our Lady, with their basyngs, hovelis and tabernaclis, well and workmanlye made and wrought. There shall also arise from the basyngs, of y<sup>e</sup> said frounte bytwene Image and Image, coorses well and workmanlye wrought, trayles runninge in the said coorses accordinge to the workes foresaide, with two wyngis comyng out from the saide frounte of the bredth of the Alter, freight with Imagery such as can be thought by the Master and his Brothers, most accordinge to the story of y<sup>e</sup> saide frounte. In y<sup>e</sup> lowest pt of y<sup>e</sup> which stagis shall be a Jesse, the which Jesse shall linialye run from Image to Image, through all the foresaid frounte and coorses, as workmanlye as can be wrought. As all the which workis and business the foresaid John Stowell shall find, or do find all manner of stuff, as well freestone, faire and profitable, as rough stone, lime, sand, iron, lead, and scaffold tymber, and all other stuff necessary to the said workis to be had. For the which workmanship and stuff as it is above writ the foresaid John Stowell shall have to receive of the said Master or Wardens, or of their deputies, Forty pounds, in good and lawfull money of England, in such wise and at such tymes as it sayeth hereafter, first at the sealing of this Indenture, Forty shillings, and after that weekly, as it may be understood that the work goeth forth. All the residue to be paid at the end of the foresaid workes, save always before that the said Master and Wardens have remaining in their handis till the foresaid workis be perfectly ended, Five pounds. For all the which covenants well and trulye to be performed, the said John Stowell bindeth his eyris and his executors by obligation in Twenty pounds, to be paid to ye said William Vowell or his assignes, so that the said John break any of the Covenants foresaid. In ~~Witness~~ whereof the said parties foresaid have put their seals," etc.

Saviour, and six other figures. These were all much smaller than those of the stage below. The work of this altar is of the fifteenth century, as the costumes testify, the figures being preserved in their mutilated condition, together with those of the other chantry, in the large sacristy.

The chancel with aisles on either side; the one south bears the marks of having been a chapel, as there is a small piscina and ambry in the south wall. The whole of this work is Perpendicular, but corresponding well with the arches of the earlier work. The floor was originally of considerable elevation, but has been lowered to within the ordinary height from the nave, which has necessitated lowering the bases of the columns, an alteration much to be regretted. To the right of the altar are three plain perpendicular sedilia, and a piscina and ambry.

On the left (the gospel side) is the entrance to the sacristy, a small groined room to the east of the north aisle.

The church is much spoilt by the existence of galleries and high pews, but alterations are in progress that promise considerable improvement. The restorations are being carried on by means of the fund raised to provide a memorial to the late vicar, the rev. canon Barnard. The plans, we learn, are prepared for the renovation of the whole church, but the memorial fund will admit only of the restoration of the chancel, the chancel aisles, and the north transept, and the removal of the two unsightly galleries from the transepts, and of the pulpit and reading-desk from their present position in the centre of the nave to situations on either side of the chancel arch. The pulpit, with the exception of the pedestal, is a beautiful specimen of seventeenth century work, and although not according with the other styles of the church, quite worthy of its situation.

The exterior of the church is exceedingly effective and light; the windows, with one exception, are perpendicular, well traceried, recessed and moulded. The parapets are enriched by perpendicular paneling, surmounted by an uninterrupted coping, but the great feature here, as in most other churches, is the tower. The great peculiarity about this tower, and which indeed rather adds to its beauty, is the absence, not only of stages, but of prominent horizontal lines. In most towers each stage is distinct, and its building and design apparently consist of a succession of designs all more or less blending into each other, the greatest unity constituting the greatest success. St. Cuthbert's may be said to consist of two huge stages, the upper containing the belfry windows, which traverse the whole extent of the stage, and occupy also the whole of the available width, only excepting a central division, left as a support, and to carry an angular pinnacle terminating below the cornice.

The lower stage is in three divisions: the western doorway, the window above, and again the tabernacles upon the only portion of the tower plain on the western side. This stage is decidedly the most faulty part of the design, having less unity than could be desired, but all defects are

amply recompensed in the beauty of the upper story. The buttresses from the ground are bold and well balanced, gradually receding until forming, comparatively speaking, pilasters about the centre of the upper stage, when they blossom into foliated pinnacles. On each side of buttresses from the ground without any division, is carried up a slight projection, which is again balanced by a similar projection at angle of tower; which ascends above the pinnacles to buttresses, and forms the framework of the angular buttresses to tower. These are, perhaps, a little large, but they have the decided advantage over most other pinnacles of this date of being solid, and obtaining the beauty of their form entirely from the exterior outline; for tracery even is not allowed to disturb the original conception of the design. The pinnacles enclose the parapet, embattled, and decorated with sunk tracery. This is rather meagre, and wants much of the beauty seen in many inferior towers; for were the parapet more important, or even of the same design, but increased in height, this tower would, in all respects save one, excel the far-famed Wrington tower that o'ershadows the birthplace of Locke.

Having viewed this church, the Association repaired to the bishop's palace, where they were most kindly received and entertained by lord Auckland, the bishop of the diocese, who conducted the party over the beautiful grounds, and through the palace, minutely inspecting every portion. A paper from Mr. Davis, on the palace, will appear in the next *Journal*.

The Association then proceeded to the cathedral; and being assembled in the Chapter House, the bishop, supported by the dean of Llandaff, sir Peregrine Palmer Acland, bart., sir Alexander and lady Hood, the hon. misses Eden, colonel Pinney, M.P., Ralph Neville Grenville, esq., Daniel Gurney, esq., and many others, called upon Mr. Pettigrew to read his paper on Wells cathedral. (See pp. 344-369 *ante*.)

(*To be continued.*)

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## ERRATA.

Page 58, line 22, omit *proper*.

- " 100, " 43, for "Coll. Ann." read "Coll. Arm."  
 " 101, " 41, read "Rictus agnosco leonum illius in clypeo."  
 " 105, " 12, for "Ethelbald", read "Ethelbald".  
 " 214, " 15, for "tassels" read "tassets".  
 " 234, " 10, for "DOMV.NITATIS" read "COMVNITATIS".

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## NOTICE.

THE Members of the Association, and their Friends, are hereby informed that the Congress for 1856 will be holden at BRIDGE-WATER, commencing on Monday, the 25th of August, and terminating on Saturday, the 30th. Patrons: the EARL PORTMAN, Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire, and the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. LORD AUCKLAND, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. During the week visits will be paid to Glastonbury Abbey, Wells Cathedral, Bath Abbey Church, and other various Churches and places of interest in the neighbourhood. Papers intended to be read on this occasion are requested to be sent to the Treasurer, or the Secretaries, as early as possible, and Associates, with their Friends, who purpose attending, are desired to transmit their names, that accommodation may be secured for them. We take this opportunity of recommending to those who intend to be present, to procure from MESSRS. WEALE and Co., 59, High Holborn, two useful little Charts, under the titles of — 1. Examples of Ancient Doorways and Windows, arranged to illustrate the different Styles of Church Architecture from the Conquest to the Reformation. 2. A Chart of Anglican Church Ornament, by E. Bedford, jun. These will be found useful for reference, and can easily be carried in the pocket.



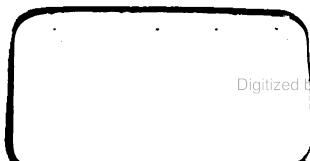












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